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CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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A CATALOGUE

OF

ENGLISH COINS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME I.

BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

This volume of the Catalogue of English Coins contains the description of the earliest Anglo-Saxon money, and that of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia and Northumbria, including the coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the coins with the names of Saints struck in these different divisions of the country.

The metal of each coin is stated and its size or average size in inches and tenths, and the weight of the gold and silver coins is given in English grains.

Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

The work has been written by Mr. C. F. Keary, of the Department of Coins, and has been carefully revised by myself and Mr. B. V. Head, Assistant-Keeper of Coins, every coin being compared with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Arrangement.

The coins described in the present volume are the earliest struck by the English in this country, and are arranged in the following classes :—

Copy of Roman Solidus.

I. A single coin which stands apart from any other series. It is a barbarous copy of a Roman solidus, the Latin inscriptions being blundered and rendered unintelligible; but it has a legend in Runic letters added on the reverse (Pl. I. 1). The date of it is pronounced, upon palæographical evidence, to be about A.D. 600. Whether it is to be looked upon as a coin, *i.e.* struck for circulation as money, or merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful.*

Sceat Series.

II. A large series of small coins in both gold and silver, but by a very great majority in the latter metal, which unquestionably represent the first distinctly English coinage. These pieces are almost wholly anonymous, and those that are so afford no direct evidence as to their date. A very few have intelligible inscriptions, of which one is in Roman and two or three are in Runic characters. Among the latter we have apparently the names of two kings of Mercia who reigned in the latter half of the seventh century.† The silver coins are probably those known through some of the Anglo-Saxon laws and by a few passages in Anglo-Saxon literature as *sceattas* (sing. *sceat*, or *sceatt*), and they have always been known to numismatists under that name. On account of the

* See below, pp. vi, viii.

† Mercia, Nos. 1–6; pl. iv. 21–25. The identification of the names on these coins (Pada and Æthiliræd) with those of the two sons of Penda, king of Mercia, Pæda or Peada and Æthelred, has been questioned; but, as it seems to me, without reason. Beside this coincidence of the names of two brothers who reigned near to one another (Beda iii., c. 24, iv., c. 12), we have the evidence afforded by the copying of the type of No. 1 (pl. iv. 21) on a coin of Offa (pl. vii. 5), which is a strong argument that the runic coin is a *Mercian* sceat.

immense preponderance of these 'sceattas' in the series, it has been described as the Sceat Series.

Mercia. III. The coinage of Mercia, which, after the sceattas of the two kings just referred to, goes on with a continuous series of pennies beginning with Offa (757–796), and ending with Ceolwulf II. (874–875 or 877), the puppet set upon the throne by the Danes after the expulsion of Burgred.

Kent. IV. The coinage of Kent, consisting of two series of pennies. (i.) The regal series beginning with the coins of Ecgberht (765–791?)—a king unknown to history—and ending with those of Baldred (806?–825), upon whose expulsion Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex. (ii.) The archiepiscopal series beginning with Jaenberht (Archbishop of Canterbury, 766–790) and ending with Plegmund (Archbishop 890–914).

East Anglia. V. The coinage of East Anglia, consisting likewise of two series. (i.) A regal series of eight kings, only three of whom are known to history. The series begins with Beonna (*circa* 760) and ends with the Danish king Guthorm-Æthelstan, who received the kingdom of East Anglia and part of Mercia after the Peace of Wedmore in 878, and died in 890. (ii.) A non-regal and quasi-ecclesiastical series of coins bearing the name of the martyred king 'St. Eadmund.' These memorial pennies were probably struck at the end of the ninth century and during the earliest years of the tenth.

The classes III.–V. consist of silver pennies, the sole coinage of England south of the Humber after the sceattas went out of use.

Northumbria. VI. The coinage of Northumbria. This is divided first of all into two sections. (i.) A coinage of copper coins struck by the Anglian kings of Northumbria and Archbishops of York. (ii.) The silver coinage (of pennies) introduced after the Danish occupation.

(i.) The copper coins are known to numismatists as *stycas*. The word was undoubtedly applicable to the Northumbrian copper coins, how far specially so can hardly be determined. The Northumbrian stycas consist of, 1. A regal series which begins with Ecgfriþ the son of Oswiu (A.D. 670–685), and

without being at all continuous except under the last three or four kings, ends with Osberht (A.D. 849–867) who perished fighting against the Danes at York. 2. A non-continuous archiepiscopal series from Ecgberht (Archbishop of York, A.D. 734–766) to Wulfhere (Archbishop, A.D. 854–900*).

(ii.) The Dano-Norse penny coinage consists of, 1. a non-continuous series of coins of Danish or Norse kings from Halfdan (A.D. 875–877) to Eric (Blóðöx ?) who was finally expelled from Northumbria in A.D. 954. 2. A quasi-ecclesiastical coinage, somewhat similar to the East Anglian coinage of 'St. Eadmund.' It bears the name of 'St. Peter,' and was undoubtedly struck at York during the Danish rule, probably about the middle of the tenth century. We may suppose it to have been issued more or less under the direction of the Archbishops of York, and thus to represent the archiepiscopal coinage of the styca period.

Wessex not included.

The above series constitute the coinages of all the Heptarchic kingdoms of which coins are known, with the exception of Wessex; many of the lesser kingdoms having decayed † or been amalgamated ‡ before the beginning of any signed coinage. The coinage of Wessex, which merges into that of the kings of all England, has been reserved for the next volume.

Exception may perhaps be taken to the beginning of the penny series with the coinage of Mercia rather than with that of the older kingdom of Kent. The reason for this arrangement is that, at the date of the introduction of the penny, Kent had sunk into a secondary position as compared with Mercia, which was at that moment by far the most important among the Heptarchic kingdoms; and that there is every reason to believe that it was in Mercia that the new coinage was first introduced.§ Many of the coins of the earlier Mercian kings were probably struck in Kent, and the

* All the coins of this archbishop were probably struck in or before the the year 867. See p. 109.

† Sussex, Essex.

‡ Bernicia and Deira.

§ It will be observed also, that the only sceattas which can be attributed to any king are Mercian.

earliest of the archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury (Jaenberht, Æthelheard) bear the names of Mercian kings (Offa, Coenwulf).

More exception may be taken to the classing of a single coin struck at Lincoln with the name of 'St. Martin' (p. 138) after the 'St. Eadmund' coins, instead of at the end of the Mercian series. The isolated character of the piece and the want of any substantial relationship between it and the regal series of Mercia may be mentioned among the reasons for this arrangement.

It will be found that the period of history embraced by the different series extends from soon after the re-introduction of Christianity into this island (A.D. 597), until the fall of the Danish-Norse kingdom in the north (A.D. 954). But as the coinage of Wessex is omitted, it does not comprise the history of the whole island, and comprises a continually smaller portion as the lesser kingdoms become either suppressed or amalgamated with Wessex. From the year 825 it is only connected with the history of England north of the Thames, and from the death of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 890) only with the history of England north of the Humber. The relationship of the different series to one another will be best understood after a preliminary sketch of the numismatic history of the country within the limits of time and space indicated above.

§ 2. Origin and History of the Coinage.

As the English coinage was only one among many barbaric coinages which arose one by one after the fall of the Western Empire, we cannot consider its origin and history quite apart from those of the other barbarian coinages of Northern Europe. On the contrary, we find that there is the closest analogy possible between the history of money in this country and its history in some of the continental countries nearest to England;* through many stages, the only difference is, that every change here has followed or preceded by a few years a corresponding change in one or other of these countries.

* France ('Francia') on the one side, the Scandinavian countries on the other.

Imitations of Roman Coins.

Almost all the barbaric coinages of Europe, after the fall of the Western Empire, began in mere imitations of the Roman money, in imitations which were at first meant to approach as near as possible to the originals, and were only differenced from them by want of skill on the part of the copiers. Later, some slight distinguishing signs (monograms, &c.) were added; finally some new legends and types. These last (the new types) were at first confined to the reverses of the coins; the head or bust, which is found in most cases upon the obverse, being intended for a copy of the head or bust upon the Roman prototypes.

It would be reasonable to expect, that the more precious the metal of the Roman coins, the more extensive would be their circulation, and therefore the wider the area over which the barbarous imitations of them extended. And this rule—though a good deal modified by another influence *—generally holds good. Thus we find, that the currency of the Roman *solidus aureus* was large enough to gain for this coin a place in the monetary system of most of the Germanic peoples, as a permanent measure of value (or money of account †), even in days before these peoples had any coinage of their own. Roman gold coins of the time of Theodosius and Honorius acquired, at a pretty early date, a wide currency in the Scandinavian lands and on the southern shores of the Baltic; and they produced in time a series of imitations in a descending order of degradation, ending with those pieces —ornaments rather than coins—called *bracteates:* broad thin discs of metal, specially characteristic of the Scandinavian countries, in the designs on which we can still faintly trace the Roman prototypes. Of the same species are, no doubt, the Roman coins and imitations of Roman coins which are

* The German nations had a long standing preference for the Roman silver currency, dating at any rate from the days of Tacitus. (*Germ.* c. 5; see Mommsen, *Hist. de la Mon. rom.* (Blacas tr.), iii. p. 132, for confirmation of this fact.) This was the counteracting influence. It was felt by people (*e.g.* the Franks) who had been for some generations in contact with Roman civilization; but not by the Baltic nations.

† The *solidus* was a money of account among the Franks (both Salic and Ripuarian), the Burgundians, the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Frisians, and appears as such in the laws of all these nations of Northern Europe.

frequently met with in Anglo-Saxon graves,* and which are, of course, earlier in date than the Scandinavian imitations, but later than the imitations of the same class made in France, Italy, or Spain.† In the case of the pieces of this class, it is impossible accurately to distinguish between those which were designed for currency and those which were intended merely for ornament, because immediately before the introduction of a regular coinage ornaments themselves formed a sort of currency. ‡

This is the currency which is represented by the first coin in the present Catalogue. We should not have been justified in including in a catalogue of English coins mere imitations of Roman money, even if we had a well-grounded suspicion that these imitations were made by the English. But the accident, that the coin in question bears an inscription in Anglian runes, allows us to place it in the present series. And it stands as the representative of a certain stage in the history of the use of money in England. On a later page (lxxxiv) I have repeated the remarks upon the character of the runes upon this coin, with which I have been favoured by Dr. L. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen. And from these observations it will appear that, on palæographical grounds, this coin is one of the most interesting in the Catalogue. The date which Dr. Wimmer, from palæographical considerations, assigns to this coin is about A.D. 600.

Ornaments.

Even the use of the solidi (original or imitated) as media of exchange is only a development of a still earlier condition

* Discs of metal very similar to the Scandinavian *bracteates* are also found in Anglo-Saxon graves.

† We must distinguish the cases of those nations, who (1) occupied countries in which the Roman civilization had been long established, and thus succeeded to all its benefits, among others the use of a coinage; and (2) those who merely obtained the benefits of Roman civilization, and the knowledge of coins, through the slower influence of commerce and of peaceful intercourse. As regards the use of imitative gold coins of the class of our No. 1, it will be seen from what follows that the English are to be placed in the second class—with *e.g.* the Scandinavian nations—and not in the first. But it will also be seen, that the regular English coinage was not a development from these early imitative pieces.

‡ See below.

of things, in which ornaments—generally gold armlets—formed the recognised objects of value among the northern nations, and as such supplied the place of a currency. We have abundant historical evidence of this condition of things among the Scandinavian nations; and we have philological evidence, scarcely less strong, that the English preceded the Scandinavians in the same path. The changes in the meaning of the Anglo-Saxon word *beág* (and in some degree also of *hring*) exactly reflect the changes in the meaning of the Old Norse words *baugr* (and *hring*). Both *beág* and *baugr* meant originally a ring or armlet; both came in time to stand for treasure in the precious metals. The term *beágabrytta*, which we meet with so often in Anglo-Saxon poetry, corresponds exactly to the Old Norse *baugbrota* or *hringbrota;* and neither are usually to be interpreted in their etymological sense of 'ring-breaker,' but in the more general sense of 'distributor of treasure,'* an attribute especially given to princes.

Two of the earliest English words for treasure are *beág* (of which we have just spoken) and *sceat.*† The latter, as it is usually employed in literature, ‡ has an even more general significance than the former. Nevertheless, it came to have a much more exact meaning also, as the denomination of a particular species of coin.

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* *Beágabrytta*, Beówulf, l. 35, 352, 1487. Þær he folc áhte, Burg and beagas, l. 522; Beágas and bregostól, l. 2370; *Baugbrota* (or *Hringbrota*). Helgakv. Hund. I. 17, 45 (Edda. Bugge). For Norse ring-money see Völundarkviða, *passim* and *Corp. Poet. Bor.* Index s.v. Money, vol. ii. p. 703. The only reference given for *coined* money in this index is to the concluding verse of the Þrymskviða. It is not probable that the scilling was known to the Northern nations till it had become merely a money of account; therefore the *skillinga* in this passage are not actual coins.

† A third is *mašma*, which never had any but a general sense.

‡ It is needless to cite all the passages of early Anglo-Saxon literature in which the words *beág* and *sceat* are used in the general sense of treasure. The following lines in Beówulf, in addition to those given above, are the most important:—*beáh hord*, 894, 921.

beáh gyfa, 1102; cf. 1719, 1750, 2635.

The passage, 2172–2178, gives a sort of technical meaning to *beág* in its sense of 'treasure.' *Gif-sceattas*, 378.

sceattas dælde 1686.

Old Norse literature obtained subsequently, and used for greater exactness, a general term for coined money—or treasure in money. This word was *aura* (*eyrir*), derived from the Latin *aurum*, and thus clearly showing whence the Scandinavian people first derived their notion of treasure in *coins*. When *aura* was used in this more distinctive sense, *baugr* came to signify treasure in ornaments rather than in coins.* Finally *aura* came to stand for a definite money of account. But we may be sure that there was originally no clear line of demarcation between Roman gold coins used as ornaments and the same used as a medium of exchange.

We see, then, that the first advances of the English towards the use of a coinage had (at a little later date) a close parallel among the Scandinavian peoples. The stages of this advance were, first, the use of their own ring money; secondly, the use of Roman gold coins, both as ornaments and as media of exchange. It is known that at one time the custom obtained of breaking portions from the rings or armlets (beágas); and when the second medium began to influence the first, it is highly probable that these portions were made equal in weight to a Roman solidus. The *portions* of a beág would be called the *scillingas* or (little) *cuttings* from it;† and when these were adjusted to a fixed scale upon the weight of the solidus, the *scilling* (shilling) would become (1) a definite division of a ring; (2) a division or a piece of gold equal in weight to a solidus; (3) the English equivalent of the Latin *solidus;* (4) a money of account which had *originally* been of the value of a solidus. The second of these stages—or the transition from the first to the second—seems to be reflected in a remarkable passage in Wídsiþ, l. 89.

> Þær me Gotena cyning . .
> . . beág forgeáf . .
> On þam siex hund wæs smætes goldes
> Gescýred sceatta scilling-rîme.

* *Baugr* and *aura*, in fact, preserve the memory of the *home-made* and the *imported* media of exchange.

† *Scilling* is allied to the Icel. *at skilja*, to cut. It is a double diminutive according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. *s.v.*

Which should be translated (cf. Grein, iv. p. 408)

> There me the Goth king . . . a ring gave,
> On which six hundred was of beaten gold
> Treasure scored, in scillings reckoned.*

Or, more plainly, a ring of pure gold marked as *worth* six hundred scillings or *solidi*.

Although at this point new influences came to bear upon the growth of the English coinage, this stage has, as we have seen, left its traces in the language and on some of the monetary denominations which continued in use.†

Roman coins in Britain.

The influence, which may have produced the circulation of Roman *solidi* either as ornaments or coins among the English, was that influence of Roman civilization common to all northern Europe, and one which had doubtless begun to be felt even before the migration of the Angle and Saxon tribes. But when our forefathers were settled in this country, they became gradually subjected to two fresh influences; first, that of the Roman civilization (*i.e.* for our present purpose the Roman currency), which remained in use among the conquered Britons; secondly, that of the more advanced civilization (currency) of the neighbouring country of the Franks.

1. It is reasonable to suppose that the Roman coinage in all its varieties — which under the Lower Empire were chiefly either gold or copper‡—had not gone out of cir-

---

* Not as Thorpe (and after him Robertson, *Hist. Essays*)—translate:

> On which were scored six hundred *sceattas* reckoned in shillings.

We may compare with this passage one cited by Du Cange, s.v. *mancus*, 'Armillam auream quæ habet 80 mancos.' Will of Berhtric, ap. Hicks, p. 52; also in *Proc. of Palæogr. Soc.*

† The Scandinavians did not, any more than the English, develope a coinage out of their imitations of the Roman *solidi*, their *bracteates*, &c. They owed the beginnings of their coinage to the influence of more southern nations, especially of England. This began during the Viking Age, at a time when large hoards of English, Frankish, &c. pennies (and even Arabic dirhems), were accumulated in the north. Thus the people became accustomed to a *silver* coinage. They did not institute a coinage of their own in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, till the beginning of the eleventh century.

‡ Copper slightly washed with silver. When this money was melted down to be coined into the Northumbrian copper coinage (*stycas*), a certain number of silver pieces were produced from the melting-pot. (See later, p. xxvii, and p. 139, note ‡.)

culation at the time of the English invasion. The copper coins especially, of which such vast quantities are being continually dug up,* must, one may believe, have continued in circulation and formed a sort of small change even in the days of the Anglo-Saxon coinage. There is nothing improbable in such a supposition when we reflect that, even at the present day, Roman copper coins serve such a purpose in Spain, as do likewise the Arabic copper coins — those of the Amawí Emirs of Cordova and their successors.† We may suppose that in this manner the Roman coinage was distributed between the two nationalities; the Saxons using chiefly the *solidi* (as ornaments or coins) the Britons, and the lower orders generally, making use of the copper for the commoner purposes of life. In this way only can we account for the strong influence which the Roman coinage evidently exercised upon the *types* of the earliest Anglo-Saxon currency; or for the fact that, before the general adoption of an Anglo-Saxon coinage, the use of money was evidently familiar to the English. There was, as we shall presently see, no wide-spread English coinage before the days of Offa, king of Mercia—possibly not before those of his successor Coenwulf (A.D. 796). But there is nothing in the historians before that date, in Beda, for instance, to suggest that the use of money was unknown in his day or even in much earlier days of which he writes.‡

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* Far exceeding in number the finds of Anglo-Saxon coins in our days.

† The dirhems of the later Spanish dynasties are of very base silver, scarcely to be distinguished from the copper coinage.

‡ There are however certain passages in Beda which seem to point to the circulation of *ornaments* (*i.e.* beágas) as a sort of currency. For instance, when Rædwald, king of the East Angles, was tempted by the threats and promises of Æðelfrið king of Northumbria (copiosa auri et argenti *dona* offerens) to betray the fugitive Eadwine, his wife dissuaded him from this act of treachery. "Admonens quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi amicum suum optimum in necessitate positum *auro vendere*, imo fidem suam, quæ *omnibus ornamentis* pretiosior erat, amore *pecuniæ* perdere." (ii. 12.) This passage suggests, though it does not necessitate the conclusion, that the pecunia offered as a bribe consisted in ornaments, *i.e.* rings.

More important is the passage in which Oswiu, before the battle of Winwidfeld (A.D. 655), is described as offering to purchase peace from Penda. Such a transaction as that would, if any, be likely to be made in

The actual introduction of an English coinage, however, was not due to the influence of the Roman currency, but to the other influence just spoken of, that of the Frankish currency upon the other side of the Channel. English Coinage derived from Frankish.

2. Among the barbarian coinages which developed out of the Roman, the only one which had any duration north of the Alps and Pyrenees was that of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. Beginning like all the other barbarian coinages, in mere imitation of the Roman money, the Merovingian very soon diverged from its prototype. It was from the beginning a coinage in gold. The first important change consisted in the general abandonment by the Franks of the larger gold coin of the Romans, the *solidus aureus*, in favour of the smaller piece the *triens* or *tremissis*, which was also in use in the Roman coinage but not in so large a proportion as in France. Other changes were made by (1) a more barbarous rendering of the bust upon the *obverse*, (2) by the introduction of several new *reverse* types, generally some form of cross, and (3) by the substitution for the inscriptions on the Roman coins, sometimes of the name of the Merovingian king on the obverse and the name of the town at which the coin was struck on the reverse; later on, in more anarchical times, of the names of the moneyer (or striker of the piece) and the town alone, one upon the obverse and the other on the reverse. At first, then, the Merovingian coinage consisted wholly of gold pieces. No doubt the Roman copper coins, as (or much more than) in England, continued to circulate as small change.* At the end of about the first hundred years of Merovingian rule, a silver Frankish coinage began to spring up in the north, † in the region of the lower Rhine, the country of the Ripuarian Franks and of the Frisians. This we may guess

coin, yet we are told: 'Oswiu promisit ei [Pendæ] innumera et majora quam audi potest *ornamenta regia* vel donaria in pretium pacis largiturum,' iii. 24.

The passages which seem most to imply the familiar use of money in England in Beda's time are iii. 26, iv. 5, 10, 19, 21, 22.

* This is the view of M. J. B. A. Barthelemy, *Manuel de Numismatique*, p. 1.

† See Gariel, *Monnaies royales de la race Carlovingienne*, p. 9.

was a concession, partly to the greater poverty of these districts, partly also to the long established prejudice which many of the German peoples retained in favour of a silver currency, a feeling which was probably shared, in a certain degree, by *our* forefathers.* It was from the Merovingian coins, in the first instance from the gold, later on from the silver, that the earliest English coinage was derived.

In comparing as a class our earliest anonymous coins (the Sceat Series) with the whole series of Merovingian trientes *and* silver coins, we are at once struck by the general resemblance of the two. The likeness is too great to admit of the supposition of independent developments. The antecedent probabilities of the case again, and the well-known history of the introduction of a coinage into Britain, are all in favour of the theory, that the earliest English coinage was derived from the Merovingian; and finally such evidence as is afforded us by finds of coins, points in the same direction.

Finds of coins of Class I.

One or two finds of coins throw considerable light upon the relationship of the gold and silver coinage of England to the gold and silver coinage of the Continent. But before we speak of these larger hoards, we may mention one piece which is of the greatest value as a connecting link between the Merovingian and the English coinage. This coin is unfortunately not in the National Collection, but in that of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The description of it is as follows:—

Obv. Profile Merovingian bust † to r. EVSEBII MONITA

Rev. Cross moline. +DOROVERNIS CIVITAS ‡ (Canterbury).

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* See above, p. v, note*, and *Coinages of Western Europe*, &c. (the present writer), p. 112 [*Num. Chr.* N. S. vol. xix. p. 32.]

This feeling would not interfere with the use of the solidi in the way which has been described above, because the solidi were first of all ornaments, coins only in a secondary degree; whereas the old Roman *silver* denarii (the *serrati bigatique* of Tac.), of which the German tribes retained the recollection, were never anything but media of exchange.

† *I.e.* a bust resembling that on the Merovingian-Frankish trientes. It is not meant that the bust is a portrait of any Merovingian king. Indeed the notion of portraiture upon the coinage of this date may be discarded.

‡ See *Numismatic Journal*, vol. ii. p. 232, A. de Longpérier (this writer was the first to assign any gold triens to England); also *Rev. Numis.* 1841, p. 435, and Kenyon, *Gold Coins of England*, p. 7, Frontispiece, No. 7.

We come next to a remarkable find of coins made in 1828 at Crondale, Hants.* It consisted of precisely 100 gold coins, together with two jewelled ornaments and chains. The latter are certainly Anglo-Saxon, and are pronounced to belong to a date earlier than the end of the seventh century. Part of this find consists of coins which are apparently genuine Frankish trientes; the greater number are imitations of Frankish trientes made in this country. One or two look like direct copies from Roman coins, viz. of coins of Licinius I. (A.D. 307–323).† Their obverse legend seems to show traces of the word LICINIVS, with profile bust copied from the bust on Roman coins. The reverses have the letters $\frac{\text{TOV}}{\text{XX}}$ and $\frac{\text{VOT}}{\text{XX}}$ surrounded by a triple circle of dots, the whole being a degraded form of the type $\frac{\text{VOT}}{\text{XX}}$ enclosed in a laurel wreath, which is that of the Roman coins. This is a type scarcely to be found on Merovingian trientes, but, on the other hand, it is very similar to a type which occurs with great frequency upon the sceattas. (Comp. sceattas type 2, Pl. I. 5–7, 10–13 reverses.) A notable circumstance connected with this type is that, if derived from the coinage of Licinius, it must have been copied not from his *gold* but from his *copper* coins.‡ Crondale Find.

2. Another coin has been described as copied from the money of Leo I. (A.D. 457–474) (l.c. pl. xii. 4), and certainly the obverse legend as engraved seems to bear the traces of the inscription DN.LEON. The type, however, is a common Merovingian one, that of the Victory facing, head l., holding an orb surmounted by a cross. And without the opportunity of examining the coin, I should not like to say that it was not really copied from a Merovingian triens.

The rest of the coins are distinctly Frankish in type, though not in style. It is not necessary to describe them in detail. Nearly all bear some form of cross upon the reverse, and among these crosses we notice a peculiar form, the cross *haussée* upon one or more steps, and with two letters M A or C A &c., one at either side. This type is known as

* See *Num. Chr.* vol. vi. p. 171; N. S. vol. x. 164, pll. xii. xiii.

† *Num. Chr.* N. S. vol. x. pl. xii. 1, 2.

‡ For the significance of this fact, see below, p. xviii.

the Marseilles type. It was not introduced into France until nearly the end of the sixth century * (l.c. pl. xii. 3, 5, 6, 14–17, xiii. 22, Marseilles type and English imitations of this type). A modification of the Marseilles type similar to the coin No. 8 of our catalogue (Pl. I. No. 4) also occurs in the Crondale Hoard (l.c. pl. xii. nos. 9–11, pl. xiii. nos. 29, 32). The type of Nos. 6, 7 of this catalogue (Pl. I. No. 3) also occurs among the Crondale coins (l.c. pl. xiii. 27). I believe it is not to be found in precisely the same form on any genuine Merovingian coin. In addition to the pieces mentioned there are two coins which merit a separate description. They are—

1. *Obv.* Merovingian bust (but very much degraded). ABBO MONET *or* MANET (somewhat blundered).
   Rev. Cruciform monogram of peculiar shape (l. c. pl. xii. 12).

Abbo is the name of a known Merovingian moneyer, who worked at Chalons *circa* A.D. 593, and again at Limoges *circa* A.D. 604. The piece in question, however, does not seem to have been the work of Abbo himself, but rather a ruder copy of a coin by this moneyer.†

2. The next coin to be described is—
   Obv. Bust facing (derived from the bust on Byzantine coins).
   Rev. Roman cross enclosed in wreath (or circle). LONDVNIV‡ (Londunium *for* Londinium, London; compare sceattas with legend LVNDONIA, Nos. 88–93, pl. ii. 15–18).

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* *Circa* A.D. 583. *Coinages of Western Europe*, &c., p. 71 *seqq.*

† Le Viscomte Ponton d'Amécourt accepts the coin of the Crondale Find as evidence that Abbo worked as a moneyer in England, and suggests that he came here in the train of St. Augustine, in A.D. 596. (Queen Berchta would be a more likely person to bring a Frankish moneyer in her train.) See *Annuaire de Num.* vol. iii. p. 299, &c., *Le Monétaire Abbo.* And this view is apparently accepted by Mr. Kenyon in his *Gold Coins of England* (p. 5). It seems to the present writer more probable that these coins, which by general consent differ considerably from the coins of Abbo executed in France, are merely imitations of Merovingian trientes made in this country.

‡ *Num. Chr.* N. S. pl. xiii. 28. We ought perhaps to class among the London coins, and with this piece three other Crondale coins, which all bear a profile bust on the obverses and a dotted circle enclosing a cross on the reverses. In the case of one of the three, the limbs of the cross pass

Taking together all the coins above described, we see that they belong to the following classes :—

1. A coin certainly made by a Merovingian moneyer in England. This is the coin reading 'Dorovernis Civitas.' Its workmanship is too good for an English moneyer. It would not perhaps be too much to assume, that the Eusebius who made this coin was a Frankish goldsmith who came over in the train of Queen Berchta on her marriage with Æthelberht, king of Kent.

2. A certain number of Merovingian coins imported into this country.

3. A larger (?) number of imitations of Merovingian coins, of which the 'Abbo' coin is the most remarkable example.

4. A number of coins which are more or less original (English) in design, or else are copied from Roman coins without the intermediary of a Merovingian type.

But all these four classes alike are derived, more or less directly, from the class of the Merovingian triens, or *tremissis*. The latter word *tremissis* became corrupted in English into the word trims or þrims (þrymsa), which is a word we meet with as the name of a money of account, though when it had reached this condition the þrymsa had entirely changed its value from that of the Merovingian tremissis.

This is enough to establish the connection of the small

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through the sides of a square compartment. In the first paper on the Crondale Hoard, these three coins were described as too barbarous to be read. In the second paper, the legend was given as barbarous in the form OSUUNOOUNOU. In Mr. Kenyon's *Gold Coins of England*, the most intelligible of these legends is given LUOONMONA. This, by substituting D for O and NI for M (cf. the sceattas with legend LVNDONIA, p. 10) becomes Ludonniona. The readings of the sceattas with Lundonia (p. 10) are given by Kenyon (Hawkins, *S. C.* p. 29) ENOON, VNOONN ELVNOOIIII AELVNOOTIA which vary quite as much from the legend LVNDONIA (the real reading) as do the readings on the gold coins. Finally it is possible that another Crondale coin (*N. C.* N. S. vol. x. pl. xiii no. 23) may be also a London coin. M. Ponton d'Amécourt writes (*N. C.* N. S. vol. xii. p. 72), that he possesses a similar specimen, which he reads on the obverse AVDVALD REGES and on the reverse AMBAL LONDENVS. He attributes it to king Eadwald of Kent (A.D. 616–640). I doubt if there is not a good deal of imagination in the reading, especially in the word 'reges.'

A gold triens, reading VENTA on rev. and supposed to have been struck at Winchester, is described in *Num. Chr.* N. S. ix. 172, and *Ann. de Num.* (1883), p. 335.

gold coins of our first class (anonymous coins) with the Merovingian trientes or tremisses.

The date of the introduction of this coinage is best given by the coin with the name of Abbo, which, even though a copy, was probably made not long subsequent to the time at which Abbo was working. It is fair therefore to assume, that the beginning of an English coinage may be referred to about the time of the introduction of Christianity into this country. That these coins were at first called tremisses (þrymsa) in this country we may also suppose. But a gold coinage, modelled upon that of the Merovingian Franks of Neustria and the regions nearest our coast, was very soon exchanged for a silver currency (of *sceattas*) which was much more independent in its types than the gold coinage; albeit this silver currency is not the less to be referred for its origin to the Frankish coinage.

Finds of *sceattas* in the Low Countries.

Some light is shed upon the connection of the English silver coinage with that of the Continent by four or five finds which have been made in the Low Countries between 1837 and 1868, and which are described by Mr. Dirks in his work, *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs petits deniers dit sceattas.** These finds were made at Domburg (Zeeland), 1837, Duerstede or Wijk te Duerstede on the Waal in 1841–2; Tirwipsel (Friesland) 1863, Hallum (Friesland) 1866, Franecker (Friesland) 1868. It will be seen that they all took place in the region of the Lower Rhine, in the country of the Austrasian Franks or of the Frisians. The most important feature in these finds, so far as regards our present inquiry, is the appearance in some of them, by the side of a great number of well-known sceat types, of a certain number of types which are *rarely* found in this country.

Among these the two following were the commonest:—

a. Obv. Rude head r.

Rev. What look like four V's arranged broad ends inwards, at equal distances round the coin; in field, numerous dots.

In reality these four V's are a degraded form of a design

* Comp. Van der Chijs, *Munten der fr.- en duitsch-nederl. Vorsten.*

meant to represent two interlinked annulets, thus— This type reappears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.*

b. Obv. Cross with rays streaming from it.
Rev. Hectagram (also called David's seal) enclosing a cross.

This type also appears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.†

The great majority of the coins, described by Mr. Dirks, which have not English types, belong to one or other of the two types *a* and *b*, which have moreover the distinction of being among the very few Merovingian types which had any influence upon the later Carlovingian coinage. This fact points to the supposition, that these types were in use among the Austrasian Franks, whose country bordered upon Frisia. Heristal, the nursery of the Carlovingian House, was very near the country to which most of these finds belong. We see then that Frankish and English silver coins were interchangeable, and so fully recognised to be so as to be hoarded together. In weight there was no difference between them. The average weight of each was about 16 grains Troy = 20 grains Paris = 24 wheat grains. This was the weight of the Byzantine scruple.‡ Whether the weight of the Merovingian silver coin, and hence of the *sceat*, was derived from the Byzantine weight, must however be considered doubtful.

We may then take it as established, that the whole class of anonymous gold and silver coins (Nos. 1–200, Pll. i.–iv.), which constitute the earliest English coinage, was derived from the coinage of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. But, when we come to examine the individual *types* throughout the whole class, the instances of copying of the Frankish series by the English are far from numerous. In the case of the gold coins indeed, as we see by the Crondale Hoard, examples of the copying of Frankish types are common enough. Two out of the three types of gold coins given in

* Gariel, *Mon. roy.*, &c., 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. ii. 38, 39.
† *Ibid.* pl. ii. 32.
‡ Robertson, E. Wm., *Historical Essays*, p. 49.

the present Catalogue (Pl. I. Nos. 3, 4) are probably derived, more or less directly, from Frankish types. In the case of the silver coins (*sceattas*), the instances of copying from Frankish types are not numerous, in proportion to the whole number of coins. We may attribute this fact to the influence of Roman coins still in use in this country at the time that the English coinage was introduced.* If the engravers of the coins themselves were Britons (which at first they would very probably be), who were familiar with the use of the 'small change' above spoken of, they would be very likely to take the Roman coins as the models for their types. And this may account for the otherwise unusual fact, of a number of types both on the gold † and silver ‡ coins of this series, being copied from types upon coins of an inferior metal, namely, from Roman copper coins. §

Origin of the types of the *sceattas*.

The fifty-four types of sceattas described in the body of the Catalogue are divided into three classes :—

1. Types 1–23, Pl. i. 5–Pl. iii. 5, are all connected, by the designs upon one side or the other, with Roman prototypes.

2. Types 24–28 (Pl. iii. 6–iii. 13) can only be referred to Frankish prototypes, while types 29–31 (Pl. iii. 14–18) may be partially derived from Frankish types.

3. Types 32–54, the remainder (Pl. iii. 19–iv. 20), seem to represent a native English art.

This is of course only a rough division, because many coins which by their obverses are connected with the Roman coinage, are connected with the Frankish by their reverses, or are on one side examples of native art merely. The notes prefixed to the different types, or classes of types, will enable

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* See above, p. x.

† The coin from the Crondale Hoard, copied from the copper coinage of Licinius I. ‡ See below, p. xix.

§ It is, for pretty obvious reasons, very rare to find the type of a coin in an inferior metal copied upon a coin in a superior metal. The reverse process is frequent enough. When a new coinage is issued, it is often desired to make it recall some more valuable issue which has preceded it: it is never desired to make a coin recall one of a lower denomination.

the reader to trace their origin, wherever it is possible to do so.

On comparing classes 1 and 2 we cannot but be struck by the fact, that while the evidence of copying from Merovingian types is rather shadowy, the evidence of copying from Roman types is in many cases undoubted. Thus the coins No. 2 gold (Pl. i. 2) and No. 9 silver are certainly derived from the type of Magnus Maximus (Pl. i. *a*) on a solidus struck in London,* though the course of degradation which the coin has gone through is very curious.† Both obverse and reverse of sceattas type 2*a* are certainly derived from Roman coins of the types of Pl. i. *b.* and *d.*, denarii (small brass) of Constantine II. And this origin accounts in the main for the types 2–6, 8, as has been already pointed out; although 3 and 8 may on one side be derived from Frankish types. Then, again, types 12–23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Theodosius or Honorius.

A distinction is made between two series of imitations from the Roman coinage; those copies which are derived apparently from Roman copper coins of the time of the Constantines and those derived apparently from gold coins of a later date.‡ These two classes represent the two channels of influence exercised by the Roman coinage, which have been sufficiently discussed above.§

The anonymous silver coins, whose origin we have been investigating, are, by numismatists, always known as *sceattas.* The strongest reason for believing that they bore this name is to be found in the laws of Æthelberht, king of Kent,

* The exergual legend of Maximus's coin reads AVG. OB for Augusta (London) 72.

† This type reappears upon three pennies of the ninth century (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, and Ælfred). See (for the first two) Hawkins, Cuerdale Find, p. 10; Id. *Silver Coins,* suppl. pl. ii. no. 580; *Archæol. Æl.* vii. p. 48; *N. C.* N. S. vol. ix. pl. i. no. 11.

‡ See page 3. Type 1 (No. 9) of the sceattas is not classed with types 12–23, because it can be referred to the *English* gold coinage (No. 1) for its prototype. It is almost the only type here described which links together the gold and silver coinage of the anonymous series: though of course by their general similarity of form, &c., the two classes are connected closely enough.

§ Pages ix, x.

where *sceat* (or rather *scæt* *) occurs as a coin denomination, while the word *penny* does not occur. Now, as these laws were compiled before the introduction of the larger and broader silver pieces, which superseded the smaller though thicker ones of our first class, this is the best evidence for supposing that these last were known as sceattas. We must beware, however, of attributing too much exactness and permanence to coin denominations at a time when there was only one class of coins in actual currency, and when in consequence all the other coin denominations were moneys of account. And the evidence afforded by the laws of Æthelberht might be thought to be nullified by the laws of Ine where the *penny* only is mentioned, † could we be sure that these laws bore their primitive form. ‡

We have no evidence save that which is afforded by the finds of these coins, and by the few intelligible legends which they bear, to show over what districts the use of the sceattas extended. The evidence of the first class tends to show that they were chiefly current in Kent, that of the second that they were also in use in Essex (or at all events in London) and in Mercia.

Coins struck in London.

The sceattas struck in London (comp. Nos. 88–93) have one peculiarity, which is worth noticing. They alone, among the coins of this series, are of very base silver, sometimes, indeed, of a metal so debased, that it becomes questionable whether they should not be described as copper coins. Thus, the metals of all the earliest English coins bearing the name of London are approximately very base silver or copper and gold, § the metals of the two classes of Roman coins current in this country; a fact not without its significance, especially when we reflect that the preference for silver coins was in some sort a badge of the Teutonic nations. ‖

* In the laws of Æthelberht (Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, &c. pp. 1–10; Schmidt, *Die Gesetze der A.-S.* pp. 2–10) the two words *sceat* and *scæt* occur. The former is used in a general sense—a thing of value, treasure; the second, in the concrete sense—a particular coin. This differentiation of form would imply that its concrete sense had long attached to *scæt*.

† Thorpe, *l. c.* pp. 45–65; Schmidt, *l. c.* pp. 20–57.

‡ The laws of Ine have only come down to us tacked on to those of Ælfred.

§ See above, p. xiv.

‖ See above, p. v, *note*.

Quantum valeat the circumstance tends to show, that the city of London retained something of the habits and preferences which it had acquired under the Romans. At the same time the appearance itself of the legend 'Londonia' or 'Londunium' may suggest, that during this period London preserved some sort of autonomy.*

Northumbrian coinage.

A similar reason may be suggested for the substitution of a *copper* for a *silver* coinage north of the Humber. This was the district of the Roman capital of Britain where, certainly in the days of Beda, deep traces of Roman civilization were still to be found.† It is generally acknowledged by numismatists, that the use of copper in place of silver, in the district north of the Humber, is due to the existence of a greater number of Roman copper coins in this part of the country.‡ But, in spite of this difference, the Northumbrian coinage must be reckoned a derivative from the sceat series. As is pointed out, § the early coins of Northumbria are, in a great proportion, silver; and the series is not at first sharply divided from the sceat series south of the Humber. It is only after the *sceattas* have been superseded by the *pennies* that the Northumbrian coins take a quite distinctive character, and become henceforth almost always of copper.

Period over which the sceat coinage extends.

With regard to the period of time over which our first series of coins extends, that has been sufficiently indicated by the foregoing enquiry. We can hardly place its commencement before the conversion of Æthelberht. But if the *scættas* mentioned in Æthelberht's laws are really the coins now known as *sceattas*, we cannot place it much after this date. It is certain that they were in use in the middle of the seventh century, from the occurrence of the name of 'Pada' upon some of them (p. 23).‖

We have evidence, from the coins of Æthelred, that the sceattas remained in circulation until near the end of the seventh century. But we may fairly assume that they lasted much longer, and were only superseded by the intro-

* Comp. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* i. 24.

† Beda, i. c. 11.

‡ See p. 139, note ‡.

§ *Ibid.*

‖ Peada's coins are apparently of an early form of sceat type—one which subsequently suffered considerable degradation.

duction of the *penny*, towards the end of the eighth century. * This last event, the next which falls within the period comprehended in the present volume, is the most important change which the English coinage underwent for at least five and a half centuries, *i.e.* until the introduction of a gold coinage (A.D. 1343 or 1344), and of the groat and half groat by Edward III. (A.D. 1351). †

Introduction of pennies.

A moment's glance at the plates will show the immense difference in character between the *sceattas* and the *pennies*. ‡ The former are small thick pieces, almost wholly devoid of intelligible legends, but rich, as few coinages of the world are rich, in the variety of designs by which they are adorned. The pennies are thinner, but much broader coins. They bear almost always on one side the name of the king by whose authority they were struck, on the other the name of the 'moneyer' (*monetarius, mynetere*), that is to say, of the person made responsible for the just weight and purity of the coins. At a later date, the name of the place of minting is generally added to that of the moneyer. When first introduced (by Offa), the pennies are remarkable for the beauty of their workmanship; but this characteristic is confined to Offa's coins; and in *variety* of design the penny series, from the very first, stands below the sceat series. Amid a very considerable variety, the general types of the pennies may be described as:—

a. Obv. A profile bust.
Rev. Some form of cross;

or, *b. Obv.* and *Rev.* Some form of cross or other religious symbol.

The designs by which the cross is most often varied are

* The Frankish silver coins which, in the hoards of Duerstede, Hallum, and Franecker were found mingled with sceattas, must have been of the types most commonly current at the time of the introduction of the *novus denarius* by Pepin the Short (*circa* A.D. 755). See below, p. xxiii. Therefore the hoards were probably deposited about 740–50. It is to be observed that the sceattas in these hoards are generally of *degraded*, and therefore *late* types.

† See Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage*, vol. i. pp. 217, 226. That this should be the case, and that the penny should have retained its metal value, show the stability of the English financial system even at this early date.

‡ Comp. pll. i.–iv. with pll. v.–xix. xxiv.–xxx.

the tribrach (the *pall*—generally characteristic of the Canterbury coinage), ᚪ and ᚹ, which also seem, in some instances, to stand for the initials of Anglorum and Merciorum (ᛗ), and the Christian monogram, or the letters XPC. Sometimes the name of the king, or the name of the moneyer, is simply written across the field, without any other design.

Introduction of pennies due to change in Frankish coinage.

The introduction of the penny was not an independent development of the English coinage, but was, even more than the introduction of the sceat, the result of external influences. Upon the rise of the house of Heristal to the throne of the Franks, a complete change took place in the coinage of that people. For the coinage of the Merovingian kings, which, as we have said, was chiefly a gold currency of *trientes*, was substituted a currency of silver—of broad flat pieces very much like our early pennies, and known in the laws and edicts of the time as the *novi denarii*. These coins were introduced by Pepin the Short, about the year 755. From the weight of about 19 grains Troy, of which at first they were, they advanced by two or three rapid increments to the weight of 23·6 grains, which is the weight of the denarii of Charlemagne, struck after the year 774. In a somewhat parallel way, our pennies (among which we have one or two pieces which seem to be of a transition character) advanced from the average weight of the sceattas, *circa* 15·5 to 16 grains, to 18 and subsequently to 20 grains.

Offa was the first king who struck pennies in considerable numbers, and we may fairly ascribe to him the change in the English coinage. Nevertheless there is one coin which bears more the character of a transition piece than any of the pennies of Offa. This is the coin ascribed in this Catalogue to Beonna, presumably an East Anglian king (East Anglia, No. 1, Pl. xiv. 1). The small diameter and comparative thickness of this coin, and its low weight, which is not more than that of the sceattas, have induced many numismatists to describe it as a sceat.* It is, how-

* Hawkins' *S. C.* 2nd ed. (Kenyon), p. 55; Sale Cat. of the Shepherd Coll. no. 30.

ever, undoubtedly a penny. It bears designs similar to the designs on some of Offa's pennies,* and it has the inscriptions characteristic of the penny series.

Frankish designs copied on pennies.

It would be possible to indicate some types upon the early English pennies, which are apparently derived from the types on the Carlovingian *denarii*. The obverse type of the coin just mentioned is of this number, as is, in consequence, the type on Offa's penny with which it has been compared (see note * below).† The designs upon the other side of both the here-mentioned coins of Offa, notably the reverse of Pl. vi. No. 10, which contains the *sigillum Davidis*,‡ are also connected with the Frankish pennies.§ The type in which the name of the king is written straight across the field of the coin, as on Pl. vi. 13 (rev.), 15 (obv.), vii. 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 (all obverses), and 2, 3, 13 (rev.), all coins of Offa, xi. 1, 2, early coins of Kent, and xiv. 3 (obv.), an early coin of East Anglia, is a distinctly Carlovingian type.‖ One remarkable type of Offa's pennies, on the other hand, is evidently derived from a sceat type. This is the type of Mercia, Nos. 45, 46 (Pl. vii. Nos. 5, 6) which we may compare with the sceat of Peada, Mercia, No. 1 (Plate iv. 21), and through that with the sceattas, type 2 (Pl. i. 5), &c. Still more remarkable is the coin of Æthelberht of East Anglia (E. A. No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), which is copied from the Roman type of the wolf and twins, as on Plate i. *c*, and on the sceat, Pl. ii. 9.

Designs on pennies generally not Frankish.

Besides the few early types of pennies which may seem

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* Compare pl. xiv. 1, obv. and pl. vi. 11, rev.; pl. xiv. 1, rev. and pl. vi. 10, obv.

† Comp. Gariel, *o. c.* 2me ptie, pl. ii. nos. 46, 47, pl. iii. no. 72 (all reverses).

‡ See above, p. xvii.

§ Gariel, *l. c.* pl. ii. no. 32.

‖ Comp. especially Gariel, *o. c.* 2me ptie, pl. i. 2–4 (reverses) 17, iii. 49 (rev.), all coins of Pepin the Short, and pl. vi. 40, &c. (Charlemagne).

Mr. Evans (*N. C.* 3rd *S.* vol. ii. (1882), p. 78) suggests, that the English type may have been derived from the Papal coinage of Leo III. (Fioravante, p. 78, no. 2). Considering how small was the issue of Papal coins at this time, and how completely they were under the influence of the Carlovingian, it seems safer to assume, that both the English and Papal types were derived from the Frankish.

to be copied from Carlovingian types, there is a general resemblance of the penny series, during the ninth century, to the Carlovingian denarii;* but there are henceforward few instances of direct copying of one by the other. And this, it will be observed, is exactly parallel to the case of the sceattas. In both instances the derivation of the *class* of English coins from the corresponding *class* of Frankish coins is undoubted, but there are in both cases few instances of direct copying of types. The most distinctive characteristic of the English pennies, as compared with the Frankish denarii, is the appearance of a head or bust upon about half of them: for a head or bust is almost wholly wanting in the earliest Carlovingian denarii. The series of Mercia and Kent consist, in almost equal proportions, of coins with a head or bust, and of coins without. On the coins of Offa these heads are elaborated with the skill of native art, but on the money of the subsequent kings they are pretty obviously copied from the heads upon Roman or Byzantine coins. They are doubtless derived from Roman or Byzantine solidi, which about this time became practically the only gold currency for northern Europe.† This revival of Roman influence, in forming the coin types of the pennies, presents another curious parallel between the penny series and the sceattas.‡

Relationship of these Frankish and English coinages to subsequent mediæval currencies.

The preceding investigation into the origin of the English coinage, and the relationship between the English and the Frankish coinages, will not be thought too lengthy when we remember, *first*, the extreme importance in the numismatic history of this country of the changes which have been chronicled, and, *secondly*, the importance in the numismatic

* This resemblance is, of course, chiefly between the Carlovingian coins and the pennies without head or bust. See below.

† Louis the Pious issued a certain number of gold coins, all of which bore the bust of the emperor. These probably circulated in England. I believe that one peculiar bust on a penny of Coenwulf (Mercia, No. 64, pl. viii. 5), is copied from the bust on a solidus of Louis. Gariel, *l. c.* pl. xiv. nos. 10–12.

‡ We have no reason to suppose, however, that the Roman types on the pennies were (like those on the sceattas) in any degree derived from Roman *copper* coins. The solidi formerly in use probably still remained in circulation. See the curious instance, mentioned above, p. xix, of the copying on two late pennies of the type of a solidus of Magnus Maximus.

history of Europe of the Frankish and English coinages. 1. From the time of the introduction (or the definite establishment) of the penny coinage, the numismatic history of England continued almost uniform. There was no break in continuity made by the Norman conquest, subsequently to which pennies continued to be issued of the same size, weight, and general appearance as those which preceded it. There was indeed during later reigns a gradual diminution of the weight of the penny; but until after the appearance of a gold currency (A.D. 1343 or 4), and the issue of the groat and half groat (A.D. 1351), this diminution was very slight. After that date it became much more rapid. This continuity of numismatic history is undoubtedly significant of a stability in the fiscal and financial condition of the country.

2. The Frankish and English silver coinages became the parents of all the early mediæval coinages of Western Christendom, excepting a very few issues in Southern Italy. From the Frankish were descended by far the greater number of coinages—the coinage of the German Empire, of the States of Northern Italy, the early Papal denarii, &c. From the English penny series were derived the coinages of the Scandinavian countries,* of Ireland,† and of Scotland.‡

Date of introduction of the penny.

The unquestioned derivation of the English penny from the Carlovingian denarius strictly limits, in one direction, the date of the introduction of the penny. The pennies could not possibly have appeared before A.D. 755; and it is probable that they did not appear for some years after the accession of Offa in A.D. 757. We have given as the probable date of the 'Beonna' coin, which looks like the very earliest type of penny, about the year 760. This consideration may help us to the solution of some numismatic difficulties. The coin of Æthelberht described on p. 83 (East Anglia, No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), has been variously ascribed to Æthelberht II., King of Kent, who died A.D. 760,§ and Æthelberht, of East Anglia, who was murdered

* But see Hildebrand, *Nordens äldsta mynt.* (K. V. H. o. A. M. ån. 1886.)

† *Num. Chr.* 3d S. ii. 308 *seqq.* (Aquilla Smith).

‡ Cochran-Patrick, *Records of the coinage of Scotland*, p. ciii.

§ Kenyon, in the 2nd ed. of Hawkins' *Eng. Silver Coins*, p. 30.

at the instigation of Offa (or of his wife Cyneðryð), A.D. 793 or 794. The date of the death of Æthelberht of Kent is a sufficient reason for not attributing the coin to him. The point is of some importance, because if the piece is an East Anglian coin, it is consistent with a rule which we shall see holding good in other cases, that the coins with runic legends were always issued in some 'Anglian' (not Saxon) kingdom.

Compared with the excellently ordered penny series bearing upon one side the name of the king, on the other that of the person responsible for the character of the coin, the earlier anonymous issues seem scarcely to deserve the name of a coinage. But the penny series itself was not, of course, immediately brought to perfection from a financial point of view. Thus the varied and artistic designs of Offa's pennies are, from this point of view, a defect, and they are undoubtedly a reminiscence from the still greater licence of the time of the sceattas. Nor must the artistic inferiority of the pennies of Offa's successor be attributed so much to a decay of art, as to a more thorough appreciation of the uses of a coinage.

Divergence of the Northumbrian coinage.

The changes which have been here described refer only to the half of England south of the Humber. The regular Northumbrian coinage scarcely begins before the time of Eadbert (A.D. 737–758), and even from that reign to the reign of Eardwulf (A.D. 796) considerable gaps occur in the succession of the kings. Down to the reign of Eardwulf there is no very strong line of demarcation between the Northumbrian money and the anonymous coinage current in the south.* The Northumbrian coinage is very often of silver, and it bears designs similar to some designs upon the sceattas; but as it displays the names of the kings who issued it, while the sceat series is almost wholly anonymous, the former must be considered to be financially in advance of the latter. From the time of Eardwulf, about the end of the eighth century (which we may assume was also about the time of the full establishment of the penny

* The last Northumbrian coinage of the earlier type is that of Ælfwald I. (slain A.D. 788 or 9).

coinage), a complete change comes over the coinage of Northumbria. It ceases to bear any designs save a cross, circle or pellets on the two sides of the coin, and becomes wholly (or practically wholly) a coinage of copper *stycas*. At the same time, the names of moneyers begin to appear upon it, and continue to do so till the end of the series. This last feature was doubtless borrowed from the South-Humbrian pennies. Save for this one point of resemblance, the Northumbrian coinage becomes wholly divorced from that of the other Heptarchic kingdoms. About this time too, Northumbrian history loses almost all place in the history of England. It was a period of rapid decay, during which the country was no doubt occupied by its own internal divisions.*

Cessation of various Heptarchic currencies.

The successive decline of the different Heptarchic kingdoms is symbolised by the cessation of their coinages. Some of these kingdoms (Essex, Sussex) had ceased to be independent before the beginning of any coinage which can be assigned to the different divisions of England. The coinage of Kent, after the country had for some time been under the supremacy of Mercia, ceased with the expulsion of Baldred in A.D. 825, and henceforth the coinage of Wessex is the only one south of the Thames. The English kingdoms north of the Thames were all suppressed by the Danes during their eleven years of conquest between A.D. 867 and A.D. 878, namely that of Northumbria by the death of Osberht and Ælla in 867; that of East Anglia† by the martyrdom of Eadmund (A.D. 870 ‡), and that of Mercia by the expulsion of Burgred in 874, for Ceolwulf II. (who struck very few coins) reigned only as the puppet of the Danish army. But after the peace of Wedmore, a new penny currency sprang up for the use of the Danish conquerors and their English subjects. From the country between the Thames and the Humber it spread northwards to Northumbria, and for the first time took root in that district. This introduction of the penny into

* See below, p. xliii.

† Which before this date is very intermittent.

‡ Accidentally misprinted 873 in the body of the Catalogue (p. 90).

Introduction of penny coinage into Northumbria.

Northumbria, the breaking down the barrier which had separated the countries north and south of the Humber, is the *third* great event in the history of the English coinage, and the last which falls within the compass of the present volume.

The Anglo-Danish coinages south of the Humber are those of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and the 'St. Eadmund' pennies. A certain number of blundered and barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred and Plegmund,* some of which are relegated to the next volume, represent the transition between the English and the Danish coinages. Guthorm-Æthelstan's coins are copied from a single type of Ælfred's, the same type which most of the above-mentioned blundered coins also copy; while they differ altogether from the preceding coinage of East Anglia. The 'St. Eadmund' pennies, again, have a character quite of their own.† Some are of extremely neat workmanship,‡ the special characteristics of which are scarcely to be matched in any contemporary series of coins, English or continental. Others again represent the average English work of the time;§ while a third class is extremely rude and barbarous.‖ Another peculiarity of the 'St. Eadmund' coins is that they bear names of moneyers which are certainly not all English; some of these names appear to be Danish, others Frankish.¶ Almost all the 'St. Eadmund' coins described in the present volume are from the Cuerdale Find, and the immense majority of the pieces known come from the same hoard. These must therefore have been struck previous to the year 905, the

Cuerdale Find.

* See pp. 79, 82. Some very barbarous coins, with the name of Burgred, king of Mercia, also, perhaps, belong to the same series. See p. 54, Merc. nos. 247–9, 283–6, 385.

† The 'St. Eadmund' pennies are connected by two slight links with the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, of East Anglia. 1. By the recurrence of one of Æthelstan's moneyers (Abbonel) among the 'St. Eadmund' moneyers. 2. By the use of the words 'me fecit' on some of Æthelstan's coins, and on many of the 'St. Eadmund' pennies.

‡ See Pl. xvii. nos. 7, 10, 12, 13; Pl. xviii. no. 16; Pl. xix. nos. 2, 4, 9, 12.

§ Pll. xvii. xviii. xix. *passim.*

‖ Pll. xviii. no. 10, xix. nos. 11, 13. Comp. also East Ang. nos. 362–371, 645–7, 698.

¶ Page 97.

probable date of the deposit, and therefore within some five-and-thirty years of the martyrdom of Eadmund. That the 'cult' of this saint should have sprung up so immediately, and that such a large number of pennies should have been struck in his honour, within so few years, must seem extraordinary. It is reasonable to suppose, that the coinage was issued chiefly in East Anglia, as the fame of St. Eadmund could hardly, during so short a period, have become more widely spread.

The penny coinage which began in Northumbria, subsequently to the year 877, is of a still more curious character than the 'St. Eadmund' issue. It was struck under a certain king, called Cnut, who, it is almost certain, is also the Guðred mentioned by several writers as having been the successor of Halfdan. He had been sold as a slave, and in that state was discovered by the Abbot Eadred at the miraculous instigation of St. Cuthbert.* Guðred was a Christian, and his coins all bear Christian types. But some of these types are wholly unlike those of coins current in England south of the Humber, and much more nearly resemble the coins of the Frankish kings. The reasons for this peculiarity are suggested in the prefatory note to the Danish or Norse coins of Northumbria, p. 201. Such as they are, the coins of Guðred may be considered as inaugurating the use of a coinage of pennies to the north of the Humber. Guðred's coins, are followed, without any very material change of type, by those of Siefred. But with the accession of a new dynasty in the first quarter of the tenth century, there is a change, and the remaining coins of Northumbria until its absorption into the kingdom of all England, though they have several original types, are modelled upon those of the kings of the West Saxon line.

Origin of Scandinavian Coinages.

This penny coinage of Northumbria may be reckoned as the earliest coinage struck by any Scandinavian people. The Scandinavian-Irish money, which is the earliest currency of Ireland, and the first coins certainly struck in Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, are all copied from

* Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* c. 13.

types of Æthelred II.'s coins, and were none of them issued before the eleventh century.* The 'St. Peter' coinage, which was issued contemporaneously with the Northumbrian coinage of the second Scandinavian dynasty—the 'sons of Ivar'—and with that of Eric (Blóðöx?), corresponds to the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, though it is of a later date than the East Anglian coinage.

§ 3. Laws, &c. Denominations, Values, and Weights.

We have, for the period before the Viking invasion, no laws which make mention of the right of coinage, and therefore we cannot tell in whose hands that right lay. During the period covered by the anonymous coinage (series 1), we may safely guess that very little special right of coinage was recognised. Had it been otherwise, the names of kings, or of those who claimed such right, would have been more common. In the corresponding and partly contemporary coinage of the Franks, too, the regal rights in the coinage must, one would think, have been often in abeyance,† for an immense number of these Merovingian Frankish trientes display no name beside that of the moneyer. It would take too long to enter into a discussion upon the state of things which this implies. If a certain legal or even customary weight were exacted for the coins, if large payments (*e.g.* taxes) were made by weight, and if the money in such cases was melted down‡ and afterwards recoined for the personal distribution of the king and the uses of his household, that would satisfy most of the requirements of the case. In the case of the Anglo-Saxon anonymous coins, there was not even so much of a guarantee as was afforded by the moneyer's name. But still the coins may have been issued by persons who were known and held responsible by their immediate neighbours for the genuineness of their issues; and for large payments (or even for more distant

* Aquilla Smith in *Num. Chr. l. c.* Hildebrand, *l. c.* ; but see pp. 8, 9, for imitations of Carlovingian coins which *may* be Scandinavian money of the ninth century.

† Barthelemy, however, maintains that the right of coinage vested strictly in the king during Merovingian times. *Manuel de Numis.* p. 2.

‡ See *Vita S. Eligii* (by St. Ouen), c. xv. for evidence with regard to the custom, under the Merovingian kings, of converting the taxes into bullion.

ones) the payment by tale may have been supplanted or supplemented by payment by weight, as payment in gold still is in our banks.

There can be no doubt that the Carlovingian sovereigns claimed, and strictly enforced, their sole right to the issue of coins. This was one among many imperial rights which they revived. And we may infer that, when the penny supplanted the sceat, the kings of the different kingdoms of England made similar claims. These rights, however, were shared with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Offa and Coenred allowed the kings of states which were subject to them to put their names on coins. But it is pretty certain that, previous to the Viking period and the anarchy which it introduced, the right of coinage did not extend beyond the kings and archbishops of England. When the last Viking kingdom had been once more reduced under the English kings, the right of coinage became, in theory at any rate, exclusively their own. The first ordinance distinctly connected with the subject of the coinage is Æthelstan's (924–940), Æðelstânes Dômas II. (Concilium Greatanleagense [Greatley]) 14, where it is ordained that there is to be one coinage throughout the kingdom (cynges onweald—regis imperio), and that no coinage is to be struck except within the city-gates. It goes on, however, to give a list of the mints in some of the chief towns, and we see that many of these mints were shared with bishops, archbishops, and abbots.* The right of using such mints was only a delegated right, for these archbishops and abbots never placed their names upon the coins; and it need not have interfered with the royal prerogative to have the exclusive regulation of the coinage. This prerogative is first distinctly asserted in a passage of the laws of Æthelred II. Æðelr. Dôm. III. (Concil. Wanetung. [Wantage] A.D. 997 ?) 8.†

And nân man ne âge nânne mynetere, buton cyng
(Et nullus habeat aliquem monetarium, nisi rex.—Latin trs.)

* § 2. 'In Canterbury 7 moneyers—4 of the king, 2 of the [arch]bishop and 1 of the abbot. In Rochester 3—2 of the king, 1 of the bishop.' These episcopal mints were long retained.

† Schmid, *Gesetze*, &c., p. 217.

The Moneyer.

There has been some controversy over the position of the moneyer (*mynetere, monetarius*) in Anglo-Saxon times. We have seen that he first receives official recognition with the introduction of the penny, *circ.* A.D. 760. The earliest mention of the mynetere is in the laws of Æthelstan just referred to * where it is ordained that the guilty moneyer shall have his hand struck off, and that it shall be placed over the mint smithy (uppon þâ mynet-smiððan). This seems to me to imply, that the moneyer at this time was the actual fabricator of the coins, not an officer made responsible for them. And this supposition is confirmed by the legend, 'me fecit,' which we occasionally find following the name of the moneyer.† The chief difficulties in the way of this conclusion are the extraordinary varieties of spelling which characterise the names of moneyers upon the coins. They can hardly be explained on the theory of forgery, for the coins of fullest weight and purest metal are often most distinguished by these eccentricities of spelling. (But see below, p. lxxxii.)

Denominations.

As there were, for all the period of English history with which we are concerned, but two denominations of English coin, that is to say, the *sceat* and the *penny*,‡ and not more than one of these in general currency at one time, all the other monetary denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws and in literature must be moneys of account merely. The denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws, &c., are the following: Pound, Mark, Mancus, Ôra, Scilling, Penny, Þrymsa, Sceat, and Styca. Of these the *mark* and the *ôra* were introduced by the Danes, and were not definitely incorporated into the English monetary system during the greater part of the time of which we write.

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* There are other passages in Æthelrêd. Dôm. iii. 8. 16, which add no information touching the status of the moneyers. The first increases the penalty for issuing false coins to that of death; the second passage inflicts a like penalty for setting up private mints 'in woods or such places.'

† See pp. 95, 96, 100, 102, 105, 108, &c.

‡ The single solidus of Archbishop Wigmund cannot be looked upon as furnishing a real exception to this rule. We might perhaps add the þrymsa for the earlier years of the coinage. But this was generally only a money of account.

Pound. The Pound (Pund), from the Latin *pondus*, was originally the weight of the *libra*, considered by the Teutonic nations as the Latin weight *par excellence*. It was adopted from the Romans by nearly all the Teutonic peoples south of the Baltic, and, as shown by the various degradations which it underwent among them as well as by the dialectic varieties which the word assumed, it was adopted at a pretty early date. As a weight the pound would, of course, have no place among coin denominations; but we have evidence that, at a pretty early time, it came to be also a money of account, the pound by tale (money of account) being distinguished from the pound by weight.* Whether this distinction had begun at the time of which we write, it is hard to say. The pound of silver always contained 240 pence. The weight of the pound eventually always used as the standard for the English coinage (the Tower Pound) was 5400 gr. Troy, giving $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Tr. (32 wheat grains) for the penny-weight, which is the earliest statute weight—given in 51 Hen. III.

Mancus. The Mancus (pl. Mancusas) or Mancos is a word of uncertain derivation; that from *manu cusa* may be rejected as fantastical. It was a coin denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and *may* have been imported into this country from abroad. It appears to be mentioned in England as early as A.D. 811;† while the earliest mention abroad cited by Du Cange‡ is A.D. 814, at the Council (*Placitum*) of Spoleto. The mancus was equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound, and therefore to 30*d*.

Shilling. The Shilling (Scilling) is, as has been said above, in its etymological signification a 'division.'§ According to the hypothesis there advanced, it grew into use for a denomination of value from having been originally an indefinite portion of an armlet, later on a portion equivalent in weight to the Roman solidus, and finally a solidus itself or the

* H. Ellis, *Introd. to Domesday*, p. 161, 'libra ad numerum,' and 'libra ad pensum.'

† Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 570. If this piece is undoubtedly genuine.

‡ Du Cange, *Gloss.* s.v. *mancus*. § Skeat, *Etym. Dict.* s.v. Shilling.

equivalent weight in gold. Later still it sank to be a money of account merely, and became of much less value than the solidus. In the laws of Æthelberht 1*s.* = 20 scættas. Taking the nominal weight of the sceat at about 16·0 grs. Troy and the value of gold to silver as 9 : 1,* this would give for the scilling less than 36 grs. in gold, instead of 70 grs. the weight of the solidus as fixed by Constantine.

The Penny (Pening, Penig, also Pending, (the earliest form †) Thorpe Diplom., p. 471, l. 26, &c. ‡) allied to the German *Pfand*, and in its etymological meaning something like a pledge or token of value, would, of all the monetary terms in use in England, be the most appropriate as applied to the one recognised medium of exchange. As we have said, the word occurs in the Laws of Ine. If the authority of that source be doubted, the earliest occurrence would be in the will of A.D. 833 or 835 cited above. ‡ It has been said, that the weight of the penny eventually rose to 22½ gr. Troy (1·45 grammes) which was more than that of the latest denarii of Pepin, but less than the latest denarii of Charlemagne. Penny.

The þrymsa (þrimsa, Trims, þrims, &c.) was, it has been suggested, at one time the same as the tremissis. Bosworth (A.S. Dic.) quotes from Wilkins the value 1200 solidi = 2000 þrymsas, which gives it a value of more than ½ of the solidus. It is certain, however, that in some parts of England (*e.g.* the North) the þrymsa sank down to be worth no more than the sceat, or *possibly* two sceattas. (Schmid, o.c. App. vii. 2, and *Geldrechnung*, *s.v.* Thrymse.) It is possible that in districts into which the gold tremisses had not penetrated, the silver coins of the same class, *i.e.* the Thrymsa.

* Madox, *Hist. of the Ex.* i. 277. Soetbeer, however, (*Petermann's Geog. Mitth. Ergänz.* 57, p. 116, *sqq.*) says that in the Carlovingian age gold was to silver as 12 : 1. This, if it held good for England would, of course, give a still smaller weight in gold for the value of a scilling.

† Skeat, *Etym. Dict. s.v.* Penny.

‡ Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, vol. i. p. 575. Mr. Birch gives the date about 833, Thorpe 835, following an endorsement in a later hand. I have been unable to make use of the *Cart. Sax.* in most cases, on account of there being (as yet) no distinction drawn between genuine and spurious charters. The necessary indications will, I presume, be added when the work is complete.

sceattas, sometimes usurped the name of their predecessors the tremisses.

Sceat. Sceat (also Scæt), allied to the German *Schatz*, Dan. *skatt*, &c., signifies treasure, value, or payment, in the abstract, and as such the word continues to be used throughout Anglo-Saxon literature. In this sense it is still preserved in the modern *scot* ('scot-free,' 'scot and lot,' &c.) and *shot*. It has already been said that sceat occurs (in the form *scæt*) as early as *circa* A.D. 600, signifying a definite coin. This fact, of course, does not prove that the coin designated was a piece of English manufacture. We have seen that, by the laws of Æthelberht, 20 sceattas went to a shilling. But by a Mercian wergild (Schmid, *Gesetze der A.-S.*, App. vii. 3), the date of which is uncertain, the sceat is reckoned $\frac{1}{250}$ of a pound, so that $24d. = 25$ *sceattas*, or 1 Mercian shilling $= 4\frac{1}{6}$ sceattas, the £1 being equal to 60 Mercian shillings. The West Saxon shilling $= 1\frac{1}{4}$ Merc. sh. Therefore 1 W.S. shil. $= 5\frac{5}{24}$ *sceattas*, not much more than one-fourth of the earlier reckoning.

Styca. The Styca (also Stic), etymologically 'piece' (Germ. *Stück*), is not mentioned in the A.S. laws. In literature it is used as the equivalent of the 'mite' (λεπτόν) of Mark xii. 42, and Luke xxi. 2. We may believe that it was at one time used to designate those very small Roman coins (minimi) which were extensively current both in this country and in Gaul, and upon the pattern of which the Northumbrian stycas were partly modelled.

Mark. The Mark (Marc) and Ôra were denominations of weight among the Scandinavian nations. The former, which is first mentioned in the 'peace' of Ælfred and Guthorm, seems to have been the unit of weight north of the Baltic, as the pound was to the south of it. Its usual weight was half that of the pound. Later on, the mark became a money of account. It was usual in England to calculate by half-marks, though there is no trace of this practice in the Scandinavian laws (Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. 172).

Ôra. The Ôra (Icel. *Eyrir*, pl. *aurar*), on the other hand, was not originally a denomination of weight. It was derived from the Latin *aurum*, meant originally treasure in coined

money, and subsequently no doubt became the equivalent of a solidus' worth of silver coins. As such it would have corresponded to the English *scilling*, only that the difference in the relations of gold and silver in this country and in Scandinavia gave it eventually a different value as a money of account. The earliest mention of the ôra is in Eadweard's and Guthorm's laws 7, by which it appears 12 ôre = 30 *sh.*, which gives 1 ôra = 2½ *sh.* 30 *sh.* = also 3 half-marks (*ib.* 3, § 1), so that 1 mark = 8 ôre.

Values.

It is not necessary to cite all the passages in the A.S. laws from which the relative values of these different monetary denominations may be gathered,* the less so as the whole question is very carefully discussed in the index to Reinhold Schmid's *Gesetze der Angelsachsen* (s.v. *Geldrechnung*). It will be sufficient here to give the tables in which Dr. Schmid sets forth the results he has obtained—

£1

a. Wessex. £1 = 48 *sh.*

= [2 marks]

= 4 ½-m. = 8 mancuses = 16 (15) ôre = 48 *sh.* = 240 *d.*

1 ½-m. = 2 „ = 4 (3¾) „ = 12 „ = 60 „

1 mancus = 2 (1⅞) „ = 6 „ = 30 „

1 ôra = 3 (3⅕) *sh.* = 15 (16) *d.*

1 *sh.* = 5 *d.*

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* All the coinages described in the present volume, with the exception of the tenth century coinage of Northumbria (pp. 231–244), belong to the period before the definite settlement of the Danes in England. Now we have seen that the Danes introduced weight- and money-valuations of their own into this country—the *Mark* and the *Ôra* for instance—(Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. § 27); and it is quite possible that the values of the *English* monetary denominations were in some degree modified to suit these importations. Therefore, strictly speaking, the only passages from the laws which can be quoted as evidence for the values of the coinage of England before the tenth century must be taken from the laws which were written previous to that date, that is to say, from –

The *Kentish* Laws of Æthelberht I., written *circa* A.D. 596,
of Hlothar and Eadric, *circa* A.D. 673,
and of Wihtræd, *circa* A.D. 725.

And the *West Saxon* Laws of—
Ine (A.D. 683–726), though these may have been modified in Ælfred's reign.
of Ælfred, written between A.D. 878–901.

b. Mercia. £1 = 60 *sh.*

£1
= [2 marks]
= 4 ½-m. = 8 mancuses = 16 (15) ôre = 60 *sh.* = 240 *d.*
1 ½-m. = 2 „ = 4 (3¾) „ = 15 „ = 60 „
1 mancus = 2 (1⅞) „ = 7½ *sh.* = 30 „
1 ôra = 3¼ (4) *sh.* = 15 (16) *d.*
1 *sh.* = 4 *d.*

Weights. We have only inferential evidence as to the weight system upon which the early English coins were calculated. The average weight of the anonymous gold coins described in the present catalogue is about 20·0 grains, which is not very far from the proper weight of the tremissis. The average weight of the sceattas is 15·5 grains. We may place the full normal weight at 16 grains. The pieces, however, differ enormously among themselves, the heaviest weighing 20·4 gr. and the lowest 9·2 gr. It is not uncommon for them to fall as low as from 10 to 12 grs. This great discrepancy seems to show, that the sceattas were not generally used for large payments *by tale*. When used by tale (i.e. as coins) they were in almost the position of a token coinage at the present day. Payment in the higher values was probably generally made by weight. We may assume that they were meant to conform to the scale of the Merovingian and Frankish silver coins (*denarii* or *saigas**) of the contemporary period and of neighbouring countries. The weight of these Merovingian silver coins is, as Mr. Robertson has pointed out, exactly that of the Byzantine scruple; whether designedly so must be left to conjecture. Moreover that the sceattas had at one time a legal value by tale is evident from the quotation in a Mercian wergild, which gives 250 sceattas as the equivalent of the pound. Probably

* It is not uncommon to hear the Merovingian silver coins spoken of as *saigas*, as distinguished from the Carlovingian *denarii*. The word *saiga*, however, only occurs in the Alemanian and Bavarian (Boioarian) laws. It does not occur in the *Ripuarian Code* (Lindenbrog, p. 450 *sqq.*), or in the *Frisian Code* (*id.* p. 490 *sqq.*), the laws appertaining to the districts from which come the small coins resembling our sceattas. It seems certain then that these coins are not *saigas* but the *veteres denarii*, as distinguished from the *novi denarii* or *denarii novæ monetæ* of the laws referred to, which are the new coins of Pepin and Charlemagne (*Lex Fris.* tit. i.).

the sceattas of the date to which that wergild belongs (the date is uncertain) were on a more uniform footing than the sceattas of an earlier time.

The average weight of the pennies of Offa is 18 grs., which is likewise that of the pennies of Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury; but of the isolated coins of Ecgberht (Kent), of Beonna and Æthelberht (E. Anglia), which are probably contemporary with Offa's earliest coins, it is not more than 17·3. This last weight is equal to 21·1 grs. Paris, which seems to have been about the weight of the earliest *denarii* of Pepin. Carlovingian *denarii* went on increasing in weight until the year A.D. 774, when the weight rose to 32 grs. Paris (= about 26·3 grs. Troy), which was higher than the English penny (save exceptionally) ever reached. The English penny, like the Frankish denarius, went at the valuation of 240 to the lb. The difference, therefore, lay between the Gallic and the English pound, the English being apparently what was afterwards known as the Tower pound, of 5400 grs. Troy, whereas the Carlovingian *denarii* followed the heavier weight of the Gallic pound. It happens, however, that the later pennies of Ælfred, and those of Eadweard the Elder, Æthelstan, and Eadmund, are on a higher standard than this of 240 to the Tower pound. This rise in the standard, which was only temporary, may have been due to the coming of the Danes and Norsemen, and the introduction of the new penny coinage into Northumbria. For the earliest Northumbrian pennies closely resemble the Frankish denarii (see p. 201), and they seem to be struck upon a higher standard of weight than the contemporary coins of the southern districts, albeit they differ enormously *inter se.*

§ 4. Political History.*

As the coinage of the West Saxons is not included among the series of pieces here described, these are, on the whole, but slightly connected with the political history of England. It will be sufficient, therefore, to resume in a

* The names printed in capital letters, in the following sketch, are those of personages whose coins are described in this volume.

few pages the chief events of this history, for the periods in time and space to which belong the coinages described in the present volume. Two leading motives successively dominate the course of our history during this period: (1) the struggle for hegemony among the Heptarchic kingdoms, and (2) the struggles of the English nation as a whole against its Danish and Norse invaders.

Progress towards unity.

It is now sufficiently recognised that the so-called Heptarchy is only a certain stage in the progress whereby the number of independent Angle and Saxon tribes which settled in this country slowly coalesced into one people, under one ruler. While, on the one hand, behind the heptarchic states, we can easily trace a great number of smaller divisions,* so on the other hand, from the earliest period which can fairly be called historical, we are able to signalise three or four kingdoms as those among which the rivalry for supreme power really rested, viz. Kent, Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. I name these kingdoms in the order in which they successively rose to pre-eminence. Not more than three of these can be considered rivals at any one time. Before Wessex—occupied at first in wars with her Welsh neighbours—became a dangerous rival to the other English kingdoms, the hopes of Kent's regaining her old hegemony had disappeared. The beginning of the anonymous coinage is in all probability contemporary with the hegemony of Kent, the Bretwaldadom of Æthelberht. But we have no money which can in any way be directly associated with this period of history. After the death of Æthelberht the Bretwaldadom was exercised by Rædwald of East Anglia, while Æthelfriþ of Northumbria enjoyed a power at least equal to that gained by either of these kings.† The supremacy of Northumbria was definitely acknowledged under Eadwine (A.D. 617-633), whose reign we may fairly count as the beginning of the *historical* period of the English annals. This is also the period

* See *inter alia* Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i. 170 *sqq.*

† 'He conquered more territories from the Britons, either making them tributary or driving the inhabitants quite away and planting English in their stead, than any other king or tribune.'—Beda, ii. c. 34.

of the pretty general conversion of the English people, and, we may guess, the era of the general adoption of the new coinage.* Eadwine was the first Christian king of Northumbria (conv. A.D. 627); East Anglia was converted, under Earpwald, about 632, or, more completely, under Sigeberht a year or two later.† Wessex began to listen to the preaching of Birinus in 634; and in 635 Cynegils, its king, was converted. The East Saxons finally accepted Christianity *circa* A.D. 653; Mercia did so after the death of Penda, in A.D. 655. The South Saxons were not fully converted till A.D. 681;‡ nor the Isle of Wight until 686.

Rivalry between Northumbria and Mercia.

For a while, Penda, king of Mercia, was the great champion of heathendom, as opposed to Eadwine, the most powerful upholder of Christianity among the nations of the Angles. Under Penda the long rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia begins. With the aid of Ceadwalla, the king of the Strathclyde Britons, Penda attacked and slew Eadwine at the battle of Heathfield, in A.D. 633; and later on he slew Oswald, the successor of Eadwine, at Maserfeld (Oswestry?), 642. But he did not confine his operations to Northumbria. He twice attacked the hosts of Wessex, and drove King Cênwalh from his throne (643); thrice defeated the East Anglians, and slew three kings of that nation, Sigeberht, Egric, and Anna. In fact, as Mr. Freeman says, 'Penda came more near to achieving the union of the whole English nation under one sceptre than any prince before the West-Saxon Ecgberht.'§ Nevertheless, considering the great victories which he achieved, Penda seems to have been careless in reaping their full results. He did not incorporate much in his kingdom of Mercia. Thus, after Heathfield, he left Northumbria to be overrun by Ceadwalla, and at first he watched with indifference the return of the

* With regard to the relations between England and the Continent brought about by the conversion of the English, see Freeman, *Norm. Conq.* 3rd ed. i. 30. Of these relations the first English coinage was one of the results.

† *Chr. S.* gives A.D. 632 for baptism of Earpwald. This date appears to be too late. Sigeberht's death can be shown to have occurred in A.D. 635.

‡ *Chr. S.* gives A.D. 661 as the year of the conversion of Æthelwald, k. of the S. S.

§ *Norm. Conq.* 3rd ed. i. 36.

country under the allegiance of a king of the Bernician line. Oswald and Oswiu, the sons of Æthelfriŏ 'the Fierce,' had been driven out by Eadwine. Oswald went to Scotland to the monastery of Hy (Iona), where he imbibed the Christianity of the Columban church. A year after Heathfield he returned, and eventually succeeded in once more uniting all Northumbria under his sceptre. He is reckoned the sixth Bretwalda, though how any other king could rightfully enjoy such a title in the lifetime of Penda it is hard to understand. Oswald's great achievement was the re-introduction of Christianity (now under the auspices of the Columban Church) into Northumbria.

Oswald was, as has been said, slain by Penda after an effective reign of eight years, in A.D. 642. Penda was, in his turn, slain at the battle of Windædfeld (Wingfield ?) by Oswiu (A.D. 655). ALDFRIÐ, the natural son of Oswiu, and eventually king of Northumbria, was present at this battle. By it the supremacy of Northumbria was once more completely established, and PEADA, the son of Penda, was reduced to the position of an under-king. He was the first Christian king of Mercia, and this is perhaps the reason why, despite the inferiority of his position, he was the first king of Mercia who placed his name upon the coins.

Wulfhere was the successor of PEADA (A.D. 658),* and he restored Mercia to her ancient independence.† From this time forward till the death of COENWULF in A.D. 822, a period of nearly 170 years, Mercia was almost always under the sway of an able and successful ruler. The kings of the East Saxons became subject to Wulfhere; he had, indeed, so far incorporated Essex with his own territories that he possessed the right of disposing of the see of London. Finally we find him, after conquering the West Saxon king at the battle

* Three Mercian 'duces' rebelled against Oswiu and set up Wulfhere, whom they had kept in concealment.—Beda. iii. c. 24. (E. H. S.)

† This epoch of the contemporary reigns of Oswiu, Wulfhere, and Ecgberht of Kent, is celebrated by Beda. 'Neque unquam prorsus ex quo Britanniam petierunt Anglis feliciora fuere tempora, dum et fortissimos Christianosque habentes reges.' . . . These, too, were the days when Theodore taught throughout the land, 'the first archbishop whom all the English obeyed.'—Beda. iv. c. 2 (E. H. S.)

of Pontesbury (A.D. 661), bestowing upon the king of the South Saxons, who was evidently little better than his under-king, the Isle of Wight and some of the territory of Wessex. He defeated another West Saxon king at Biedanheafod in 675. From this time the rivalry between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia began to die down. Wulfhere was succeeded (A.D. 675) by ÆTHELRED, who had a long and successful reign. He recovered some parts of the ancient kingdom of Mercia (Lindsay) which had been wrested from it by ECGFRIÐ, the Northumbrian king. He fought one battle with ECGFRIÐ on the Trent (A.D. 679), which is as significant for the want of any definite result, as previous battles between the two great Anglian kingdoms had been important for their effects. The quarrel was composed by Theodore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a wergild was paid for the Northumbrian ætheling, Ælfwine, who had been slain. The reigning houses of Northumbria and Mercia were at this time closely allied by marriage. Oswiu's successors were his legitimate son ECGFRIÐ and his natural son ALDFRIÐ, of both of whom we have coins. Their sister Alhflæd married PEADA; another sister, Osthryð, married ÆTHELRED; while ALDFRIÐ on his side married Cyneburg, the sister of PEADA, of Wulfhere and ÆTHELRED. These relationships did not put a stop to the rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia, but they modified its bitterness.

Decline of the Northumbrian kingdom.

For the history of Northumbria under ECGFRIÐ and ALDFRIÐ, the reader may be referred to the short biographies at the end of this sketch. These kings are considered not to have kept the glory of their kingdom at its former height, but, save for one disastrous expedition against the Picts in which ECGFRIÐ was slain, their reigns must be reckoned on the whole as fairly prosperous. ALDFRIÐ governed the kingdom well and successfully, 'though within narrower limits,' than his predecessors. The rapid decline of Northumbria began after the death of ALDFRIÐ. The country was torn with internal dissensions. Of the fifteen kings who reigned in Northumbria during the eighth century, only two died upon the throne.*

* See Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i. 137.

Rivalry between Mercia and Wessex.

Meantime the rise of Wessex under Ceadwalla and Ine began to occupy the attention of Mercia, and this, perhaps, as much as anything else, accounts for the latter country's not renewing her attacks upon Northumbria. As at a later day under Ecgberht, the ambition of the West-Saxon kings was directed first against the kingdom of Kent. Ceadwalla and Ine both invaded Kent. During the first invasion, Ceadwalla's brother Mûl ('the *Mule*') was slain by the men of Kent. Ine afterwards (694) compelled them to pay a fine of 30,000 (sceattas?) as a blood fine.* Ine also turned his arms against the South Saxons. The rivalry between Wessex and Mercia, begun at Pontesbury and Biedanheafod, was renewed at the battle of Wansborough (Woddesbeorh), A.D. 715, between Ine of Wessex and Ceolred of Mercia, the second successor of ÆTHELRED. It seems to have been a drawn battle.† Ceolred died the next year (716), and was succeeded by Æthelbald ('the Magnificent,' or 'the Proud'), under whom Mercia again rose to a position of superiority among all the Heptarchic kingdoms. In his reign the Mercians once more ravaged Northumbria (A.D. 737). But Æthelbald's arms were directed chiefly against the West Saxons. Ine had abdicated in A.D. 725‡ after a reign of thirty-seven years. Five or eight years after this (730 or 733), Æthelbald ravaged the West Saxon territory, and took the town of Somerton. Wessex

* It is generally assumed that the sum was 30,000 solidi, because Æthelweard has that reading. Later writers have 'mancuses.' Allen, however, *Royal Prerog.* p. 177, suggests that the wergild was 30,000 sceattas, a far more likely sum. This is the first mention of a definite sum of money in the Chronicle. MS. **A** has 30 m. (= 30,000), though Thorpe translates it 30 men. (In M. H. B. it is indeed so given—30 *manna*; but this is simply a mistake.) **B** has 30 pounds, all the others have 30,000. **F** has 'xxx þusenda' with the word 'pund' written above in a later hand. This has misled Earle (*S. C.* s. a. 694, *note*). The notion of a fine of 30,000 pounds of silver is absurd. Pauli, who has evidently not read the original authority, might well be sceptical about it, *König Ælfred*, &c., p. 35. The proper wergild would be more nearly 30,000 sceattas, cf. Merc. Werg. in Schmid App. vii. 3. I suspect that this was no more than the customary blood fine (the customary one for a *king*) and that the record of it has by mere accident been preserved here and not in other places.

† H. Hunt. iv. § 9, 'Wonebirih.'

‡ Acc. to *Chr. S.* **A B**, 726 **C–F**. It seems that 725 is the right date. L. Theopold, *Kritische Untersuchung*, &c., pp. 13, 14.

suffered a temporary eclipse. But it rose to power again under Cuðred, who defeated Æthelbald in a decisive engagement at Burford (A.D. 752).

This is perhaps the most important battle of the eighth century. It constituted a turning-point in the history of Wessex, and it has on that account been much celebrated by historians.* To this battle there marched under the standard of Æthelbald, 'king of kings' as he is styled, the men of Kent, the East Saxons and East Angles. Five years after this great defeat, Mercia was in its turn invaded; Æthelbald, in seeking to defend it, was again defeated at Seckington (in Warwickshire),† and 'disdaining to fly' fell upon the field of battle.

After a few months' interval Æthelbald was succeeded by Offa. Offa. Despite the memory of recent disaster which hung round it, the sceptre of Mercia was still perhaps one of the most powerful in England. And Offa raised his kingdom once more into a position of supremacy. Kent was crushed at the Battle of Otford in A.D. 774,‡ and became little more than a dependency of Offa's crown. For we find the Mercian king placing his name upon the coins of Jaenberht and Æthelheard, the Archbishops of Canterbury.§ Cynewulf, king of Wessex, was defeated at Bensington in 778. But Wessex was too powerful to be wholly subdued. Offa entered into an alliance with Berhtric, the succeeding West Saxon king, gave him his daughter Eadburh in marriage, and later on assisted him to drive from his kingdom his rival Ecgberht. Æthelberht, the king of the East Angles, sought a similar alliance with the king of Mercia. He was enticed to the court of Offa and murdered, A.D. 793. That, however, the conquered kingdoms Kent and East Anglia were not definitely incorporated with Mercian territory, we have the evidence of Charters to show, for on

* See the long accounts of it given by later historians, H. Hunt., &c.

† H. Hunt. iv. § 19 (R. S.) Or at Repton *Chr. S.* **F** only. The continuer of Bede says he was murdered, not killed in battle. For the date of Æthelbald's death, see Stubbs' Preface to Roger of Hov. (R. S.) p. xcv.

‡ Or A.D. 775, adding two years to the date of *Chr. S.* **A**, see Stubbs, l. c.

§ Pp. 71, 72. See also *Num. Chron.* N. S. 3rd s. ii. p. 80 (Evans) and Hawkins, *Eng. Silv. Coins* (Kenyon) p. 32.

some of these the name of Ecgberht, king of Kent, appears during a great part of the period which intervened between the battle of Otford and the death of Offa. We have further evidence in the fact, that despite the acknowledgement of his supremacy shown in the Canterbury coins, Offa was anxious to separate his own kingdom from the jurisdiction of its metropolitan, and erected Lichfield into an Archiepiscopal See.* Against the Britons Offa's achievements were as great as against his English rivals. He conquered from the West Welsh the territory between the Severn and the Wye, and constructed, it is said, 'Offa's dyke' as a rampart to guard the newly-acquired territory. It is believed that he codified the Mercian laws, and that much of Offa's code was afterwards incorporated into the laws of Ælfred. Finally, what most concerns the present study, we may give him the credit of introducing the *new coinage* of pennies into this country, a coinage which is in itself a monument of the art of Offa's reign.

It will be observed that all the mints from which issued a coinage of pennies during the latter years of the eighth century were subject to, or under the immediate influence of, Mercia, viz. those of the kings of East Anglia and Kent, and the Archiepiscopal mint at Canterbury. Wessex, the only kingdom south of the Humber, which preserved its independence, issued no coinage before the accession of Ecgberht in 802.

Decline of Mercia.

The greatness of Mercia was maintained by Offa's successor Coenwulf (Cenwulf), who is called 'St. Kynwulf' by later chroniclers. Kent was reduced to greater subjection than before by the capture of the king Eadberht Præn, who was brought as a prisoner into Mercia, and according to some accounts, was deprived of his sight. Coenwulf placed Cuðred upon the throne of Kent. With the accession of Ecgberht in Wessex, the throne of that kingdom was once more established in an undisputed succession, and in the most illustrious family which has ever ruled in

* Synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), A.D. 787. See Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 445.

England. From that time the fortunes of Wessex, which had sunk since the death of Ine, began once more to rise. Those of Mercia declined after the death of Coenwulf, or at any rate upon the expulsion of Ceolwulf, the third in succession from Offa. The supremacy of Mercia was finally destroyed at the battle of Ællandun in 825, a battle which may be placed beside or before that of Burford for its importance in Mercian history, and which forms a turning-point in the history of England. England, South of the Thames—the South Saxons, the East Saxons, and the people of Kent—'turned to Ecgberht,' and the king of the East Angles sought him for king and protector. In attempting to assert his supremacy over the East Anglians, Beornwulf of Mercia met his death, and his successor Ludican suffered the same fate the following year or, possibly, two years afterwards.* The kingdom of Mercia continued to exist; but Ecgberht obtained the hegemony (Bretwaldadom) of all England south of the Humber † (A.D. 827).

Final supremacy of Wessex.

This is the close of one era in the history of England, that which embraces the time from the beginning of the historical period to the end of the rivalry of the different Heptarchic kingdoms. The central point of it may be reckoned the reign of Offa, which is, of course, likewise the most important epoch in the history of the English coinage. The rise of Wessex to the hegemony was the chief feature of the succeeding thirty years after the death of Offa. The first great step in this process was signalised by the cessation of the independent coinage of Kent, in A.D. 825. But, from this time, a new element entered into the development of English history, the appearance of the northern invaders known as the Vikings; and this new influence deflected the current of English history from its natural course. The coming of the Vikings, and not the growing power of Wessex, was the chief factor in the history of the declining fortunes of the Heptarchic kingdoms north of the Thames.

Coming of the Vikings.

As the disputes between rival claimants for co-nationality

* See Biog. notices, Ludican, p. lvii. and *note*.

† The Northumbrians themselves made some sort of submission (*Chr. S.* a. 827).

with the northern pirates are not decided, and do not seem likely to be so, it would be safest to speak of the invaders of England always under the name of Vikings. They are, however, generally called Danes in the English chronicles, and as such it is legitimate to speak of them. The attacks of these Danes had already begun during the prosperous reign of Offa: first, an unimportant raid by 'three keels' upon the Dorset coast (789);* six years after, a much more serious one in Northumbria, in which the famous monastery of Lindisfarne was burnt, and the community put to the sword. Other attacks followed upon the Welsh coast (795?), and upon Man (798). However, the storm, which seemed about to burst on several sides of Great Britain, eventually passed over St. George's Channel to Ireland. There, for many years, the Viking raids were continuous, and constantly increasing in number and volume. At last, the northmen not only established themselves in the most important harbours along the Irish coast, and, by so doing, laid the foundations of the Viking 'kingdoms' in Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, but also, for a time, under a certain Turgesius,† obtained possession of all the northern half of Ireland, called Conn's half. There is good reason to believe that, when the Viking raids began again in England, they came first from the neighbouring kingdom of Ireland.‡

Danes in Ireland.

* *Chr. S.* 787.

† Thorgisl? It is probable that this leader came in command of the 'great royal fleet' which attacked the coast of Armagh in A.D. 831 or 832 (*An. Ult.* 830, *F. M.* 830, *The War of the Gaedhill*, &c., pp. 9, 10.) In the last it is distinctly stated that Turgesius did command this fleet. Turgesius was drowned in Lough Owre, A.D. 845 (*An. Ult.* 841, *F. M.* 843, *War*, &c., 13).

‡ A remarkable hoard of coins, found at Delgany, Ireland, and described by Mr. Evans in the *Num. Chron.* 3rd series, vol. ii. (1882), p. 61 *sqq.*, contained a series of pennies of the kings of Kent and Mercia (also probably struck in Kent), some uncertain archiepiscopal coins dating probably between 832 and 833, and one papal coin of Leo III. The coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent may date from the beginning of a penny coinage; the latest of the series would be those archiepiscopal coins which may be referred to a date as late as A.D. 833. There is every reason therefore to accept the suggestion of Mr. Evans, that these coins were carried by some Viking fleet from Kent to Ireland. And as we find the Vikings reappearing A.D. 834 in England (at Sheppey), after a long interval, it seems reasonable to suppose that the fleet came to Sheppey from Ireland and returned thither, carrying away the hoard of coins as part of its booty.

These attacks recommenced in 834, when the Danes ravaged Sheppey. In 835 they gained a naval victory at Charmouth, and, two years later, politicly allying themselves with the West Welsh, they offered Ecgberht battle on land at Hengston (Hengistesdun), but were there decisively defeated. In the following year Ecgberht died.

Earlier raid on England.

It is not necessary here to give the details of the Viking attacks upon England,* the less so that these, at first, affected chiefly the history of Wessex. We may, however, mention the important attacks upon Canterbury and London in 851, by a fleet of 350 ships, despatched by Rorik, the King of Rustringia (Oldenburg).† In defending London,

* The following is a list of the chief attacks upon the English coasts, between the descent on Sheppey, 834 (*Chr. S.* 832), and the coming of the Great Army, 867. (The dates are those of the Saxon Chron., which are three years behind till 839, two years (generally) till 851. See Theopold *o. c.* and Stubbs, *Roger of Hoveden* (R.S.) Preface xcv.)

833 [6]. Thirty-five ships came to Charmouth. Danes held the field. (The new-comers are called *Danes* for the first time in this passage.)

835 [8]. D. united with Cornishmen. Bat. Hengistesdun; Engl. victory.

837 [40]. Eng. victory over 33 (34) ships at Southampton. Dan. victory at Portland.

838 [41]. D. in marsh country (Ely, &c.); Ealdorman Herebert slain. D. in Lindsay and E. Anglia. D. in Kent.

839 [42]. Great slaughter at London, Canterbury (or Quentovic?) and Rochester.

840 [42?]. Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth. [Repetition of event under yr. 833?]

845 [7]. Eng. victory on Parret (Somerset).

851. Eng. victory at Wembury (Wicganbeorh), Devon. Eng. naval victory at Sandwich. D. wintered (for first time) in Thanet. Fleet of 350 ships took London and Canterbury, and put Berhtwulf to flight; defeated at Ockley (Acglea) by Æthelwulf.

853 (4). Men of Kent and Surrey fought ag. D. Result doubtful.

855 (6). D. wintered in Sheppey. They were under the command of Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe (Steenstr. *o. c.* ii. 55).

860. D. took Winchester by storm. Were afterwards defeated.

865 (6). D. wintered in Thanet. Kentish men offered to buy them off. They stole away and ravaged great part of Kent.

866 (7). Great Army came to England.

† Rorik was the nephew (or possibly brother) of a certain Harald, king of Denmark, who, having been driven from his kingdom, came to seek the protection of Louis the Pious, accepted Christianity, and (together with his son Godfred) was baptized at Mainz, A.D. 826. Louis could not restore him to his throne; but he enfeoffed him with the district of Rustringia (nearly equivalent to the modern Duchy of Oldenburg) and with the great commercial

Berhtwulf was defeated and forced to fly into Mercia, and the Danes, after ravaging for a while north of the Thames, returned into Surrey. Here they were defeated with great slaughter at the battle of Ockley, by an army under the command of Æthelwulf of Wessex, and his son Æthelbald.

England, north of the Thames, did not feel the full pressure of the Viking invasions till the coming of what is known in our chronicles as the 'Great Army' to the eastern coasts, in A.D. 866.

Coming of the Great Army.

The history of this Great Army in England is the history, no longer of isolated attacks, but of a deliberate attempt at the conquest of the country. The career of the invaders was marked by the fall, one after another, of the English kingdoms north of the Thames. If Wessex had not been able to make a better resistance, the whole country would have come under the power of the invaders. After a delay of one year in East Anglia, the Army marched into Northumbria. It was at that time under the command of the kings, Bægsecg, Oskitel, and Hamond, to whom were subsequently added Guthorm and Halfdan, and of the earls, Frene, Ivar, Ubbe, and the two Sidrocs. Of these, Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe, are called the sons of the famous or fabulous Ragnar Lodbrog, the great hero of the Viking Age. Northumbria was at this time divided between two rival kings, Osberht of the legitimate line, and Ælla; and, on their first arrival, the Danes obtained possession of York without difficulty. The rival kings united their armies to attack the invaders, who, adopting a form of tactic very common with the Vikings, by a pretended flight drew the English into an ambush inside the walls, where both their kings, with the greater part of their armies, were put to the sword (A.D. 867). The Northumbrian kings who followed reigned only by sufferance of the Vikings, and there is no doubt that from this date the Northumbrian styca currency coins come to an end.

Fall of English kingdoms north of the Thames.

The Army next went south into the Mercian kingdom, and took winter quarters at Nottingham (A.D. 868–9).

town of Dorested. Harald's successors in the feof abandoned Christianity, forswore their allegiance to the Carlovingian house, and took to Viking expeditions. The fleet was despatched in 850 or 851. Prudentius, *An.* 850.

Burgred, king of Mercia, called in the aid of his brothers-in-law, Æthelred and Ælfred, king and ætheling of Wessex, and the united armies besieged the Danes in Nottingham, but without decisive result. However, the Danes went from Mercia once more to York, and wintered there (A.D. 869–70). The next year they came a second time into East Anglia, fought some important battles in the country, and finally put to death Eadmund, the king of the East Anglians. Almost all the celebrated monasteries of this district, which stood grouped round the great lagoons of the marsh country, fell before the fury of the heathens—Bardney, Croyland, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Ely. The next year (A.D. 871) the army passed over the Thames, and took quarters at Reading, and thus began that long series of attacks upon the West Saxon kingdom, which was not brought to an end till the battle of Ethandune, and the Peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. In the course of these years, however, the army went once more to the north, first to Northumbria, and thence through Lindsay to Mercia, where they drove Burgred from his throne (A.D. 874), setting up the puppet Ceolwulf II. in his place; and the following year (875) the army finally divided, and a portion of it, under Halfdan, went into Northumbria, settled, and 'divided'* that country (876). Another portion 'divided' Mercia in like manner in A.D. 877. All England north of the Thames now belonged to the Danes, and it was only after the Peace of Wedmore, that a portion of this territory was incorporated in the kingdom of Wessex. This portion was afterwards enlarged to include nearly the whole of Mercia. From the year 874, therefore, or at latest 877, the *English* coinage of the present catalogue comes to an end.

Danish kingdoms after the Peace of Wedmore.

Great obscurity hangs over the history of the Danish occupation of East Anglia and Northumbria. In Wessex the remaining years of Ælfred's reign, though not undisturbed by Danish attacks, were chiefly devoted to the many works of peace which he undertook; the principal of which, so far as regards the political history of the time, was the

* Divided it, that is, among the principal commanders, who in their turn gave allotments to their followers (cf. Steenstrup, *Norm.* i. 297) without wholly expropriating the English holders.

codifying of the laws, and the incorporation into them of a large part of the laws of Offa, which are now lost to us. In the north too, a time of peace succeeded, upon the whole, to the long period of war, though the settled Vikings continued, from time to time, to take part with new fleets of invaders, which came from over sea. Halfdan was succeeded by Guðred, who appears upon the coins as Cnut, who was a Christian, and whose chief recorded act was the restoration, at Cuncacæstre (Chester-le-Street) of the order founded by Cuthbert, which had formerly been established at Lindisfarne.* Almost at the end of Cnut's reign, the peace of England was once more seriously threatened by the arrival of a large Viking fleet at the mouth of the Lymne, in Kent. It consisted of 250 ships, and the troops that it bore had formed a portion of the old Great Army. After ravaging in Kent, the Army fixed its camp at Appledore, and was for a while unassailable in that position. At the same time, Hasting had come to the Thames with eighty ships, and eventually established himself at Milton, in Kent. This soon produced a feeling of disturbance among the settled Danes in Northumbria, and Earl Siegferð with an army sailed down to the south, through the English Channel, as far as Exeter, to which he laid siege. Ælfred dispatched one army to attack this of Siegferð's in the west, another to protect London from the new Great Army and the troops under Hasting. The latter had made a strong camp at Benfleet, which was, however, stormed by the English, who captured, together with a considerable booty, Hasting's wife and two sons. It is unnecessary to follow the marches and countermarches of these armies during the next two years, or the series of engagements, which resulted alternately in victories for the English and for their enemies. It is enough to notice this invasion as the

* Sym. Dun. (*H. D. E.* lib. ii.), who gives a long account of the translation of St. Cuthbert's remains. These had been removed from Lindisfarne in the reign of Halfdan through fear of desecration by the Danes, were carried from place to place, and on the foundation of the House at Cuncacæstre, were deposited there. There they remained 113 years (S. D. o. c. iii. c. i.), and were then taken to Durham—or rather to the site on which the cathedral and city arose.

last important attack, of the old Viking kind, upon England. The attack came to an end in A.D. 897; part of the armies returned to their homes in Northumbria and East Anglia; another portion recrossed the Channel to the mouth of the Seine. Before these disturbances quieted down, SIEGFERÐ had succeeded to the throne of Northumbria. Five years of peace followed the termination of these campaigns in the south and west of England. In Northumbria they were years of great internal discord, of which no details have come down to us. The English kings in Northumbria were not wholly dispossessed of their power; for we hear of one or two as still reigning in a portion of the country. Towards the beginning of the new century, the Danish-Northumbrian kingdom came to be united with the Danish or Norse kingdom of Dublin; but the exact process by which this union was brought about, or how the claims of the House of Ivar (which was probably Norse) to provide a successor of the Danish kings of Northumbria came to be established, we have no means of knowing.

Decline of Danish power in the tenth century.

We have, in fact, no internal history of Northumbria during the first half of the tenth century; for this period, the history of England as a whole belongs to that of the West Saxon kings, and therefore to the succeeding volume rather than to this. It will be enough, for the illustration of the meagre Northumbrian coinage, to refer the reader to the short biographies at the end of this sketch. The history of England, from this time, is the history of the recovery of power by the English kings. At first their efforts—those of the kings of England south of the Thames, and of the ruler of Mercia, Æthelred or his wife Æthelflæd, were directed to minimising the power of the Danes south of the Humber. The initial step was the suppression of the revolt of Æthelwald (A.D. 901–5).* This was followed by other engagements, the most important of which was the battle of Tettenhall or Wodanesfeld (Wednesfield),† in

* This rebellion was finally suppressed by the victory of Holme in *Norfolk*, which took place in A.D. 905 (not 902, as in *Chr. S.* **B**, **C**). See Steenstr. *o. c.*

† On the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wodansfeld see Steenstr. *o. c.* iii. 13. These two sites are near together in S. Staffordshire. The modern name of the latter is Wednesfield (pron. Wedgefield).

A.D. 911. Then follow the building and rebuilding of fortresses and strong towns, which belong especially to the years A.D. 912–921. The work was begun by Æthelflæd and continued by Eadweard. The activities of the former were confined chiefly to the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; those of Eadweard embraced Hertfordshire, Bucks, Essex, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, and even part of Lancashire. The work was often resisted, and sometimes long retarded, by the Danes, but, when completed, the building of any strong city generally led to the submission of those who lived in the neighbourhood.* A fresh race of Northmen from Dublin kept alive the flame of resistance in the north, and Regnald, Sihtric, Godfred, a second Regnald, and two Anlafs, all of the same royal house in Ireland, alternately received † and forfeited the countenance of the West Saxon kings, and gained and lost the Northumbrian crown. The most important event in the course of these attempts was the battle of Brunnanburg (A.D. 937). For this battle the Norsemen seem to have collected all their forces, and determined upon a greater effort than any previous one, and the decisive victory of the English under Æthelstan was of proportionate importance. This achievement was followed by the recovery of the Five Burgs, which shattered the power of the Danes south of the Humber. Finally, with the expulsion of Eric by Eadred in 954, the last Scandinavian kingdom in England came to an end, and Eadred's successors inherited the right to the title of kings of all England.

Kings of Mercia.

§ 5. Biographical Notices. ‡ Kings of Mercia.

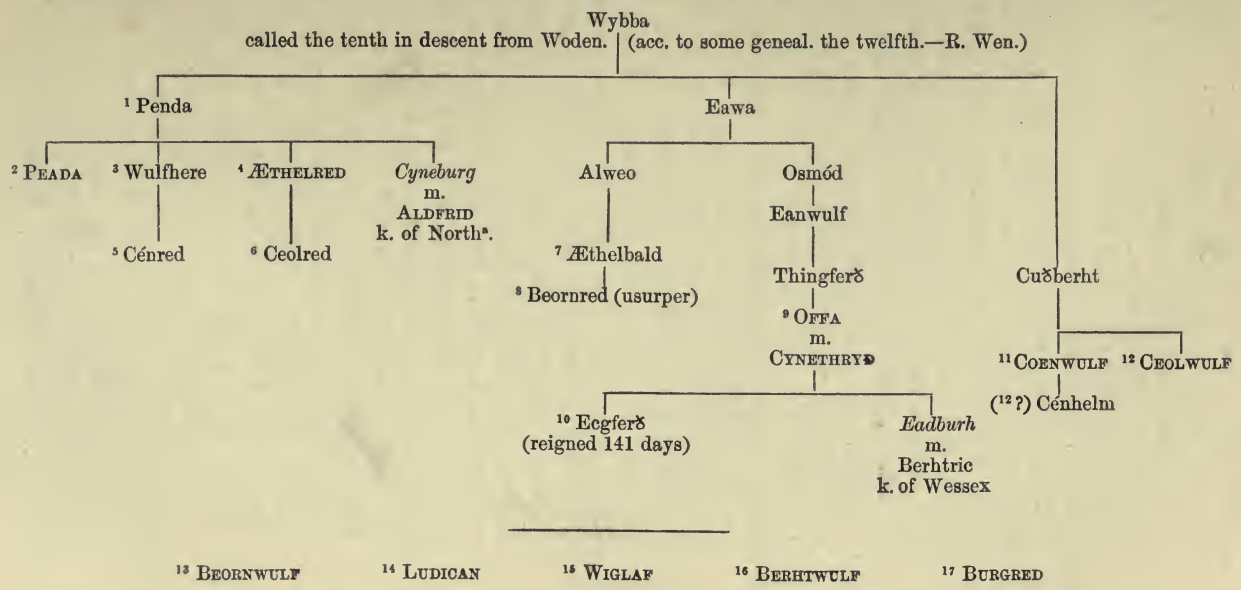
Peada (Pæda), s. of Penda, made king of the Middle Angles during the lifetime of his father. He and they received Christianity, A.D. 653. On the death of

* See especially *Chr. S.* a. 915, 918 (**B–D**), 921 (**A**).

† Godfred mar. the daughter of Æthelflæd; Sihtric mar. the sister of Æthelstan.

‡ Of those only whose coins are described in the volume.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF MERCIA.



Penda at the battle of Winwædfeld, A.D. 655, Mercia became subject to Northumbria, but Peada was allowed to retain the kingship of the Middle Angles and aft. of the Mercians. He was betrayed by his queen (Alhflæd) and slain 657.

ÆTHELRED suc. (A.D. 675) his brother Wulfhere as k. of Mercia, which, under Wulfhere, had recovered its independence. Ravaged in Kent, A.D. 676. Fought with Ecgfriδ k. of North^{a}. by Trent, A.D. 679, where Ælfwine, ætheling of North^{a}. was sl.; but the quarrel was composed by Arbp. Theodore, and Æthelred paid the blood-fine. Took the tonsure, A.D. 704. He had mar. Osthryδ, sister of Ecgfriδ and Aldfriδ; she was slain by the South Humbrians, A.D. 697.

OFFA suc. on expul. of Beornred, A.D. 757. He was a distant cousin to Æthelbald, the last king of the legitimate line, who had been sl. the same year at the battle of Seckington or Repton, and 'quinto genu Pendæ abnepos' (W. Mal.) *See* Genealogy. Subdued East Anglia A.D. 771? (R. Wend.) Gained victory of Ottanford (Otford) over the men of Kent, A.D. 774 or 775; and victory of Bensington over Cynewulf, k. of Wessex, A.D. 778. He converted Lichfield into an archiep. see, A.D. 787. Ordered the murder of Æthelberht, k. of East Anglia, A.D. 793 or 794. The foundation of the monastery of St. Albans is referred by later writers to Offa and to the year A.D. 795. Died, A.D. 796. He mar. Cynethryδ. Concerning Offa's friendship and correspondence with Charlemagne see *Alcuini Epis.* (Migne) iii.; Wilkins' *Conc.*, i. p. 158; and Mat. Par. *Vita Offæ ii.*; R. Wend. a. 775 (E. H. S. i. 240) and Theopold's 'Critical Enquiry' upon this very question.

CYNETHRYÐ, the wife of Offa. She is represented by later historians as a sort of Jezebel, inciting Offa to the murder of Æthelberht of East Anglia. Whether there be not some confusion between her and another Cyneδryδ dau. of Coenwulf, murderess of her brother

(St.) Cênhelm, may be doubted. She signs charters with her son Ecgfriδ in 796.*

Coenwulf (St. Kenulphus—Fl. Wig.), of another branch of the desc. of Wybba. Suc. Ecgferδ (who r. 141 days only) in A.D. 796. Harried Kent and took prisoner Eadberht, called *Præn* or *Prænn*, k. of Kent (*q.v.*), 798. In 801 he went to war with Eardwulf, k. of Northumbria. Died A.D. 821 or 822. 'Nihil quod livor digne carperet unquam admisit; domi religiosus, in bello victoriosus.'—Wil. Malm.

Ceolwulf, brother of Coenwulf.† Suc. after brief interval of (St.) Cênhelm's reign, in A.D. 821 or 822.‡ Expelled from the kingdom, A.D. 823 or 824?§ Under Ceolwulf the decline of the Mercian kingdom begins. It was probably made the more rapid by the extinction of the old royal house, for the genealogy of the remaining kings cannot be ascertained.

Beornwulf, suc. Ceolwulf, A.D. 823 or 824. Presided at the Council of Clovesho, A.D. 824, in which he endeavoured to settle long standing disputes between the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain Mercian relig. houses. Took up arms on the expuls. of Baldred, k. of Kent (*q. v.*), by Æthelwulf and Bp. Ealhstan, and was defeated by Ecgberht at Ællandune, A.D. 825; again defeat. and sl. same or next year by East Anglians.‖

Ludican suc. Beornwulf. Marched an army into East Anglia to avenge the death of Beornwulf, but was himself def. and slain with five of his ealdormen.

Wiglaf suc. Ludican, A.D. 825, 826, or 828. Deposed by Ecgberht, A.D. 829, restored A.D. 830, and held his kingdom as trib. to Ecgberht. Died A.D. 839.

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* Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, i., Nos. 172, 173.

† S. D. ‡ *Chr. S.* **A–E** 819, **F** 822.

§ *Chr. S.* **A–E** 821 (not in **F**).

‖ The chronology of the three kings, Beornwulf, Ludican, and Wiglaf, is uncertain. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, give—Death of Beornwulf, A.D. 826; death of Ludican, A.D. 828; Wiglaf, A.D. 828; exp. same year; rest. A.D. 830. This chronol. agrees with Rog. Wend., but it does not agree with that given by Stubbs, R. Hov. pref. xcvii.; nor with R. Hov., who says that Ludican reigned one year, and that Wiglaf was exp. three years afterwards.

Berhtwulf suc. Wiglaf, 839. Marched to defend London ag. a large fleet of Vikings, and was defeated by them, A.D. 851 or 852.* D. same year of wounds rec. in battle.†

Burgred suc. Berhtwulf, A.D. 851 or 852. Asked the assistance of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, to reduce N. Welsh, A.D. 854?‡ On coming of the Great Army to Nottingham, A.D. 868, asked assist. of Æthelred, who, with Ælfred, joined him with his West Saxon army to bes. the Danes. The Danes came to terms, and promised to quit the country. They returned from Lindsay in A.D. 874, fought with Burgred at Repton, and drove him over seas. He went to Rome, and d. there same year, 'and his body lies in the English School in St. Mary's Church.'—*Chr. S.* He mar. in A.D. 854, Æthelswiþ, dau. of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, and sister of Æthelred and Ælfred. Accord. to Fl. Wig., R. Wend., &c. he reigned 22 yrs. With his deposition the independent kingdom of Mercia came to an end.

Ceolwulf II., an 'unwise king's thane,' was placed upon the throne as puppet king by the Danes. He held it till the following year, or till 877, when 'the Army divided Mercia and gave part to Ceolwulf.'

Kings of Kent.

Kings of Kent.

The coinage of the kings of Kent does not begin till the line of Hengist has become extinct.

Ecgberht is unknown to history.

Eadberht II., called *Præn* or *Prænn*. Obtained the throne A.D. 796. Capt. by Coenwulf, k. of Mercia (*q. v.*), A.D. 798 [deprived of his sight§], and carried into Mercia. [Aft. released at Winchelcombe, with the consent of Cuþred his successor.‖]

Cuþred. Made k. of Kent by Coenwulf, on depos. of Eadberht *Præn*. A.D. 798. Died A.D. 806 or 807?¶

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* 851 *Chr. S.* **A C–F**, 853 **B**; comp. Prudentius, *Ann.* 850.

† A.D. 852, Fl. Wig.

‡ 853 *Chr. S.* **A. D–F**, 854 **B**.

§ *Chr. S.* MS. **F** only.

‖ Will. Malm. *G. R.* l. i. § 95 (E. H. S.)

¶ *Chr. S.* 805 **A B D–F**, 804 **C**.

BALDRED. Suc. to the throne of Kent (but under the supremacy of Mercia) on the death of Cuðred?* In A.D. 825, Ecgberht, k. of Wessex, sent an army into Kent, comm. by Æthelwulf his son and Ealhstan, Bp. of Sherborne, who exp. Baldred, and drove him across the Thames. After this, Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex, and was generally ruled by the heir to that throne.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

JAENBERHT. Consec. Feb. 2, A.D. 766. Rec. the pall from Pope Paul I. A.D. 767. During his episcopate (A.D. 774), Offa, k. of Mercia, conq. Kent, and Jaenberht's coins are struck under the suprem. of Offa. In A.D. 787 was held the synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), by which, or about which time, Lichfield was erected into an archbishopric, and the bishop of Lichfield, Higberht, made archbishop and metropolitan for Mercia. D. A.D. 790 or 791.† (*See* Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, pp. 402–466.)

ÆTHELHEARD. Elected, A.D. 791. Consec. July 31, 793. During the interval between these two events, the coins with legend 'Pont.' (p. 72) were probably struck. He was prob. a Mercian by birth. Was Abbot of Malmesbury (acc. to W. Mal.) and Bp. of Winchester. He fled from his see in 797, but returned upon the deposition of Eadberht *Præn* in A.D. 798. He had always resisted the continuance of the archiepiscopate of Lichfield, and in this was assisted by Eanbald, Archbishop of York.‡ Finally in 797, or more probably on the death of Higberht (May, 802) the Archbishopric of Lichfield was abolished. Æthelheard d. May 12, 805. (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 467–555.)

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* This is agreeable to the statement of H. Hunt., who says that Baldred r. 18 yrs. No mention is made of the date of his accession in *Chr. S.*

† Stubbs, *R. S. A.* 790. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, 791 or possibly 792.

‡ W. Mal. *Gest. Pont.* (R. S.) p. 226.

Wulfred. Probably a Kentish man. Consecrated A.D. 805.* Engaged in disputes with Mercia, from A.D. 807 (death of Cuðred), and more so after A.D. 817. He first espoused but afterwards deserted the cause of Baldred, and favoured the claims of the West Saxon king Ecgberht. Died A.D. 832? (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 556–608.)

There was a certain interval between the death of Æthelheard and the consecration of Wulfred. *See* Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 559. It is possible then that some of the coins mentioned on p. 73 were struck during this interval. But it is more probable that these coins belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoth. Between these two prelates some accounts place a certain Feologeld, who struck no coins, and who may, for some reason, have not been generally acknowledged.

Ceolnoð. Consecrated A.D. 833? † One of his most important acts was the introduction of secular clerks into the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Died Feb. 4, 870. (Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 610–636.)

Æthered (Æthelred). Succeeded Ceolnoð. Consecrated A.D. 870.‡ Acc. to an insertion in *Chr. S.* F he sought to remove the secular clerks who had been introduced into Ch. Ch. monastery, Canterbury. Died, June 20, 889. §

Plegmund. Consecrated A.D. 890.‖ He was a Mercian,¶ and was invited by Ælfred to his court, and eventually, on the death of Æthelred, made Archbishop of Canterbury. 'A learned and venerable man' (Fl. Wig.), he faithfully and gloriously governed the Church (Sym. D.), and died Aug. 2, 914. He is said to have had a share in the compilation of the *Chronicle*.

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* Haddan and Stubbs, *Counc.* iii. 587, *note* a.

† See Haddan and Stubbs, *o. c.* iii. 610 *note*, &c. ‡ S. D. *H. R.* 870.

§ Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 108. *Chr. S.* 888 (except C, 889). W. M. Gest. P. l. i. says his pontif. lasted 18 years. ‖ *Chr. S.* a. 890.

¶ Fl. Wig. i. p. 82 (E. H. S.) *Chr. S.* A and D (both in later hands ?), where he is called 'Bishop of Wiltshire.' He subscribed charters in 871 and 875 (Kemble, *C. D.* nos. 301, 307).

Kings of East Anglia.

Beonna. Uncertain king. Perhaps the same as Beorna. (See Fl. Wig. a. 758; W. Mal. (E. H. S.) i. p. 136; Alured of Beverley, *Annal.* lib. vi.)

Æthelberht. Son of Æthelred, the succ. of 'Beorna.'* Came to the court of Offa, king of Mercia, to ask his dau. in marriage, and was mur. by Offa [at the instigation of Cyneðryð? †], A.D. 793 or 794. ‡ He is raised to the rank of a saint and martyr by Fl. Wig., W. Mal. &c.; perhaps by some confusion with St. Eadmund, nearly 80 years later.

Eadwald.
Æthelstan I.
Æthelweard.
} Unknown to history. The approximate dates given in the Catalogue are from D. H. Haigh's *Numism. Hist. of East Anglia.*

Berhtric. Possibly the Berhtric, *filius regis* [*Merciorum*], who signs charters, A.D. 840–845.

Eadmund. Succeeded 857? or 859? § Slain by the Great Army when in East Anglia, Nov. 20, 870, ‖ at the special instance (as tradition related) of Ingvar (Ivar) and Ubbe, called the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog. William of Malmesbury says, that this was through a mistaken belief that Eadmund had murdered Ragnar. But the Ragnar Lodbrogssaga (Fornm. Sög. i. 239–299) makes Ragnar suffer death at the hands of Ælla, king of Northumbria. The account in Malmesbury is probably, therefore, a confusion between two kings, both of whom were slain by the Vikings between 867–871. St. Eadmund was traditionally said to have been tied to a tree and shot to death, like St. Sebastian.

Danish King in East Anglia.

Guthorm-Æthelstan. First came to England with an auxiliary force to the Great Army in A.D. 870. When the Army divided, and Hâlfdân went into Northumbria, Guthorm remained in command of the southern portion, and in the spring of A.D. 875

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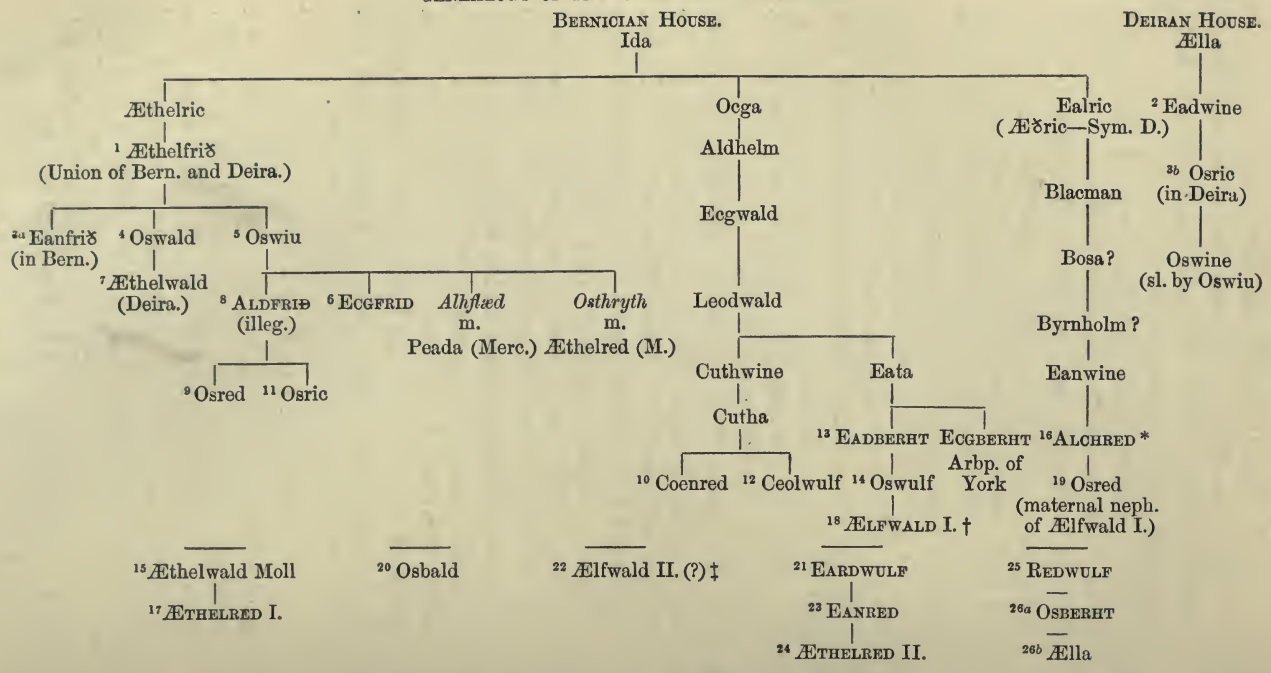
* W. Mal. p. 136 (E. H. S.)
† *Chr. S.* 792 (=794?); Fl. Wig. 793.
‡ Abbo Flor. *De pass. S. E.*
§ Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 78.
‖ Erroneously given A.D. 873 on p. 90.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.



* The genealogy of Alchred is uncertain. Sym. D. *H. R.* § 45. The above is taken from Fl. Wig., with some correct. of names.
† Called brother of Æthelred I. by Fl. Wig., which must be a mistake. Cf. Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 4 (R. S. i. p. 49.)
‡ The reign of this king is not certain.

he went with this army into Cambridgesh. From Cambridgesh. the army proceeded to Wareham (Dorsetsh.), 876; but, on the approach of the English army under Ælfred, made peace and stole away to Exeter. In Jan. 878 (Twelfth Day) the army, with Guthorm at its head, settled at Chippenham, and harried throughout Wessex, Ælfred being driven to the fastness of Ætheln-ey. After Easter (878) Ælfred issued from his fastness, summoned the men of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, and met the Danish army at Ethandune, gaining a complete victory. Guthorm made peace, and allowed himself to be baptised under the name of Æthelstan. He div. England, south of the Humber, with Ælfred, and took East Anglia and a portion of Mercia. Guthorm d. 890 or 891.*

Kings of Northumbria.

Kings of Northumbria

Ecgfriþ (or Ecgferþ), s. of Oswiu, whom he suc. Feb. 15, 670. Deprived Wilfred of his Bishopric and expelled him from the kingdom, A.D. 678. Fought ag. Æthelred of Mercia by Trent, A.D. 679 (v. Æthelred). Sent an army under Berht ag. the Scots in Ireland, A.D. 684. Against the advice of St. Cuðberht he led an army ag. the Picts, and was def. and slain at the battle of Nectansmere, May 20, A.D. 685. He mar. 660, Æthelthryth dau. of Anna, k. of the E. Angles. He is called 'rex piissimus et Deo dilectissimus' by Symeon of Durham. Wil. Malm. says he was more memorable for the piety of his wife than for his own merit, and that he and his brother Aldfriþ (*q. v.*) were infamous for their conduct to St. Wilfred. His exp. ag. the Irish is also accounted impious by Beda, and reckoned the cause of the disaster of the following year.

Aldfriþ (called also Ealdfriþ, Alhfriþ, Alfred, &c.) was the elder brother of the foregoing, but illeg. son of Oswiu. He took part in the battle of Winwædfeld

* 890 *Chr. S.* (exc. C), 891 Fl. Wig.

(A.D. 655) which established the independence of Northumbria. Suc. Ecgfriŏ in Bernicia, A.D. 685, and Æthelwald,* s. of Oswald, in Deira. He appointed Wilfred to the see of Hexham, but aft. quarrelled with him and expelled him from Northumbria. Gov. his country peaceably for nineteen years and d. Dec. 14, A.D. 705 (704). He mar. Cyneburg, dau. of Penda, k. of Mercia.

EADBERHT (miscalled ECGBERHT by Wil. Mal.), s. of Eata, suc. his cousin Ceolwulf A.D. 737. Led an army into Scotl. and in company with Angus k. of the Picts, took Alclythe (Dumbarton) A.D. 756. Abdicated and took the tonsure, A.D. 758. D. 768.

ALCHRED, s. of Eanwine and a desc. of Ida, suc. *Moll* Æthelwald (who was not of the desc. of Ida?) A.D. 766.† Driven from the throne at Easter, A.D. 774.‡

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD), s. of Oswulf and grands. of Eadberht (*q. v.*). Suc. on expulsion of Æthelred I., s. of *Moll* Æthelwald, A.D. 778 or 779.§ Obt. the pall for Archbp. Eanbald (*q. v.*). Sl. after a reign of ten years, by Sicga or Sicgan, Sept. 24, 788 or 789.¶ 'A light from heaven was frequently seen at the spot where he was slain.'**

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF). Son of Eardwulf. Suc. Oswald or Osbald, May 14, 796. Went to war with Coenwulf, k. of Mercia, 801; soon made peace. Expelled A.D. 806,†† 807, or 808.‡‡ Rest. through the intervention of Charlemagne and Leo III. A.D. 808.§§ D. same year or 810?|||

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* Oithelwald, Fl. Wig. i. 21 (E. H. S.); Æthelwald, Id. *Geneal.*

† R. Hov. 765. He reigned eight winters, *Chr. S.* **E**; nine winters, **D.**

‡ Sym. D. *H. R.* 774. The year of the battle of Otford, R. Hov.

§ *Chr. S.* 779; Sym. D. *H. R.* 779; R. Hov. 779.

‖ Sym. D. (R. S.) App. vol. ii. 376.

¶ *Chr. S.* 788; Sym. D. *H. R.* 788; R. Hov. 788.

** *Chr. S.*; Fl. Wig.; Sym. D. *H. D. E.* &c.

†† See Sym. D. (R. S.) ii. App. 377, *regn. x annos.*

‡‡ H. Hunt. The latter is the true date acc. to Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 561 *note.* But it does not seem to agree with Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* ii.

§§ Pertz, i. 195, 196. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii. 561.

||| The intervention of Ælfwald II.'s reign between Eardwulf and Eanred is not certain, and the dates from this time to the accession of Osberht become very uncertain.

EANRED suc. Ælfwald II. (?) in A.D. 808 or 810. In A.D. 829, Ecgberht of Wessex led an army into Northumbria; Eanred made submission and obtained peace. Died A.D. 841?

ÆTHELRED II. Son of Eanred, whom he suc. in 841? He was expelled in 844, and restored after the death of Redwulf. Died A.D. 849 or 850.

REDWULF* suc. on expuls. of Æthelred II. in A.D. 844. Sl. (by Danes?) same year.

OSBERHT suc. Æthelred II. in A.D. 849 or 850?† A portion of his subj. rebelled, A.D. 867, and set up a rival k. Ælla, 'not of royal blood.' The rival kings composed their quarrel, and united their forces to attack the Danes, who had taken poss. of York. By a pretended flight the D. drew the Eng. within the walls, where the greater part were sl. and with them Osberht and Ælla. With this the English dynasty may be said to have ended, although English kings continued for some time to enjoy a nominal rule while the country was in the possession of the Danes and Norsemen.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Archbishops of York.

ECGBERHT, brother of Eadberht and son of Eata,‡ consecr. Bish. of York A.D. 734;§ journeyed to Rome and received the pall (the first bishop of York after Paulinus who did so, and consequently the second Archbishop), A.D. 735;‖ d. A.D. 766.¶ He restored the library at York, and is spoken of by Alcuin as his master.

EANBALD II. suc. another Eanbald as Archbishop, Aug. 14,

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* Only mentioned by Mat. West. a. 844.

† *A°. dccc liiii. imp. ... Osberti ... anno quinto.* He therefore suc. 849 or 850? Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* l. ii. Æthelred II. r. 9 yrs. Sym. D. (R. S.) App. v. ii. 377, *i.e.* suc., say, 840 or 841. Eanred r. 32 yrs., *ib.*, therefore he suc. in 808 or 809. Allowing two years, or a year and a half, for Ælfwald II., this would put Eardwulf's access. back to A.D. 806 or 807, which agrees with App. i. (*l. c.* 377).

‡ S. D. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 3.

§ *Chr. S.* 734; Sym. D. *H. R.* § 34, 735.

‖ *Chr. S.* a. 735. But Sym. D. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 3, implies that he was in Rome before his election.

¶ S. D. *H. R.* § 45. *Epist. D. A. E.* § 2. He held his see for 32 yrs.

796; * rec. pall Sept. 8, 797. † He had been presbyter in the Cathedral of York.‡ He assisted Æthelheard in obtaining the abolition of the Archbishopric of Lichfield. He also presided at the second synod of Wincanhealth (or Pincanhealth) [Fincale?], A.D. 798, at which he ordered the adoption of the Confession of faith of the Five Councils as drawn up by Archbishop Theodore. § He died A.D. 808?

WIGMUND. Succeeded Wulfsig, A.D. 837. ‖ Died 854. ¶

WULFHERE. Succeeded Wigmund, A.D. 854.** On the invasion of Northumbria by the Great Army, and death of Osberht and Ælla, A.D. 867, he abandoned his see, and fled to Addingham in Wharfedale (W. Riding).†† He was expelled from Northumbria, along with king Ecgberht, A.D. 872, and was restored the following year. Died A.D. 900 or 902. ‡‡

DANISH OR NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Danish or Norse kings in Northumbria.

HALFDAN. Viking leader. With his brothers Ivar and Ubbe commanded Viking fleet which wintered at Sheppey, A.D. 855.§§ One of the commanders of the contingent which in A.D. 870 joined the Great Army in Lincolnshire, and assisted in the defeat of the English army under Ealdormen Algar, Morcar and Osgod; joined with Bægsecg in command of one wing of Danish army at battle of Ashdown, A.D. 871; gained possession of London this year or 872, and struck coins with monogram of London (see p. 203); went with one half of the Great Army into Northumbria, A.D. 875, and 'divided the land' between his own followers

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* *Chr. S.* 796. Sym. D. *H. R.* § 58 (R. S.) Aug. 13.

† S. D. *H. R.* § 58. ‡ S. D. *D. A. E.* § 2. § S. D. *H. R.* § 59.

‖ Stubbs, *R. S. A.* and Haddan and Stubbs, *Counc.* iii. 611, note *b*. Sym. D. *D. A. E.* § 2, gives 16 years as the length of Wigmund's episcopate, and he d. 854 (see note below). R. Wend. however gives the unaccountable date 831.

¶ S. D. *D. A. E.* § 2. Stubbs, *R. S. A.* R. Wend. 854.

** S. D. *H. R.* § 67, 89; *D. A. E.* § 2.

†† Sym. D. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 6.

‡‡ S. D. *D. A. E.* § 4.—900. Id. *H. R.* § 81.—902.

§§ *Chr. S.* 853. Pertz, xix. 506.

and the English, A.D. 876. The cruelty of his reign is commemorated by later historians.* Halfdan was driven out by his army, A.D. 877; sailed to Ireland and attacked the Norse colony in Strangford Lough, and was killed in battle?† Æthelweard and Fl. Wig.‡ however, relate that he fell in the battle of Tettenhall or Wodansfeld, A.D. 911.

GUÐRED. Called son of Harðacnut. Said to have been rescued from slavery by Abbot Eadred, to whom St. Cuthbert had appeared in a vision and commanded him what to do. He was brought by Eadred to the Danish army and acknowledged king.§ What claim he had to the throne we are not told. This Guðred is identical with the Cnut whose coins are described p. 204. ‖ He died August 24, 894.¶

SIEFRED (SIEGFRED, SIEGFERÐ). This is probably the Earl Siegferð who, in the lifetime of Guðred-Cnut, viz. in A.D. 892, came with a fleet of 140 ships to aid the fleet which Hasting had brought to the mouth of the Thames, and afterwards sailed round to the south coast and attacked Exeter.** He had perhaps come from Ireland this year 892,†† for he is probably the Siegferð *the Earl* ‡‡ under whom part of the Danes of Dublin ranged themselves, while another part sided with Siefrið (Sihtric) the son of Ivar. §§

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* *E.g.* Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* ii. c. 6 (R. S. i. 58).

† *Ann. Ult.* 876; *Four M.* 874. (Both = 877). *Normannerne*, ii. 91. *War of the Gaedhill*, &c. p. 27.

‡ Æthelweard, *Chr.* iv. 4, *Halfdene, Euwysl quoque.* Fl. Wig. i. 121. (E. H. S.) *Eowils et Halfdene fratres regis Ingwari.* Ivar had not a brother named Eowils. § Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* c. 18.

‖ Cf. Olaf Trygvassons *Saga*, c. 61–2; Steenstr. *o. c.* ii. 94; Haigh in *Archæol. Æl.* vii.; Rashleigh, *Num. Chr.* N. S. ix. Mr. Rashleigh, however, confounds this Guðred with Godfred or Godfrið, grandson of Ivar. (See Genealogy of House of Ivar.)

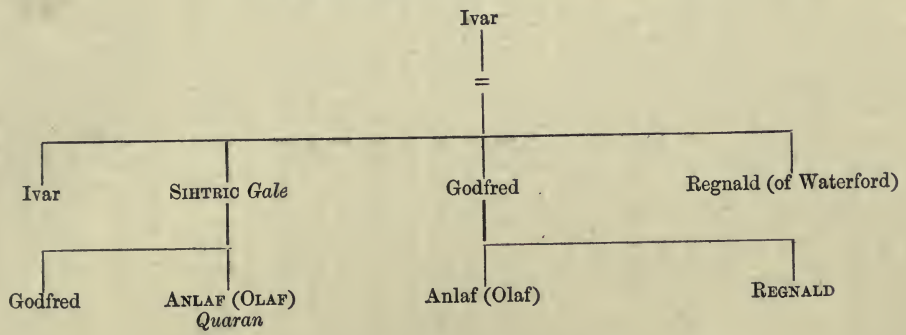
¶ Æthelweard, iv. iii. ed. Savile, p. 482. Sym. D. *H. R.* 894; *H. D. E.* ii. 14.

** *Chr. S.* s. a. †† *An. Ult.* 892. Steenstr. ii. p. 143, *note* 2.

‡‡ It may be noticed that Siefred seems to retain the title of earl (which was a personal and not a territorial title) along with that of king. See p. 222 and *note*.

§§ Todd, *War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, Introd. p. lxxxiii.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF IVAR.*



* Taken from Todd, *War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, App. D. p. 278.

Kings of the House of Ivar.

Kings of the House of Ivar.

Regnald, grandson of Ivar, came to Waterford, A.D. 916. [Had prev. been in Man, where he slew Bariδ, son of Ottir, A.D. 914.*] Went to Northumbria and drove out Aldred, Eng. k. in Bernicia, who fled to Constantine III., k. of Scotl. Sailed thence to Tyne stream in E. Lothian, and in A.D. 918 fought with Constantine at Dunblane, north of the Firth of Forth. † In A.D. 919 he came from Scot. and took York. Did homage to Eadward A.D. 921, and d. same year. This is probably *not* the Regnald whose name appears upon coins.

Sihtric *Gale* ‡ or *Caoch*,§ grandson of Ivar, came first to Dublin [as a child ‖], A.D. 888. Left Ireland and took refuge in Scotl. A.D. 902 or 903. Ret. to Ireland to Confey A.D. 917, and in A.D. 918 recov. Dublin. Slew, in battle of Kilmashogue 919,¶ king Njel Glundubh,** k. of Dublin. Driven out of Dublin by Irish, A.D. 920. Sailed to Engl. and rav. Devenport in Cheshire, 921. Suc. Regnald (above) as k. of York, A.D. 921 or 925, after Eadweard's death, and mar. A.D. 926 the sister of Æthelstan. D. A.D. 926 or 927.††

Regnald, s. of Godfred, who was himself a grandson of Ivar, and who d. A.D. 934. In A.D. 943 was conferm. by Bishop Wulfstan and rec. by the k. at the bishop's hands. Was exp. with Anlaf (Olaf) A.D. 944, and prob. sl. same year.‡‡

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* *An. Ult.* a. 913 (= 914?). Todd, *War*, &c. p. lxxxiv., says 913, Steenstr. *o. c.* iii. 57, 914 (which is the correct date) and Anglesey (also Mona) not Man.

† *An. Ult.* 917. See Todd, l. c. lxxxvi., Steenstr. l. c. 13 seqq. Sym. Dun. (H. R.) gives the date quite wrongly 912.

‡ Hero? § Blind (*i.e.* of one eye).

‖ He died young, 'immaturâ ætate,' *An. Ult.* a. 927. Therefore, if he came to Dublin in 888, he could not have been more than a child. See F. M. 885 (= 888) and Todd, l. c. lxxviii. ¶ Not 920 as in *Chr. S.*

** Mis-called Sihtric's brother by *Chr. S.* E and F, Sym. Dun., H. Hunt., Gaimar (v. 3561), and *Chron. Melrose*—unless he were his half-brother or his brother-in-law.

†† *See* Todd, *o. c.* App. D. p. 279, and Steenstrup, *o. c.* iii. pp. 16 *seq.*, 61, 64, 109 *seq.*

‡‡ See *Annal. Clonmacn.* a. 937 (= 944); Steenstr. *o. c.* iii. p. 81 *note.*

ANLAF or OLAF *QUARAN.* Also called *the Red.* Son of Sihtric *Gale* (*q. v.*). Called in *Chr. S.** Anlaf of Ireland; by Fl.Wig. 'pagan king of Ireland and of many other Isles.' He prob. left Ireland on the death of his father with the other Danes of Dublin.† Went to Northumbria same time (?) ‡ and was expelled thence with his uncle Godfred k. of Dublin in A.D. 927 (?). § Went to Scotland, and event. mar. dau. of Constantine III. In A.D. 934 ‖ Æthelstan sent an exped. to harry in Scotland; and in 937 Constantine and Anlaf, in revenge prepared an exp. into North[a]. Olaf, with his cousin Olaf Godfredsson ¶ came to the Humber with a fleet of 615 sail and seized York.** Many other princes joined the league; but they were def. in the famous battle of Brunnanburg (Brunanbyrig) the same year, †† and Olaf fled with the remnant of the army. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938 and pillaged Kilcullen. ‡‡ On the death of Æthelstan in A.D. 940 or possibly before,§§ Olaf again came to York and was rec. as king. The Danes of Mercia and East Anglia likewise ackn. him, as did Wulfstan, Arbp. of York. He marched on Northampton, but failed to take it; he took Tamworth by storm. Edmund marched to attack him, and the two armies came face to face at Leicester.‖‖ By the intervention of the two Archbishops, Odo and Wulfstan, peace was made. Olaf was bapt. and took Northumbria, or according to Sym. Dun.¶¶ all England N. of Watling Street (A.D. 941). He then div. North. with his cousin Olaf

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* D only. † Todd, p. 280.

‡ According to Todd. He alleges no proof.

§ Also according to Todd.

‖ Or 933 (Todd), *Chr. S.* 934, Fl. Wig. 934, Steenstr. 934. But Fl. Wig. gives 938 for date of Brunnanburg; and so is perhaps a year in advance here, and the dates of the *Chr.* are frequently wrong at this time.

¶ *See* Todd, p. 282 *note* [2].

** Todd says 115—by a slip? Steenst. 625. *See* Fl. Wig. and Sym. Dun.

†† *Chr. S.* 937, Song of Brunnanburg.

‡‡ Or in 940? *See* Todd, *o. c.* p. 282. It is not easy to distinguish between the two Olafs in these records.

§§ Four M. a. 938 (= 940), S. D. 939. ‖‖ *Chr. S.* 943.

¶¶ Which, however, must be a mistake. *See* Steenstrup. *o. c.* iii. 79.

Godfredsson (*q. v.*) who d. next year. Anlaf was expel. along with Regnald Godfredsson in 944.* The two following years he was in Ireland, and perh. became k. of Dublin in 945.† The account in the *Chronicle* becomes here very confused. It is probable that, in A.D. 948, Olaf succeeded Eric (*q. v.*) who had been expell. by Eadred; but that Eric again became king in A.D. 952, when Olaf was driven from Northumbria for the last time. He is afterwards frequently heard of in Ireland. His last appearance in the field was at the battle of Tara, A.D. 980. Finally he became a monk of the monastery at Iona, and d. 981.‡

Anlaf or Olaf *Godfredsson*, brother of the second Regnald § and cousin of Olaf *Quaran*. In A.D. 929 we find him plundering in Kildare, and in 933 he plundered in Armagh and Monaghan; in the latter expedition he was defeated. In 935 he was in Meath. In 937 he left Dublin to join in the expedition which ended in the battle of Brunnanburg. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938, and plundered Kilcullen. He accompanied Olaf *Quaran* in his second expedition to York in A.D. 940 or 941; and, for a while, was joint king of England with him, but died the next year? (A.D. 941 or 942 ‖).

It is not probable that any of the coins with the name of Anlaf or Olaf were struck by him. The distinction which numismatists have sought to draw

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* *Chr. S.* 944. † Todd, *l. c.* ‡ Todd.

§ Accord. to Todd (*see* Geneal.), though this is not absolutely certain.

‖ *Chron. Scot.* 940; *Chr. Sax.* (**E F**) 942; Sym. D. 941; 'Olilaf ... mox periit'—'died soon after' (this date), Clonmac. 934 (= 941). Steenstrup gives 941 as date of his death. As Todd says, much confusion has been caused by confounding these two Olafs, and, again, by separating Olaf *Sihtricsson* and Olaf *Quaran*. The confusion is less likely to arise from reading any *one* MS. of the Chronicle. For observe that it is only MSS. **E F** of the Saxon Chron. which mention the death of Olaf *Godfredsson* under that patronymic: that the taking of Tamworth, &c. and the baptism of Olaf (who has no patronymic, but who *is Sihtricsson*) 943 (=941), are mentioned—the former in **D** only, and the latter in **A** and **D** only; also that while the subj. of all Northumbria and expulsion of Olaf in 944 is mentioned in all MSS., in **A–D** only is this Olaf called *Sihtricsson*, while in **E–F** only (of 949) the same Olaf is called *Quaran*.

between the two spellings, ANLAF and ONLAF (see pp. 234–6), has no justification in the historical notices of these two kings.

Eric.

ERIC. The paternity of this king is uncertain. According to Adam of Bremen, he was the son of Harald *Blaatand*, king of Denmark.* But this assertion is unsupported by other authorities. It is more probable that he was Eric the son of Harald *Haarfagr*,† who, having been appointed by his father to succeed him in the kingdom of Norway, at length raised a rebellion by his cruelties, and was expelled by his brother Hakon. He appears to have first come to England in A.D. 948, and to have been received as king. Eadred invaded Northumbria, and the Danes immediately abandoned their king, but almost as soon accepted Olaf Quaran (*q.v.*). Eric returned in 852, and drove out Olaf and was himself driven out in 854. He betook himself to Stanmore Heath, in Cumberland, where he was attacked and slain by Maccus, Olaf's son.‡

§ 6. COMPONENT PARTS OF THE COIN.

Method of coining.

'The modes of coinage, in early times,' says Ruding,§ 'so far as they can now be traced, were rude and inartificial; the sole expedient being to fix one die firmly in a wooden block, and to hold the other in the hand as a puncheon, when, by striking the latter forcibly and repeatedly with a hammer, the impression required was at length worked up.' On a coin of Charlemagne, struck at Melle,‖ in Poitou, we have the representation of a block, with a sort of anvil fixed into it, and two hammers.¶ Doubtless these are meant for implements used in striking coins, but, of course, the

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* This statement is accepted by Todd, *o. c.* p. 266.

† Steenstrup, *o. c.* *Heimskringla Saga* (Laing, vol. i. 310, 314 *seqq.*).

‡ Steenstr. *o. c.* iii 89.

§ *Annals of the Coinage*, i. 67.

‖ Concerning the importance, in the early middle ages, of the series of coins issued from Melle, and its influence on subsequent monetary terms, see Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, pp. 4, 84.

¶ Gariel, *o. c.* 2me pie, fl. ix. 97.

representation is not clear enough to give us any exact idea of the shape of such implements. The curiously broadened edges, which characterise the coins of certain series, must, one thinks, have been caused by gathering the coins up in rouleaux, and giving these rouleaux some sharp blows with the hammer all round the edges of the coins. Among the series described in the present volume, this characteristic is almost confined to the 'St. Eadmund' and Northumbrian pennies. But it is found in some of the contemporary West Saxon coins, and becomes common in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Classification of types.

No exact classification can be given of the types of coins contained in the present volume. The coins of the first (the anonymous) class, are so wholly different in character from those which follow, that any classification, which included all series, would give an erroneous impression. We may, perhaps, gain a useful distinction by the use of the words *design* and *pattern*. Thus, while the former word would apply to almost all the types of the sceat class, and to some of the earliest Northumbrian coins, the word pattern would apply to almost all the types of the pennies, except the heads or busts upon them, and to all the later Northumbrian stycas: some few of the late Dano-Norse pennies may, perhaps, be described as having designs on one or both sides. Making, then, this distinction, we have, for the general classification of the coins described in this volume,—

1. Designs on both sides, without intelligible legends (pll. i. 2–8; ii. 1–14, 19–26; iii.; iv. 1–20).

2. Designs on both sides, with legend on one or other, or both sides (pll. i. 1, 9–14; ii. 15–18; iv. 21, 22; xxviii. 3, 5, 9; xxix. 1; xxx. 2–4).

3. Design, with or without legend, on one side, legend and pattern on the other (pll. iv. 23–5; xx. 2–11; xxii. 1; xxiii. 1; xxviii. 8; xxix. 2, 5, 12, 13; xxx. 1).

4. Head or bust,* and legend, on one side, design and legend on the other (pll. v. 4, 5; xiv. 2).

* These heads and busts include only those on the penny coinage, for there is a marked distinction between such as are designed to represent the author of the coin, and such as are merely *designs* imitated from Roman, &c. coins.

5. Head or bust, and legend, on one side, pattern and legend on the other (pll. v. 1–3, 6–15; vi. 1–9; viii. 1–5, 14–19; ix. 4–14; x. 1–7, 9–16; xi. 3, 4, 8, 9; xii. 6–13; xiii. 1–9; xiv. 4, 5; xxiii. 6; xxviii. 6, 7).

6. Patterns and legends on both sides (pll. vi. 10–16; vii.; viii. 6–13; ix. 1–3, 12, 15; x. 8; xi. 1, 2, 5–7, 10, 11; xii. 1–5; xiii. 10–14; xiv. 1, 3, 6–12; xv.–xix.; xx. 1, 12–14; xxi.; xxii. 2–19; xxiii. 2–5, 7–12; xxiv.–xxvii.; xxviii. 1, 2, 4; xxix. 3, 4, 6–11; xxx. 5–10).

We have included, in the last group, even those coins which have little else than a legend on either side (*e. g.* pl. xi. 2), because, even in these cases, there is an endeavour to form a pattern out of the legend.

Art.

There are few known series of coins which contain, in proportion to their number, such a variety of designs as do the *sceattas*. We have said something about the types which are apparently inspired by Roman prototypes, and of those others probably copied from Frankish prototypes; and more is said about them in the notes preceding the descriptions of the various types, in the body of the Catalogue. There remain a still greater number of designs, which may be taken as examples of distinctively native art; that is to say, while the greater number of known *coins* of the sceat class belong to one or other of the imitative series, the greater number of sceat *types* are original. The reverses of Pl. ii. Nos. 15–17, 19–26, are, in a great degree, original, though, as is suggested (p. 10), probably inspired by Roman coins. Even the obverses of these coins have a great character of originality. The reverses of Nos. 9, 18 on this plate are quite original, and the obverse of No. 8 has, out of a degradation of a Roman type, in a noticeable way grown up again into an original design. The obverses of Pl. iii. 1–5, are all original designs; those of 14–18 become so by excessive degradation; the reverses of 16 and 17 are perhaps remotely indebted to Roman coins; the reverse of 18 is altogether English; and the rest of the coins in this plate, and almost the whole of those in Pl. iv. (1–20) show little or no trace of foreign influence on either side. With the designs upon the sceat

Of the sceattas.

series, we may group the few which appear upon the early Northumbrian coins (Pl. xx. 2–11, Pl. xxii. 1). Of these English designs — we may fairly call them so — some are worthy of special attention.

1. The bird upon the coins, Pl. ii. 17, 22–24 (rev.), represents, I believe, the Victory in Pl. i. 1, as the cross represents the labarum. No. 17 would, of course, be a later and more original development of the type, for here the likeness to the Roman prototype has entirely disappeared. On No. 26 of the same plate we see a Victory alone, expanded to constitute the whole type. This may, possibly, be only a different development from the same prototype.

2. The cross of the type now called Irish cross, but equally an Anglo-Saxon (as well as a Frankish) form, which appears on Pl. ii. 18 (r.)*, Pl. iii. 25 (r.), Pl. iv. 2 (r.), is noticeable, as are the circles of dots by which it is accompanied, and which are a very characteristic feature of Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts † of the seventh and eighth centuries. Very noticeable, too, is the development of the same type of cross into the design of wheels and pellets on Pl. iv. 13 (r.).

For other examples of this cross on the coins of Offa, see Pl. vii. 11 (r.), 15 (r.), and on Northumbrian stycas Pl. xxii. 6 (r.), 7 (r.).

3. The development of a sort of whorl as on Pl. iii. 4 (o.) out of the type of the bird or animal on Pl. iii. 2 (o.) is very noticeable. So are the whorls on Pl. iii. 5 (o.), Pl. iv. 12 (o.), composed, the first of three, the second of four animals' heads united by their tongues. (Comp. Pl. iii. 23, 24 (revs.).) We see a completer development of the type in Pl. iv. 10 (r.), in which the origin of the design is entirely lost. These types become the more interesting, when we remember how characteristic the whorl-patterns are of the Irish and Northern English illuminated MSS. of the seventh and the early part of the eighth century, while they are almost, if not wholly, wanting in later and South English MSS.

* The letters o. and r. are henceforward used to signify *obverse* and *reverse*.

† See *Num. Chron.* N. S. vol. xv., *Art on the Coins of Offa* (the present writer), p. 215.

4. The change undergone by the type of the wolf on the coins, Pl. iii. 19–22 (revs.), is very noticeable. This wolf is perhaps derived from that on Pl. ii. 9 (o.), which is itself a copy from a Roman prototype (Pl. i. *c*).

5. A similar, but not quite so clear, development of a type is traceable from Pl. iii. Nos. 26–29, where in the first place both obverse and reverse designs become doubled, and finally out of four birds there is developed a rose.*

6. The heads on Pll. ii. No. 24 (o.), iii. 19–20 (o.), and iv. 18 (o.) seem to show some indication of a special method of representing the hair which is characteristic of Hiberno-English MSS., viz. by a kind of interlacing or very open plaiting of the locks, quite different from the tight plaiting represented on the heads upon Offa's coins.† (See below.)

7. Most of the remaining sceattas as well as the North-umbrian coins, Pl. xx. 2 (r.) 4–11 (revs.), contain some fantastic animal of the kind with which we are familiar upon Anglo-Saxon illuminated MSS. The type of Pl. iv. No. 4‡ presents particular features which are noticeable on very many of the fantastic animals in MSS., *e.g.* the bent-up legs and the tail in the mouth.§

Of Offa's pennies.

The *pennies*, as a class, bear no comparison to the sceattas for variety of design. The richest in that respect are the coins of Offa. Offa's coins have always been celebrated for their artistic excellence, which is far greater than that displayed by any other Western series for some centuries. So far as England is concerned, making allowance for a certain rudeness in design, Offa's pieces may on the whole be pronounced artistically superior to any series of coins struck in this country before the reign of Henry VII. This beauty is chiefly shown in the busts upon the obverses of

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* The development would be more clearly shown, had a greater number of examples been photographed.

† There are numerous instances in the *Book of Kells* (Publ. Palæogr. Soc.), ii. pll. 57 and 58, Westwood *Facsimiles*, pl. 10. See also Westwood, pl. 28 (*St. Gall MS.*), *Pal. Soc.* ii. pl. 21 (*St. Chadd's Gospels*).

‡ The reverse type of this coin seems to be derived from a type on the coins of Anthemius (A.D. 467–472).

§ Comp. *Psalter of Augustine*, Cotton MS. Vesp. A. 1; *Durham Book*, 15 a, 16 a.

a great number. These busts are perhaps derived from those on Roman solidi, but they are distinctly original in character and are really fine examples of Anglo-Saxon art. Some of these wear diadems similar to those of the Roman Emperors; one has an elaborate jewelled diadem or crown such as is not to be found on any contemporary coin. (Pl. vi. 1.) With the exception of one piece which has the hair of the bust loose and flowing (Pl. vi. 3), the busts have it either in close curls or in plaits. The plaits on Pl. v. Nos. 8, 9 are reproduced with considerable beauty and skill, and are probably very good representations of contemporary fashion. I have not been able to find any examples of hair dressed quite in this way upon Irish or Anglo-Saxon MSS. of this time; but the representations in these last are likely to be more conventional and less realistic than the representations upon coins. The arrangements of the hair in Pl. v. Nos. 1, 2, 10 are also curious and pleasing.

The most interesting reverse types are those which represent a serpent (Pl. v. 4, 5), or two serpents curled or intertwined (Pl. vi. 6). In the latter case, the intertwining forms remind one of the interlaced zoomorphic patterns which are so universal in the Irish and in the early Anglo-Saxon MSS. The difference is that the interlaced zoomorphic patterns scarcely ever consist of simple serpents, but almost always of some elongated form of beast or bird.* There are some other characteristics of the designs on this coinage which recall the art on Anglo-Saxon MSS.† Most of the remaining reverse types, and a great number of the obverse represent elaborate and ornamented forms of crosses.

Of the later pennies.

The coins of Cynethryð are exactly like those of Offa. Those of the succeeding sovereigns of Mercia—and the contemporary Kentish and East Anglian coins—are much more conventional and inartistic. The obverses show a

* The interlacing bodies in the Book of Kells (Westwood, *Facsimiles*), pll. 9, 11 are apparently simple serpents. Even these, however, have animal heads; and they differ from the serpents on Offa's coins in this respect.

† See *Num. Chr.* N. S. xv. 196, *Offa, k. of Mercia* (Pownall), and p. 206, *Art on the Coins of Offa.*

closer copying of the Roman bust. Exception may be made in favour of the Archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury, with facing bust (Wulfred—Ceolnoð). The facing bust does not occur upon any of the Frankish coins contemporary with that of these archbishops;* and there is nothing to show that these busts are copied from any Roman or Byzantine type. The reverse types throughout the whole series of pennies generally consist of some form of cross. The other religious devices are a combination of Α and Ω, the Christian monogram ☧ or ☩, and the letters XPC. The tribrach, which appears chiefly upon the coins of the kings of Kent, and of the Archbishops of Canterbury, may be looked upon as a religious type, and as a symbol of the Trinity; but it is believed also to represent the pall of the archbishops, and to stand for a kind of heraldic symbol of the Canterbury see. The coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, with this type, were probably struck in Canterbury.†

The art upon the coinage continually deteriorates from the time of Offa till the end of the ninth century. As has been said above, this fact must not be looked upon merely as an evidence of declining civilization—though in part it is this. The greater use of a coinage generally tends to diminish its artistic merit; and it is fair to assume, from the evidence of modern finds, that, under the later kings of Mercia, a far larger number of pennies were minted (in proportion to the length of the reigns) than were issued by Offa. Another noticeable thing is that the pennies of the latter half of the ninth century (*e.g.* especially those of Berhtwulf of Mercia, Baldred, king of Kent, Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, and the later kings of East Anglia), show a nearer approach to the types and style of the Frankish deniers, than do the coins which precede them.

Of the stycas.

The first coin of the Northumbrian styca series, that of Ecgfrið, contains an interesting design (or pattern), that of the radiate cross, which, with the inscription LVX or LVX X

* The full-faced bust occurs on Frankish coins of quite the end of the ninth century, Gariel, pl. lxii., lxiii. But most of these were struck in Italy. Their type was copied from Papal coins of an earlier date (Leo III., Adrian I., &c.).

† See p. 39.

(Lux Christus?), forms a sufficiently remarkable type. So does the coin of Eadberht and Ecgberht with the standing figure of the archbishop. This, we may suppose, is derived from some figure such as those on Pl. ii. 15, 19 (revs.) The rest of the Northumbrian styca series presents no types save those of animals, and of these we have already spoken. These animal types only occur upon quite the earliest stycas. The rest have no designs properly so called, and no pattern save a cross, circle, or pellet, &c.

Of the solidus of Wigmund.

There is one *solidus* in the archiepiscopal series of York (that of Wigmund, p. 193, Pl. xxiii. 6), which has on the obverse a full-faced bust of the archbishop. It is the only Northumbrian coin which bears a head or bust, with the exception of a few pennies, doubtfully attributed to Regnald (p. 232). This solidus of Wigmund, with a few Canterbury coins (see above), and a very few Frankish,* are the only instances, north of the Alps and Pyrenees, of coins with full-faced bust, struck before the tenth century. The type of Wigmund's coin has all the appearance of being an original design; but it may perhaps have been suggested by Byzantine solidi with a similar bust.

Of the Northumbrian pennies.

The early Northumbrian *pennies* present no types of interest, from the artistic point of view, unless, perhaps, it be the long cross which appears on the coins of Siefred (Pl. xxvi. 5, 6, 12). It also appears on Ælfred's coins; and it is difficult to say whether it was first introduced in the north or in the south. The patriarchal cross, which likewise occurs on these early pennies, is a more or less original design. It would, that is to say, be impossible to find an exact prototype for it on the earlier or contemporary English or Frankish, or even on the Byzantine coinage; though there are some types of Frankish denarii by which it may have been suggested. The remaining types of this early Northumbrian penny series are a cross pattée, which may have been derived either from the Frankish coinage, or that of Southern England, a cross crosslet, and the 'Karolus' monogram: the last is certainly taken from the Carlovingian coins.

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* See previous page, *note* *.

In the later Northumbrian pennies, the coinage of the tenth century, we get one or two interesting types, viz.:—

1. A curious trefoil pattern (Pl. xxviii. 3 (o.), xxix. 1 (o.)), formerly supposed to represent three shields laid one over the other. (See Worsaae, *Om Danebrog*, p. 9.) This notion seems to me fantastical, but I am unable to say from what the type is derived.

2. The flag or pennon, which is a wholly original device, and is peculiar to the coins of the Northmen in Northumbria (Pl. xxviii. 3 (r.), xxix. 1 (r.)). See p. 231 *note*. It is, as is there said, probably the earliest representation of a standard borne by any Scandinavian army. The type suggested the type of a very interesting Danish coin, representing the 'Danebrog,' the Danish national standard which (according to legend) came down from heaven. The Danish type shows a star in the same field as the flag, symbolising its celestial origin.

3. The raven (Pl. xxix. 2), which is generally believed to be also a war-standard. It may be suggested that the emblem of a raven, which was undoubtedly used by the Vikings (see *Chr. S.* a. 878), was an idea derived from the Roman *aquila*, and that it was not a raven painted on a banner, but a piece of cloth in the shape of a raven. In fact that it was this seems to result necessarily from the stories told of the auguries drawn from the attitude of its wings on going into battle. (Compare the figure from the Bayeux tapestry, given by Worsaae, *Om Danebrog*, p. 13.) This would account for the difference between the standard or pennon, spoken of just now (Pl. xxviii. 3, xxix. 1), and this simple representation of a raven (Pl. xxix. 2). And the two types of banners would, *in a certain degree*, represent the *vexillum* and the *aquila* of the Roman armies; though of course there is only a remote connection between the cloth raven of the Norsemen and the bronze eagle of the Roman legions.*

4. The divine hand in Pl. xxviii. 8 (o.), of which enough is said in the body of the Catalogue (p. 233).

* Haigh thinks that the bird is meant for a dove and not a raven (Arch. Æl. vii.), but the shape of the beak seems to negative this theory.

5. The type on the reverse of Pl. xxviii. 9, is a bow and arrow; the obverse type may be meant for a club or battle-axe.

6. The sword on the coins of Eric (Pl. xxix. 12, 13) and (copied from them?), on the coins of St. Peter (Pl. xxx. 1–4) and St. Martin (Pl. xix. 14), is also an original type. Some rather absurd speculation has been set on foot with regard to its meaning. Mr. Haigh having observed in some passages of the Irish Annals,* mention made of the sword of Carlus, assumed that this was the sword represented on the coins of Northumbria. Mr. Haigh concluded, that it was a sword presented by Charles the Bald to Ragnar Lodbrog after he had advanced upon Paris, 845, and preserved by his descendants (?) There was certainly a sword of Carlus in the possession of the Norse kings of Dublin, which happens to have been twice taken by the Irish from the Norsemen and twice recovered. This Carlus is called, in the Four Masters, son of Anlaf (Olaf). He was the son of Olaf the White, and he was slain at Killinern, near Drogheda, A.D. 868.† That his sword was considered an object of such veneration or renown as to be represented on the coins of Eric (Blóðöx) is in the last degree improbable. And it need not be said that this Carlus had no connection whatever with Charles the Bald.

Classification of legends.

The legends upon the coins may, in their turn, be classed in the following way:—

1. Names of those under whose authority, or in whose name, the coins are struck (*i.e.* of Kings, Archbishops, and, in cases of the memorial coins, of Saints).

2. Names of moneyers.

3. Names of towns, which are very rare in the series contained in the present volume.

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* F. M. 994, 1029, 1058, Arch. Æliana, vii. 69. Haigh imagines that the 'Karolus' monogram is connected with the type of the sword.

† F. M. 868. Haigh, it must be said, was aware of this passage. Two Carluses, one son of Anlaf, and k. 868, another son of the k. of Lochlann (Norway) k. in the battle of Clontarf (1014), are hopelessly confused in the index to Todd's *War of the Gaedhill*, &c., but are distinguished by Todd himself in his *Introduction*.

4. Religious legends, very rare throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon series.

All these four classes of legends are given by the indexes at the end of the volume.

Proper names.

In printing the lists of names which occur upon the coins, some difference is made between the rendering of the names of the kings and archbishops, and that of the names of moneyers. The former, which are known to us from many documents, besides the coins, it has been considered best to print in a uniform and convenient spelling, which fairly represents the pronunciation of the original. Thus the diphthong Æ is always used at the beginning, though not in the last syllable of such a name as Æthelred. When, however, there are two or more alternative spellings of any name (*e.g.* Aldfriƀ, Ealdferƀ, Aldferƀ, Alfrid, &c.), the spelling given by the coins is always preferred. In the case of the moneyers the spelling of the name upon the coins has been more closely followed. If, for instance, we find a moneyer always, or even most frequently, spelling his name Ethelred, there seems no reason for printing that name Æthelred. There is no more reason in this case for adhering to any one orthography than there would be for refusing to accept the varieties of the name of, say, Smith (*e. g.* Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smijth, &c.), which we meet with at the present time. Of course it is quite possible that the engraver of the coin was not the moneyer, and was not writing his own name. But the fact remains, that the coins are the only documentary evidence for the names of the moneyers.

The varieties which occur in the spelling of the same moneyer's name are sometimes very remarkable. These might, it has been said already, be taken as evidence that the moneyers were not the engravers of the coins. But we know the extraordinary ways in which uneducated people of the present day spell their names, and, therefore, this argument is not of great weight. We will instance some of these varieties, for they may not be wholly without interest to the philologist; seeing, that the more unconventional, and the more distinctly phonetic the spelling is, the more value will it have from this point of view. Among the moneyers

of Burgred, it will be noticed, that the two names, Guðhere (or Guðnere) * and Huðhere (or Huðnere), † occur; and a comparison of the coins which bear these two names, makes it almost certain that they are from the same hand. We have, of course, numerous proofs that, in certain positions, the Anglo-Saxon *G* and *H* represented almost the same sound. The name of Burgred himself, for instance, which, upon the coins, is spelt with a *G*, is in MSS. more usually written with an *H*; and a hundred other examples might be cited. In this case we have the alternative use of the letters *G* and *H* at the beginning of a name, which is, of course, the strongest possible evidence of their equivalence.

More curious still is the fact of the forms Degemund (or -mond), Dagemond, Daiemond,‡ being all used for the same personal name, as it is nearly certain that they are; as of the forms Sæmund and Sigemond § (or -mund), Ansiger (or Ansicar) and Ansier, ‖ Wineger and Winier, ¶ Æðelred and Aeilred.** The dropping or addition of the *H* (Heardwulf, Eardwulf), the simplification of diphthongs—*E* or *A* for *Æ*, *A* for *EA* (*e. g.* Tidweald, Tidwald ††), *E* for *EI* (Sten and Stein ‡‡)—call for no comment.

With regard to the moneyers' names themselves, it will be seen, when looking at the index, that a considerable number there given are almost inexplicable. But these extraordinary forms almost all belong to the curious 'St. Eadmund' series. The probable forms of these obscure names are sometimes obtained by comparison of a number of various spellings, and by a process of elimination which it would be impossible minutely to explain. It can only be understood by any one accustomed to the examination of coins. Very often, some slight mark, some peculiarity in the formation of a single letter, are sufficient evidence that two coins, whose legends seem very different, are really the work of the same moneyer, and present the same name variously written; and a long familiarity with the forms of mistakes to be anticipated in writing and spelling, assists

* P. 58. † P. 62. ‡ P. 111–113. § P. 127–8.
‖ P. 105–107. ¶ P. 132, 133. ** P. 165. †† P. 82.
‡‡ Pp. 129, 130.

in the decipherment of the coin inscriptions. But there are, of course, many difficulties in the way, and these are largely increased by the perversity in spelling, and equal perversity in the formation of the letters.

Palæography. The different forms of letters are given sufficiently for the identification of the coins by the type used in the body of the work. But in the accompanying plate, the shapes are exactly rendered, having been drawn with great care, in an enlarged form, by Mr. F. Anderson, and reduced by photography.

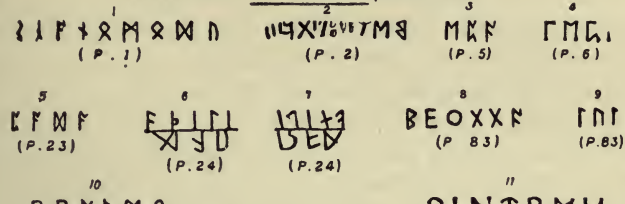
Runic inscriptions. i. The inscriptions, which are wholly or chiefly in Runic characters, are reproduced entire; for as they belong to different dates, it is important to show what modification (if any) the letters have undergone between one date and the other. With regard to the most important of these Runic inscriptions, I will repeat the remarks upon them with which I have been favoured by Dr. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen—

1.* 'There can be no doubt that this inscription is as given on the plate, and that the runes are to be read *Scanomodu*. That it is an Old English inscription is evident from the specially English rune ᚹ. The inscription is the more remarkable, as I look upon it as the oldest of all yet known English runic inscriptions. The first rune ᛋ (*s*), differs only by the little hook below from the common Germanic form, sprung from the Latin S †, viz., ᛊ or ᛌ, that is to be found in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. The last have, also, beside ᛊ, ᛌ, such forms as ᛐ, ᛑ, and the like; while the English inscriptions had, at an early date, the form ᛋ, which also belongs to the *later* northern runes. In the same way the ᚳ *c* (*k*) is an intermediate form

* This remarkable inscription has already been published more than once (see p. 1), but never with such exact reproductions as are given on this Plate, and by the photograph of the coin (Pl. i. 1).

† This, and some other remarks which follow, are, of course, part of the theory which Dr. Wimmer has made specially his own, touching the origin of the Runic alphabet. See *Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed* for 1874. The theory is contested by Canon Taylor, in his *Greeks and Goths*, and his *History of the Alphabet*. I may mention that the most exact attention has been given to the drawing of the two letters ᛐ and ᚴ or ᚳ of this inscription, and that the forms given on the plate may be completely relied upon.

Runic Inscriptions



Alphabetic Varieties

A	Ⱥ	ⱥ	ⱺ	ʌ	ⱥ	ⱥ	ⱥ	ʊ	[ʏ]
B	Ƀ								
C	Ȼ	ɑ							
D	ᔦ	ᘐ	ɔ	o					
E	Є	F		ɞ [Æ]					
F	⊱								
G	Ꞡ	ɢ	ɋ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ	ᵹ
H	N	ɦ	ɦ						
I			IE [Æ]						
L	ᒥ	ɭ	ᒐ	ᒥ					
M	ᛘ	ᗰ	ᙢ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ	ᚻ
N	H	ᑎ	ᑭ	ᚺ	ᚷ				
O	◊	✣	✣	✣	✣	◻			
P									
Q	ᘐ	ᘓ							
R	ᖇ	ᖆ							
S	ᔕ	ᔭ	ᙢ	ᒥ					
T	ᖶ	ᖵ	ᘁ	ᛏ					
V	ᐯ	ᑌ	ᑭ	ᕼ	ᓀ	ᑌ	ᑌ	[ᐯ]	
W	ᐯᐯ	ᑭ	ᑭ	ᗪ	ᑭ	ᗪ			
X									
Y	ɾ	[ᛘ-I ?]							
Z									
thorn dh	ᚦ	ᚦ	ᚧ	ᚧ	ᚧ	ᚧ			

between the original form ᚳ (sprung from the Latin C), and the later English ᚴ. In the North, where ᚳ in like manner, in early times (with the addition of a straight line), appears in both the forms ᛦ Y, the *latter* form eventually survived; and from this form the ᚴ in the later runic alphabet is derived. In England, therefore, the development is ᚳ ᛦ ᚴ; in the North it is ᚳ Y ᚴ. Finally, the ᛟ in this inscription has still the original meaning *o*, the same meaning as in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. With this early stage of the characters the form of the language of the inscription also agrees, as *Scanomodu* is the name of a man in the nominative singular. While the corresponding later Old English form has the termination -môd (compare Heremôd in Beowulf), the end sound of the stem (-u) has here been retained. On palæographical and linguistic grounds, I should pronounce the date of the inscription (in round numbers) about the year A.D. 600.'

2. The next inscription, read, only tentatively, *Beartigo*, is, as will be seen from the drawing, very doubtful. Dr. Wimmer found, in the cast sent, only the letters 1 ᛒ; 2 M; 7 X; 8 ᛏ; quite clear. He considers it very doubtful whether the third letter can be ᚹ. On the whole, he pronounces it to be, probably, nearer in date to the inscription 5, than to the inscription 1. This, it will be seen, accords perfectly with the numismatic evidence, and with the history of the coinage sketched at the beginning of this *Introduction*. The form ᚱ (*o*) might, Dr. Wimmer holds, have very well existed alongside of the other form ᛟ during a certain period. Putting the inscription 1. at *circa* A.D. 600, and this inscription at more near to A.D. 650 (the date of 5.), there would, of course, be left a certain interval for the development of the alphabet.

3, 4. Obviously belong to nearly the same period as No. 5.

5. The date of this inscription is exactly determined (betw. A.D. 655 and 656 or 657), if we admit, as I think we must, that the name is that of Peada, the son of Penda. Dr. Wimmer finds, upon palæographical grounds, no difficulty in accepting this date.

6 and 7. The date of Nos. 6, 7, would be, at least, twenty

years later than that of No. 5. In this case the inscription is boustrophedon. 'This fact,' Dr. Wimmer says, 'has, according to my theory, no special significance in determining its age. The original direction of the runic writing is straight, from left to right; but every inscription which runs round a circular, oval, or rectangular object, takes, in fact, a boustrophedon form. The fact that the inscription [No. 7] is here written from right to left is, probably, merely due to the forgetfulness of the engraver.' In fact, as we see in Nos. 6 and 7, the inscription runs both ways, from right to left and from left to right. The two inscriptions are copied, to show the contemporary use of the two forms ᚹ and ᚻ (for ᚦ).

8. This inscription belongs to the period of transition from the use of the sceat to that of the penny—*i. e.* to about the year 760. It will be seen that it is only partly in runic characters, the runic ᚱ being replaced by the far more convenient Roman form O. (Nevertheless we see in 10 the form ᚱ retained at a much later date.)

9. Belongs to twenty or thirty years later than 8. It accompanies the name of the king, which is written almost wholly in Roman letters. There is, perhaps, some significance in the fact, that the king's name is written in Roman, and that of the moneyer in runic characters.

10, 11. Belong to a still later period, the reign of Eanred, in Northumbria (A.D. 807 or 808–841). In these the mixture between Roman and runic characters is more complete than in any of the other nine inscriptions. In each case, too, the name of the king upon the obverse of the coin is written wholly in Roman characters. Besides this, the moneyer, in each case, has, upon the greater number of his pieces, written his name in Roman characters. If, then, there existed any doubt about the force of any of the runic letters in these two inscriptions, for the period to which they belong, these doubts would be at once set at rest by the transliterations into Roman characters. The most curious feature in these inscriptions is the retention in 10 of the runic ᚱ, which one would have expected to be very early abandoned in favour of the Roman O, and which is abandoned in the much earlier East Anglian inscription, no. 8.

Looking, then, through the runic inscriptions (1–10), it will be seen that they afford no bad epitome of the history of this alphabet, in some of its important stages in England. They show a steady increase in the proportion of Roman to runic letters; and, but for the exception just cited, the three forms used for O—ᛟ, ᚺ, O—would be expressive of certain stages in the history of the runic alphabet.

Survival of runic letters.

A further stage in this history is given by the survival of runic forms for certain letters, while the rest of the legend is given in Roman characters. The letters which survive in this way are given at the end of the alphabetic forms in the second part of the accompanying plate (p. lxxxv).

By far the longest lived were the letters ᚹ or Ð and P (W). The last two, especially, are found on coins long subsequent to the conquest. I do not think that any of the others extend much beyond the beginning of the tenth century.

ᛘ This form is given at the end of A and also of Y. In runic alphabets it is said to have had the force of *a* and of *i*. The name of the moneyer, in which it occurs, could scarcely have been written Cinwulf, but it might very well have been Cynwulf. However, the alternative form ᛦ also appears in his name, and we cannot determine whether the name was Canwulf, Cunwulf or Cynwulf, or even Coenwulf. It is only certain that, in this instance, ᛘ must represent some vowel sound.*

ᛒ May perhaps be reckoned a runic or semi-runic form.

F (Æ) Where it is confused with E may, as is suggested (p. 151 *note*), have been, in some sense, a survival of a runic form.

X (G) This occurs both on the early coins of Mercia, and several times in the later Northumbrian styca coinage. In the latter series it is scarcely to be distinguished from the form for N (ᚾ).

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* ᛘ has, in Scandinavian runes, the force sometimes of M, sometimes of R. Still earlier it had the force of Z. (Wimmer, in *Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed*, 1874, pp. 114, 122, &c.) The value here must be a vowel sound. Wimmer also gives the form ᛅ = é or æ; others have given ö: oe (Coenwulf) would suit the position of the letter ᛘ in question.

ᛚ (L) Occasionally occurs in inscriptions otherwise written in Roman letters; and it almost insensibly merges into the form ᚴ.

ᛗ (M) This is far from infrequent upon the 'St. Eadmund' coinage, and occurs also in that of Northumbria; but not, I believe, in other series.

ᚾ (N) Of this form we have already spoken. It is most common upon the Northumbrian coinage.

ᛏ (T) This is the only other runic form which occurs in inscriptions isolated among Roman characters. It is found in the coinage of Mercia and Northumbria.

ii. With regard to the various forms of Roman letters, it must be borne in mind *first*, that there is upon the coins no continuing of strokes below the line, such as we find in MSS., and, therefore, that all distinction given by this process is lost; *secondly*, that the inscription being nearly always circular, and requiring a constant change in the point of view of the observer, a careless engraver was in much greater danger of writing his letters sideways, than a scribe would be when engaged upon a manuscript. That the engravers of coins were much more careless than any ordinary scribe is also abundantly evident. These considerations will account for many of the peculiar forms which we observe upon the coins. Roman letters.

A The first seven * forms of this letter call for no comment. The eighth is, I believe, very rare, if at all to be found, in manuscripts. It only occurs once upon coins (p. 25). The ninth form only occurs twice. (It is not represented in the type of the catalogue.) It may be due to a mere slip of the engraver's tool, or it may be a common manuscript (uncial) form written sideways.

C The closed or Lombardic form of this letter (Ↄ) is common enough on coins (as it is in manuscripts) of the twelfth century. But its use at so early a date as here (before A.D. 904) is hardly to be accounted for.

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* See p. lxxxv. These numbers are counted not from the beginning of alphabetic *varieties*, but by including the normal form of the letter which stands first in each row.

The form given is more like a D reversed. It may be meant for G and not C (see p. 105). We have another instance (difficult enough to account for) of the alternative use of G and D in the same name; though this occurs in quite a different series of coins (p. 160).

D The only form of this letter which calls for notice is the last (O). It is not taken from an isolated example, or due to any mere slip of the engraver, for it occurs several times, and on the coins of different moneyers; though it is confined to a portion of one series, viz. to the earlier coinage of East Anglia.

F The single variety of this letter is entirely confined to the stycas of Northumbria. Its identity with the familiar manuscript form is noticeable, taken together with its local use on the coins; the inference being that the coin engravers of Northumbria were more familiar with manuscript (semi-uncial) forms, than the engravers further south. (See G.) The same form however is found occasionally in lapidary inscriptions from other parts of England.

G The fifth form of this letter is peculiar, and no doubt only a chance ornamental form. It occurs only once. The sixth form is still more peculiar; but if it be turned round, it becomes more like an ordinary form. The others are varieties which may be closely matched in manuscripts. The forms (9–11) which most nearly resemble the semi-uncial writing are (like the MS. form, ꝿ) confined to Northumbria. No. 12 (Γ) can only be explained as being the Greek *gamma*. It occurs only on a tenth century coin of Northumbria (p. 232).

H, N The alternative use of these two forms, both for H and N, which constitutes the chief difficulty in the way of deciphering the names upon these coins, may be paralleled, to some extent, in manuscripts and in lapidary inscriptions, but not nearly to the same extent as here. It must, one thinks, have arisen

chiefly from confusion between the runic and the Roman forms of H.

L The form ⌐ must likewise be a survival of runic influence.

M The numerous varieties of this letter are remarkable. No. 2 (ᛘ) is, in these coins, very distinct from No. 3 (ᛖ), and is, likewise, the more common form of the two, whereas in MSS. ᛖ is extremely common, and ᛘ very rare. ᛘ is most common on the Mercian coinage, ᛖ on that of East Anglia. The various forms of double N (nos. 4, 7, 9) are, I believe, rare in MSS. No. 5 (ᚺᚺ) is common enough, as is no. 8 (ᚾᚾ) which is (*e. g.*) used almost universally as an ornamental letter in the Durham Book. But no. 6 is, so far as I have been able to find out, extremely rare, or even non-existent, in extant *English* MSS. An example of it occurs in Westwood's *Facsimiles of Miniatures and Ornaments of A.-S. and Irish MSS.* pl. 19. This is taken from the Gospels of Thomas, Abbot of Hagenau. It may be noted that this form only occurs upon the earlier coins of East Anglia. The same is the case with all the forms from 5 to 9. The form 4 (ᚾᚾ) occurs both on the earlier and the later (the 'St. Eadmund') coins of East Anglia. The forms 10 (ᛁᛁ), 11 (ᚺ), 12 (ᚹᚹ), are taken from the 'St. Eadmund' coins.

N The varieties of this letter call for no special comment. No. 4 (ᚾ), which is one very common in MSS. is on the coins almost confined to the East Anglian series.

O The different forms of this letter, which are chiefly fanciful, likewise require little comment. The diamond shape (nos. 2 and 6) is common enough in manuscripts.* So is the square form No. 7. But

* Hübner says that this is common in Gaulish Christian inscriptions of the sixth and seventh centuries, but that it does not occur in Spanish or British. (*Exemp. Scr. Ep. Lat.* Proleg. p. lxiii. col. 2.) It scarcely occurs elsewhere in late Latin inscr. We must assume, therefore, that the form in Anglo-Saxon inscr. is derived remotely from Gaulish inscriptions; otherwise one might be tempted to connect it with the runic ᛟ.

on the coins this last is confined to one particular Northumbrian king (p. 140). The forms 3–5 occur only on the coins of Mercia. No. 6 occurs only, in the present series, on those of Plegmund, Archbishop of Kent; but it is also found on contemporary coins of the West Saxon kings.

R This letter can only be distinguished by the open and closed forms. If, however, the straight stroke of some of the open forms were to be lengthened, we should get a form (ꞃ) which is a characteristic MS. form, and developes into the cursive letter ꞃ. (See what is said above, p. lxxxix.)

S The use of M for S can hardly be explained. The fact however remains, that the same moneyer's name is spelt both Bomecin and Bosecin, and the most reasonable interpretation is that M is the Greek (Σ) placed sideways. (See above, under G.) The form 5 (Ꞅ) is cognate to a form which occurs in manuscripts, and which developes into the cursive letter ꞅ. It only occurs singly on 'St. Eadmund' coins, and on early stycas of Northumbria (pp. 105, 140). In the case of the coin Mercia No. 71 (Pl. viii. 8), the same form seems to be combined with the letter H.

T The curious *decay* of this letter, given on p. 124, is not drawn here, as it scarcely constitutes a new variety, and is sufficiently shown upon Pl. xviii. 6–8.

V (U) Appears in a great variety of forms, many of which are, however, modifications of No. 2 (ᚢ). Nevertheless some of the forms which these modifications take cannot be distinguished from some of the forms of N.* Of the form ⩛ we have already spoken. (See p. lxxxviii, also pp. 146–7.)

On the whole, by far the greater number of peculiar alphabetic forms are to be found upon the earlier pennies

* The above forms of letters are, as a rule, made exclusive of reversed or inverted letters. But no doubt some of the forms of V here given come under one of these two heads.

—those of Mercia, Kent, and East Anglia, struck before the middle of the ninth century. A change in the general formation of the letters gradually sets in as this century advances. The strokes of which they are composed become more cuneiform. The coins of Mercia, from Berhtwulf onwards, the Archbishops of Canterbury from Ceolnoð, and the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, afford the best examples of this cuneiform style. (Compare Pll. x. xii. xvii.–xix.) It is not used to any extent upon the styca coinage of Northumbria, but is very noticeable on the Dano-Northumbrian penny series. (Comp. Pll. xxiv.–xxx.)

It will have been already seen that in a great number of cases identical alphabetic forms are used for several different letters. Thus, some among the forms for G and T (Ƨ, &c.) cannot be distinguished; H, N, И, &c., may be either H or N; Γ either G, L, or S; X may be the runic form of G, or of N, or the Roman X; N may be N or V. The possibilities of confusion are further increased by the great frequency upon the coins of reversed and inverted letters, letters placed sideways, &c.; the reason for which has been already given. So that Λ may be A or V, N may sometimes be Z (*i.e.* S), and, as we have seen, Ɑ may (in one case, at any rate) be C, and M be Σ (S). These ambiguities, added to the extreme carelessness of the engravers, occasionally make the interpretation of the names upon the coins no easy task. It will further be seen, upon examination of the Catalogue itself, that whole inscriptions and individual letters are frequently written from right to left; sometimes the inscription reads from right to left, and each letter of it faces in the usual way, or, conversely, the inscription reads in the right direction, and the letters of it face to the left.

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C. F. Keary.

CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE.

GOLD.

Solidus.

SIXTH CENTURY, A.D. ?

THE following piece is believed to have been found in this country. It is a barbarous copy of a solidus of Honorius, such as that described in Cohen, *Monnaies Impériales*, tom. vi. p. 478, no. 21, viz., *Obv.* D N HONORIVS P F AVG. Bust r. diademed and wearing paludamentum. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. The emperor standing r. holding standard and Victory, and placing his l. foot upon a recumbent captive. In addition to a blundered imitation of this type, the piece in question contains a legend in runes which are of the Anglian form, as below.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	Blundered legend, ᛘN·HNOI· INᛒHNC points, small circles of dots. Diademed bust, r. wearing paludamentum or cuirass.	Blundered legend to l.; to r. ᛊᚾᚠᛊ ᛟᚹᛟᛞ ᚢ [SCANO-MODU ?]. Figure standing r., holding standard and Victory, and placing l. foot upon recumbent captive. Traces of legend in exergue. Æ ·75 Wt. 67·2.

[Pl. I. 1.]

The piece is published in Stephens, *Old Northern Runic Monuments*, pp. lxviii. and 879, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. viii. (1868), p. 87 and pl. iv. nos. 17–19 (B. V. Head), and vol. ix. (1869), p. 174, pl. v. no. 2 (D. H. Haigh). The legend has been interpreted SCAN O MODU "Scan owns this mot" (coin or die). It is more probably the name of a person, and it has been suggested that we may find a trace of the name in Scammonden, near Halifax. That the piece was used as a coin, and not merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful. We may compare it with a similar coin discovered in Harlingen (Netherlands) and published by Thomsen, *Atlas*, no. 251; Stephens, *O. N. R. M.*, vol. ii. p. 554, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. ix. pl. v. no. 3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

SCEAT SERIES.

A.D. 600–750?

I.—Small Gold Coins.

Type 1.

Probably imitated from solidi of Magnus Maximus struck in London (see Pl. I. *a*; cf. Cohen, *Médailles Impériales*, tom. vi. p. xvi. no. 8); but possibly from those of Valentinian I. struck at Treves of the same type.

2	Blundered legend. Bust r., diademed.	Two busts, with traces of hands supporting an orb between them; above, head and two wings; on either side of head, three dots.	AV ·5 Wt. 20·2.
	[Pl. I. 2.]		
3	Legend identical.	„	„ AV ·45 Wt. 19·1.
4	Legend identical.	„	„ four dots on either side of head. AV ·5 Wt. 20·2.
5	Legend identical.	„	„ AV ·45 Wt. 20·3.

Type 2.

Apparently imitated from Merovingian *trientes*. Compare *Num. Chron.*, O.S. vol. vi. p. 171, N.S. vol. x. (1870), p. 164, &c., pl. xiii., 27, and vol. xii. (1872), p. 72, the Crondal Hoard.

6	Bust r.; in front, a trident. No legend.	WVИƎƎTTON	Cross potent within double circle of dots.* AV ·5 Wt. 19·9.
	[Pl. I. 3.]		
7	„ „ „	TTƎBƎNVW	Single circle round cross. AV ·5 Wt. 19·5.

Type 3.

Imitated from Merovingian gold coins. (Cf. Conbrouse, pl. 156G, no. 1.)

With Runic Legend.

8	Blundered legend formed into a pattern. Bust r. diademed.	[BEA(R)TIGO?] ᛁᚾᚷᛗ : ᛁᛉᛗᛊ†	Cross calvary on three steps. AV ·5 Wt. 20·5.
	[Pl. I. 4.]		

* This is a type of which numerous varieties exist, representing probably a considerable issue. Compare papers cited above. The interpretation of other reverse legends of this type, which are in reality (there can be little doubt) merely blundered imitations of the inscription on some Merovingian *triens*, has given occasion for the display of a good deal of misplaced ingenuity on the part of some English numismatists. For possible Merovingian prototypes, see Conbrouse, pl. 153D, and 158E, no. 15, &c.

† The runic legend has been read "feartigo" for "forty"—40 copper stycas. The reading is improbable.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

II.—Silver Coins.

Types 1–23 of the following series are apparently all connected with some Roman prototype. Types 2–11 are derived, either on obverse or reverse, from Roman denarii of the time of the Constantines. Types 12–23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Honorius or later. See *Introduction*.

Type 1.

Imitated, like the gold coins of the same type (Gold, Type 1), from the solidi of Magnus Maximus or of Valentinian I.

9	Blundered legend. Bust r. diademed.	Two busts, with traces of hands supporting an orb between them; above, head and two wings; on either side of head, pellet. (Cf. Pl. I. 2.) ℞ ·45 Wt. 19·3.

Type 2*a*.

Probably imitated from the small brass coins of Constantine II. struck in London. *Obv.* Bust l., radiate. *Rev.* Standard inscribed VOT / X X, and on either side of it a captive. Compare Pl. I. *b* and *d*, and Cohen, tom. vi. p. 240, Constantine II. no. 190, and pl. ii. no. 56 (Licinius Jun.).

10	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; behind bust, two annulets; in front, one.	Blundered legend, T[RI?]AT Square compartment within which, T T / O / \ ; below, cross.	℞ ·45 Wt. 19·4.
11	„ „ „	TRI „	℞ ·5 Wt. 20·0.
12	„ „ „	R IA „	℞ ·5 Wt. 19·5.

[Pl. I. 5.]

13	„ „ „	AT „	℞ ·45 Wt. 19·5.
14	„ „ „	„ „	℞ ·45 Wt. 19·5.
15	„ two annulets behind; none visible in front.	TRI AT	℞ ·45 Wt. 20·0.
16	„ „ „	„	℞ ·45 Wt. 19·2.
17	„ one annulet behind; one in front.	TA IRT	℞ ·45 Wt. 19·5.
18	„ one annulet behind; none visible in front.	[TA] IRT „	℞ ·45 Wt. 20·2.
19	„ „	TRI [AT]	℞ ·5 Wt. 19·9.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; one annulet behind; none visible in front.	Blundered legend T[RI?]AT Square compartment within which, ; below, cross. Æ ·45 Wt. 19·8.
21	„ two annulets behind one in front.	TR AT „ Æ ·45 Wt. 17·0.
22	„ „ „	R A „ Æ ·45 Wt. 19·0.

Type 2*b*.

A degraded form of the same type.

23	IIC Degraded radiate bust r.; annulet in front.	Square compartment with traces of usually blundered, and a cross at every side. Æ ·45 Wt. 13·2.
24	VAI „ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8.
25	ΠV „ annulet behind and in front.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 10·2.
	[Pl.I. 6.]	
26	VER „ „ „	„ one cross only. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·2.
27	No inscript. Bust l.	„ four crosses Æ ·5 Wt. 13·5.
	[Pl. I. 7.]	

Type 2*c*.

28	Blundered letters; degraded radiate bust r.	Traces of legend +MOM. Cross; dot in each angle. Æ ·45 Wt. 12·1.
	[Pl. I. 8.]	

Coins with Runic Legends.

Uncertain Legend IMᚹ?

29	Degraded form of radiate bust r. as in Type 2*b*, and in front traces of legend ᛩᚻMI	Square compartment as in Type 2*b*, but with an annulet at every side. Æ ·5 Wt. 10·5.
	[Pl. I. 9.]	
30	„ IM only.	„ crosses at every side of compartment. Æ ·5 Wt. 11·5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	Degraded form of radiate bust r. as in Type 2*b*, and in front traces of legend MI only.	Square compartment as in Type 2*b*, ·I· at every side of compartment. Æ ·5 Wt. 9·2.
32	„ Bust l. ƎMI.	„ cross at every side of compartment. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 9·7.

Legend MᏁᖵ (EPA).

See *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. viii. (1868) p. 75 (B. V. Head). Also Hawkins, *Silver Coinage*, 2nd ed. (R. L. Kenyon) p. 25, no. 557.

33	Degraded form of radiate bust r., as in Type 2*b*; in front MᏁᖵ	Square compartment with traces of legend T T O as in Type 2*b*. Æ ·5 Wt. 13·5.
	[Pl. I· 10.]	
34	„ „ „	„ Æ ·5 Wt. 15·2.
35	Bust l.; legend blundered.	„ dog-tooth pattern above compartment; no crosses at sides. Æ ·45 Wt. 10·1.
36	Radiate bust l., similar to Type 2*a*; behind head TVT; in front, ꟻꓤM	Compartment within which T T O I I; to l. TΛT; below, a cross. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·2.
37	TV behind bust.	TΛT ΛT at sides of compartment Æ ·45 Wt. 18·3.
38	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 15·3.
39	TTA „ „	TΛT on either side of compartment. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·7.
	[Pl. I. 11.]	
40	„ no letter visible behind head.	ΛI to l. of compartment. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·8.
41	„ V behind head.	Square compartment; within T T O; to l. blundered letters. Æ. 45. Wt. 20·3.

Legend ᖷᏁᖵ (APA).

42	Degraded radiate bust r. similar to Type 2*a*. Behind, A; in front, ᖷᏁᖵ	Square compartment within which T T O as in Type 2*a* On r. side Λ. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·7

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	Degraded radiate bust r. similar to Type 2*a*. Behind, ᚪ; in front three annulets.	Square compartment within which as in Type 2 *a*; cross above compartment; to r. ᚢ[ᛏ]. ℞ ·45 Wt. 19·7.
44	„ two annulets.	„ blundered letters within compartment; outside, cross on every side. ℞ ·45 Wt. 18·0. [Pl. I. 12.]
45	„ one annulet.	within compartment; outside, cross on every side. ℞ ·45 Wt. 15·9.
46	„ two annulets.	„ „ ℞ ·45 Wt. 18·6.
47	„ blundered.	Blundered legend; cross, dots in angles. ℞ ·4 Wt. 19·0.
48	ᚠᛈᚠ or ᚠᛈᚠ Same type as last; behind head, ᚪ.	Square compartment within which cross on every side. [Pl. I. 13.] ℞ ·45 Wt. 17·8.

Legend ᚴᛗᛈᚠ (LEPA?)

49	ᚴᛗᛈ[ᚠ] Similar type; behind head, ᚪ.	Square compartment; within, traces of letters round annulet; cross on every side, as in Type 2*b*. [Pl. I. 14.] ℞ ·5 Wt. 18·6.

For other Sceattas with runic legends see Mercia.

Type 3*a*.

Obverse possibly derived from a Merovingian obverse type. The reverse has the same origin as that of the previous types, viz., the Roman coins with standard between two captives.

50	Bust r. diademed; in front of it a long cross.	Square compartment derived from standard; an annulet (O) and four crosses (X) within, and cross (+) on every side. ℞ ·45 Wt. 17·2. [Pl. II. 1.]
51	„ „	O, three crosses, and ∴ within compartment. ℞ ·45 Wt. 19·2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 3b.	
52	Degraded form of the above type.	Square compartment within which blundered letters. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8.
	[Pl. II. 2.]	
53	Degraded bust; varied; annulet instead of cross in front.	Square compartment; within, X with three dots in each angle. Around, blundered legend. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·8.
	[Pl. II. 3.]	
	Type 4.	
	Degraded form of Type 3.*	
54	Curved figure with long bristles behind and two angles in front, one below the other. [Degraded form of head r.]	Square compartment with remains of ; outside, cross. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0.
55	„ one angle; cross in front, annulet below.	Within compartment, annulet surrounded by four dots; outside, blundered inscription. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·9.
	[Pl. II. 4.]	
56	„ one angle; cross, annulet, and other marks in front.	Within compartment, annulet, surrounded by and four dots; outside, cross and blundered letters. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·0.
57	„ one angle; cross in front, annulet below.	Within compartment, annulet and four dots; outside, blundered inscription. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·7.
	[Pl. II. 5.]	
58	„ one angle; no cross or annulet.	Square compartment as in No. 54, cross not visible. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·0.
59	„ type much defaced.	Square compartment; within, ; outside, crosses. Æ ·5 Wt. 14·8.

* This type is a great degradation of the previous type, so great in the obverse that the relationship of the two can with difficulty be distinguished. A careful examination of the obverses of the following pieces will however, it is believed, show that the type began in an attempt to imitate the diademed bust proper to Type 3. A study of the same kind of degradation of type shown in the British Series will further tend to this conclusion (cf. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, Pl. xvi.).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 5.	
	Degradation of Type 4.*	
60	Curved figure having long bristles behind (degraded form of the head to r.); trace of nose and eye; three straight lines in front.	Square compartment; within, remains of inscription, T T O ; outside, slight traces of crosses. Æ ·45 Wt. 20·2.
61	„ four straight lines (lower line of nose being separated) and two triangles in front.	„ blundered letters outside compartment. Æ ·5 Wt. 20·2.
62	„ four straight lines and one triangle in front.	„ four straight lines outside compartment. Æ ·5 Wt. 20·1.
63	„ four straight lines, two triangles in front.	„ traces of inscription or crosses outside compartment. Æ ·45 Wt. 19·5.
	[Pl. II. 6.]	
64	„ four straight lines, one triangle in front.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 19·3.
65	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 19·2.
66	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 18·5.
67	„ four straight lines, cross, and two triangles in front.	Within compartment, T T O ; outside, traces of inscription or of crosses. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·5.
68	„ four straight lines in front.	„ outside, VOI Æ ·4 Wt. 15·7.
69	„ three straight lines in front.	Compartment with blundered form of T T O ; blundered letters outside. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·8.
70	„ XII and triangle in front.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 15·8.
	[Pl. II. 7.]	
71	„ XII and > in front.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 15·7.

* This type has been generally called a type of the Wolf and Twins, and referred for its prototype to Type 7, which again is reproduced on the coin of Æthelberht, king of East Anglia (q.v.). These coins may well have been derived from the small brass coins of Constantine I., bearing the inscription "Urbs Roma." See Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*, 2nd ed., p. 23, and Dirks, *Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs sceattas*, pp. 51, 86 seq. It seems, however, more probable that this type is a degraded form of the diademed bust on Type 3, passing through the last type. The question is nevertheless difficult to decide, and on this account it has been thought better to let these coins constitute a separate type. The reverse is a form of the standard-device.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 6.

Altered form of Type 5, in which the degraded head has changed into a bird.

72	Bird r. with long feathers standing up from back; in front of it a small cross.	Square compartment similar to those in preceding types; within, annulet, lines, and dots; outside, crosses and numerous dots. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·3.
73	„ „ „	„ crosses seen on three sides. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·2.
74	„ in front of bird, ⊙	„ cross on one side. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0.
	[Pl. II. 8.]	
75	„ „ „	Within compartment five annulets (⊙) and four pyramids of dots (⁘); outside compartment, cross on every side. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8.
76	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 15·5.

Type 7.

The obverse of this type shows the wolf and twins, probably copied from the reverse of coins of Constantine, with the legend VRBS ROMA and the head of Rome on the obverse. Compare Pl. I c and Cohen, *Médailles Impériales*, tom. vi. p. 179, no. 13. The reverse is a bird and flower design, such as does not occur on early Saxon or Irish MSS. But a design similar to this of the coin is to be seen on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses (cf. Stephens, *Old Northern Runic Monuments*, i. p. 398, &c.). Compare again an example of a design not dissimilar from the following, upon a Gaulish coin (Hucher, *L'Art Gaulois*, pl. 32, no. 1; cf. also pl. 13, nos. 1 and 2).

77	Wolf r., and twins (distinctly represented).	A bird between two stalks of corn? Æ ·5 Wt. 16·0.
	[Pl. II. 9.]	
78	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·5 Wt. 17·5.

Type 8.

The obverse of this type appears to have been imitated from Merovingian coins. (Cf. Conbrouse, pl. 158E, nos. 9, 10 [Poitou].) The reverse is a form of the standard type.

79	VIAOϚ · A In centre, cross, two dots in angles.	Square compartment as before (Type 6), outside of which a cross and traces of letters. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·4.
	[Pl. II. 10.]	
80	AAN three dots in angles of cross.	„ no traces of letters. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·9.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
81	AVHA In centre cross, dot in each angle.	Square compartment as before (Type 6), outside of which a cross; no traces of letters. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·8.
82	A+ numerous dots around cross. [Pl. II. 11.]	„ traces of two crosses and of letters outside compartment. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·9.
83	+V · HΔИ numerous dots around cross.	„ one cross outside compartment. Æ ·45 Wt. 20·4.
84	Cross; annulets and uncertain letters around.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 18·1.

Type 9.

85	Bust r. diademed; in front, +LEL. [Pl. II. 12.]	Degraded form of diademed head l. as in Type 5; four lines in front. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·0.

Type 10.

86	Rude bust r.; in front, traces of letters. [Pl. II. 13.]	Rude bust r.; in front, ILV (?). Æ ·45 Wt. 16·0.

Type 11.

Possibly Merovingian.

87	Bust r.; in front, annulet; above, cross. [Pl. II. 14.]	AROALDOXω In centre, square compartment, within which saltire with dots in angles. Æ ·5 Wt. 17·8.

With legend LVИDONIA.*

Type 12.

Remotely derived from coins of Honorius, similar to No. 1, (compare *Num. Chron.*, 1869, pl. v.).

88	ГVИDONIA+ (somewhat blundered). Bust r.; hair dressed in Saxon fashion. [Pl. II. 15.]	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like curve, facing, head r. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·3.
89	LVИDOИIA Bust r., diademed; hair differently arranged, and possibly traces of helmet.	„ „ Æ ·5 Wt. 14·8.

* The legends upon the following coins have been read, CNOON, VNOONN, ELVNOOIIII, AELVNOOTIIA, &c. (see Hawkins, *Silver Coins, &c.*, 2nd ed. p. 29), and some have been referred to Nunna, a king of the South Saxons. There is in reality little room for doubt that they are all forms more or less blundered of the legend LVNDONIA. A similar legend, it is to be noticed, is likewise found upon an Anglo-Saxon gold coin. See *Coins found on Bagshot Heath* [Crondal, Hants] *Num. Chron.*, vol. x. (1870), pl. xiii. 28.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
90	⅁NDONИ+ Bust r., diademed.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like curve, facing, head r. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 15·8.
91	ONNIO? Bust r., diademed.	Similar type; no curve; straight line joining bases of crosses. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·5.

[Pl. II. 16.]

Type 13.

92	VИOONИ+ Bust r.; hair dressed in Saxon fashion.	Figure seated r. in chair, head turned back, holding in r. hand bird, and in l. long cross. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·3.

[Pl. II. 17.]

Type 14.

93	+VIIOOИV⅁Ǝ. Bust l., diademed, and possibly traces of helmet.	Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; in centre and on each limb, pellet, and in each space between limbs, circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 14·5.

[Pl. II. 18.]

Without Legend LVИDONIA.

Type 15*a*.

94	Bust r., diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, as in Type 12. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·2.
95	„ cross on a base.	„ „ no curve visible. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 16·0.

Type 15*b*.

96	„ „	Helmeted figure, standing facing, head r., holding branch and long cross. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 13·4.

[Pl. II. 19.]

Type 16.

97	Bust r. diademed; in front, floral ornament.	Figure standing facing, holding two long crosses, bases joined by straight line. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·8.
98	„ „ „	„ no straight line at base of crosses. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 15·0.

[Pl. II. 20.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 17.

99	Bust l. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure holding two long crosses, facing, head r. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 14·3.

[Pl. II. 21.]

Type 18.

The reverse as well as the obverse is probably derived from some Roman gold coin with reverse type a standing figure holding labarum and Victory. Compare *Rev. Num. Belge*, 4me s. vol. iii. pl. xvi. 2.

100	Bust r. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure standing facing, on a curved line, head r., holding in r. hand a long cross, in l. a bird. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·3.
101	„ „ „	„ to right of figure, T. Æ ·45 Wt. 14·5.

[Pl. II. 22.]

102	„ „ „	„ to r., ≻ Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 13·8.
103	„ „ „	„ no letter. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 13·0.
104	„ „ „	„ curve not visible; no letter. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 11·8.

Type 19.

105	Bust l. diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure on curved line, holding long cross and bird, as in last type. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 17·2.

[Pl. II. 23.]

Type 20.

106	Bust r., hair and dress of Saxon character, hand holding cup.	Helmeted figure on curved line, holding long cross and bird, as in Types 18 and 19. Æ ·45 Wt. 14·2.

[Pl. II. 24.]

107	„	„	„	„	„	Æ ·45	Wt. 17·1.

Type 21.

108	Head l., surrounded by circle of dots outside of which, wreath.	Figure with long moustaches, standing facing on curve, holding two long crosses. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 16·5.

[Pl. II. 25.]

109	„	„	„	„	„	Æ ·45	Wt. 12·5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 22.

110 | Victory r., holding wreath; in front traces of letters (Runic ?) | Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses; double border, inner representing curve in Type 21.

[Pl. II. 26.] Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 17·0.

Type 23*a*.

In this type we have on the reverse a complete departure from any Roman prototype.

This dragon-like figure is common in early Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. Its prototype is probably not to be looked for on any coin.

111 | Dragon-like figure r., head turned l. | Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding staff and long cross; double border, as above. Æ ·5 Wt. 13·8.

[Pl. III. 1.]

112 | Same figure l., head r. | Ruder form of same figure holding long cross in l.; to l., small cross. Æ ·45 Wt. 13·8.

Type 23*b*.

113 | Fantastic bird-like figure to r. pecking at branch. | Helmeted figure facing, on curve, head r., holding two long crosses. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·7.

[Pl. III. 2.]

114 | Varied form of same type. | Ruder form of same type. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·5.

Type 23*c*.

115 | Bird-like figure to l. pecking at branch. | Figure with long moustaches standing facing on curve, holding two long crosses as before (Type 21). Æ ·4 Wt. 12·3.

[Pl. III. 3.]

Type 23*d*.

116 | Bird almost changed into a whorl. | Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., on curve, as no. 88.

[Pl. III. 4.] Æ ·45 Wt. 13·8.

Type 23*e*.

117 | Whorl which seems to be composed of three heads with tongues meeting in the centre. | Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses, the bases of which are joined by a straight line; no curve. Æ (base) ·5 Wt. 16·7

[Pl. III. 5.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Types 24–28 seem to be most nearly related to the series of Merovingian Coins, which have on the obverse a head, on the reverse a small cross, either plain, haussée, or moline in one limb.

Type 24*a*.

118 | Rude bust r.; around uncertain letters. | Uncertain legend. Cross raised upon two steps; on either side of upper limb, an annulet, dot above and on left. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·7. [Pl. III. 6.]

Type 24*b*.

119 | Uncertain legend, MUIOT? Rude bust r. | Uncertain legend, IΠEIΔ. Cross raised upon two steps, with annulets at extremity of each limb; between the annulets ⊤⊤ / \; above, small cross. Æ ·4 Wt. 16·9. [Pl. III. 7.]

120 | Different legend, illegible. Bust still more rude. | Uncertain legend. Cross on two steps; around ⊤⊤ and four annulets; another cross above. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·5.

121 | „ traces of letters. „ | Different legend, but illegible. Two crosses as in last; around lower cross, annulets and dots. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·8.

Type 25.

122 | Cross and uncertain legend. Very rude bust r. | Uncertain legend ·ANO·; cross with arabesque above. [Plate III. 8.] Æ ·5 Wt. 14·8.

Type 26.

123 | OVANTMLϾA (meaningless legend?) Bust r., diademed. | ·+ƐVAMONVA+ Cross raised upon three steps; above it a bird r., and on either side an annulet with dot below. Æ ·45 Wt. 20·0. [Pl. III. 9.]

Type 27*a*.

124 | OR····IAINO Head r.; in front, a cross. | OIMTIOOO···· Cross, upon which bird r. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0. [Pl. III. 10.]

125 | Ruder form of same type; traces of letters only. | Ruder form of bird l.; long cross; annulet on either side; traces of letters only. Æ ·5 Wt. 17·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 27*b*.	
126	OTΛV[Iᘔ]VΛHVΛO (meaningless legend?). Head r., diademed, within circle of dots in form of serpent.	Legend as on obv. (ending VIO). Cross, on either side of which, annulet; above, bird r.; all within circle of dots in form of serpent. Æ ·45 Wt. 19·3.
127	OTΛVIᘔVΛHVΛO Same type.	··ΛVHᘔVΛHV·· „ Æ ·5 Wt. 17·2.
128	+OHVΛ·····TΛVHO „	OTΛVИO····HΛVTOO·· „ Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0.
129	OTΛVᘔVΛHVΛITOO „	OTΛVHᘔVΛ··VOO „ Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0.
130	Traces of legend only. „	+Λ·····Λ+OOO „ Æ ·5 Wt. 19·0.
131	OTΛVᘔVΛHVΛIIO „ [Pl. III. 11.]	OTΛVHᘔVΛ···· in front of bird numerous dots. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·8.
132	„ „	TΛVHᘔVΛH··· no dots in field. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·7.
133	OTΛV··VΛHVΛOO „	O··ΛHVIOOO··· „ Æ ·5 Wt. 18·5.
134	OTΛV··VΛHVΛITO „	OTΛ····IVΛHVΛOO numerous dots in field. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·0.
135	Traces of legend; bust r., diademed; in front, annulet.	VΛѡV·····VΛOOO six annulets round cross. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·1.
136	„ „ no annulet	IVѡΛVᘔVΛ··OOO annulet above dot on each side of cross. Æ ·5 Wt. 16·5.
137	„ „ „	VѡΛVᘔVΛИVOO annulet above dot on each side of cross. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·1.
138	Ruder form of head r., diademed; no traces of letters.	Traces of legend ···VΛVΛV··· on either side of cross, annulet; in front of bird, small cross. Æ ·5 Wt. 17·4.
139	„ „ „	···VΛV·· „ Æ ·45 Wt. 17·5.
140	Still ruder form of same type; no traces of letters.	No legend; much ruder form of same type; annulets only; double circle of dots. Æ ·5 Wt. 14·2.
141	„ „ varied.	„ dot within each annulet; numerous dots in field. [Pl. III. 12.] Æ ·45 Wt. 10·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 28.

This may be a Merovingian coin.

142 | ····ECPAVIOCIV·· Head r., radiate. | + ·····CMONI Cross; around six dots. Æ ·4 Wt. 16·0. [Pl. III. 13.]

Type 29*a*.

The prototype of the obverse of this type and types 30, 31 is probably the obverse of some Merovingian coin with the head of Christ. Compare *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xix., Pl. iv. 20 and Conbrouse, pl. 24, 3. It may however have been derived from coins of Justinian II. (681–695 and 705–712). Compare Sabatier, *Monnaies Byzantines*, tom. ii. pl. xxxvii. 12.

143 | Traces of legend D+·+·+V Bearded head, facing. | Traces of legend; cross fourchée on which a bird r.; ⊙ on either side of upper limb. Æ ·45 Wt. 19·2. [Pl. III. 14.]

Type 29*b*.

144 | Traces of legend VIC+:+: +VOIV very rude form of same type. | Traces of legend; similar type; on either side O Æ ·45 Wt. 19·0. [Pl. III. 15.]

Type 30*a*.

145 | Bearded head facing with long moustache and hair standing up from the head. | Two male figures in hats standing facing, each holding a long staff; dots in field. Æ ·5 Wt. 17·5. [Pl. III. 16.]

Type 30*b*.

146 | Rude head facing, with long beard and hair standing up from head; on either side, cross. | Two male figures standing facing, long cross between them and cross on either side; two dots in field. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·7. [Pl. III. 17.]

Type 31.

147 | Rude bearded head facing; on either side, a cross. | Dragon-like animal to r., head turned l. towards raised claw. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8. [Pl. III. 18.]

148 | Head still more rude; crosses as on last. | Animal to l., head r. towards raised tail. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·5.

149 | „ „ „ | „ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 16·0.

150 | „ „ „ | „ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 14·2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 32*a*.	
151	Bust of Saxon type r., holding cross in one hand (compare Type 20).	Animal (wolf) with short fore legs and long hind legs and with long tongue, curved round to r. (compare Type 7, obv.). [Pl. III. 19.] Æ ·45 Wt. 16·8.
152	Uncertain legend D VVO; bust l. diademed; no hand or cross.	Wolf to l.; tongue ending in trefoil. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 17·4.
153	Similar to No. 151; dress varied.	The hind legs of the wolf have disappeared, and it has only two short fore legs and long tail. It is curved to r. [Pl. III. 20.] Æ ·45 Wt. 13·8.
154	„ dress varied.	Fore legs of wolf have also disappeared, and it has become a wolf-headed serpent, curved to l.; outside it, another curved line, ending in animal's head. [Pl. III. 21.] Æ ·5 Wt. 17·2.
155	„ „ „	Serpent represented by a single dotted line, curved to r., and with wolf-head. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·6.
	Type 32*b*.	
156	Saxon bust l., diademed; in field, four circles of dots enclosing pellets.	Wolf-headed serpent, curved to l. [Pl. III. 22.] Æ ·45 Wt. 14·3.
	Type 33.	
157	Saxon bust r., diademed; in front, long cross; dog-tooth border.	Wolf's head r., with long tongue, collar of dots and dog-tooth pattern on neck; dog-tooth border. [Pl. III. 23.] Æ ·45. Wt. 18·2.
158	„ hair and dress varied; no dog-tooth border visible.	Similar head; tongue forked and knotted; no dog-tooth border visible. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·5.
159	Similar, dress varied.	Similar head; tongue not forked or knotted; in front, long cross; no dog-tooth border. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 14·5.
160	Similar bust, varied.	Similar head l.; long tongue twisted and forked, but not knotted; no dog-tooth border visible; numerous dots in field. [Pl. III. 24.] Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 15·5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 34.

The reverse of this type is similar to that of Type 14.

161 | Bust r.; hair and dress of Saxon fashion; in front, long cross. | Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; on each limb, pellet; in centre and in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. (Similar to Type 14 rev.) Æ ·45 Wt. 11·8.

[Pl. III. 25.]

162 | Similar bust, diademed; in front, branch. | Cross of same shape; upon it plain cross, with dot in each angle; in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. Æ (base) ·45. Wt. 12·8.

Type 35.

The development of the reverse of Type 37 from the reverses of this type and of the following is worthy of notice.

163 | Rude bust r.; in front, cross; numerous dots in field. | A fantastic bird l.; in front, cross; dots in field. Æ ·45 Wt. 13·5.

[Pl. III. 26.]

Type 36.

164 | Rude bust r.; in front, cross. | Two birds r., the larger below, the smaller above; in front of them, a cross. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·0.

[Pl. III. 27.]

165 | Similar; bust varied. | „ „ Æ ·5 Wt. 16·0.

Type 37.

166 | Two heads facing one another; between them, long cross on pedestal. | A rose formed of four rudely-shaped birds; in centre, cross. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·5.

[Pl. III. 28.]

167 | „ „ „ | „ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 12·3.

168 | „ „ „ | „ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 15·7.

[Pl. III. 29.]

Type 38.

169 | Bust of Saxon type r.; in front, cross; cable border and border of dots. | A crested bird r.; in front, cross; all within incomplete circle, consisting of a line enclosed by similar circles of dots. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·5.

[Pl. IV. 1.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 39.	
170	Fantastic bird r.	Cross of peculiar shape similar to that in Types 14 and 34; in centre and between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. Æ ·45 Wt. 12·4. [Pl. IV. 2.]

It is quite possible that the figure holding two crosses upon the ensuing type as well as the two figures of type 41 *b*, are derived from coins of Heraclius I. (610–641) Sabatier, *op. cit.* tom. i. pl. xxviii. *seqq.*, or from some Byzantine coins of about this period; comp. especially No. 175.

	Type 40.	
171	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Figure standing, facing, holding two long crosses. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·9. [Pl. IV. 3.]
172	Similar animal; one leg raised above head.	„ „ Æ ·5 Wt. 16·8.
	Type 41*a*.	
173	Dragon-like animal r., head l.; tail in mouth.	Two figures standing facing one another, each holding a long cross, which stands between them; on either side, cross of dots. [Pl. IV. 4.] Æ ·45 Wt. 19·2.
174	Similar.	Similar; figures helmeted; remains of crosses of dots. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·4.
	Type 41*b*.	
175	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Two figures standing facing, each holding long cross; the left-hand figure bearded, the right hand with hood or perhaps nimbus; between them, cross of dots. [Pl. IV. 5.] Æ ·45 Wt. 19·5.
176	Similar animal r., head l.	„ no sign of beard or nimbus; crosses very indistinct. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·8.
177	Similar animal l., head r.	Same figures; crosses distinct. Æ (base) ·45 Wt. 18·5.
178	„ „	„ cross pommée between the two figures. Æ· 45 Wt. 15·3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
179	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Very rude figures, apparently with hoods or nimbate; long cross between them. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·7.

Type 42.

180	Bust r.; hair plaited in Saxon fashion; on l. shoulder, bird l.	Hound running l. past a tree, looking back. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·4. [Pl. IV. 6.]
181	Similar bust, holding a cross; no bird (compare Types 20, 32*a*).	„ var.; tail knotted. Æ ·45. Wt. 15·0.

Type 43.

The reverse of this type occurs upon Merovingian coins, and is also not uncommon upon Carlovingian (cf. *Annuaire de la Numismatique*, iii. p. 314). But it appears also to have been a type in use on Gaulish coins (*Rev. de la Numis. Belge*, pl. xiii. No. 7).

182	Dragon-shaped animal l., head r. [Pl. IV. 7.]	Irregular interlaced tetragram with dots inside (two rings interlinked). Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8.

Type 44.

183	Fantastic bird r., similar to that on No. 113; branch in front. [Pl. IV. 8.]	Beast with large claws and tongue out, walking l. Æ ·5 Wt. 14·8.

Type 45.

184	Fantastic beast, crested and with long tongue r. [Pl. IV. 9.]	Ornamental spiral; at outer end, ⊙ Æ ·5 Wt. 15·0.
185	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 12·2.
186	Similar beast without crest l.	Spiral of different form. Æ ·45 Wt. 18·0.
187	Dragon with long wings r.; otherwise similar to last. [Pl. IV. 10.]	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 16·5.

Type 46.

188	ORVIIIT··ONI TA TC (Uncertain legend). Bird walking r., looking back. [Pl. IV. 11.]	Square compartment with saltire in centre, the limbs ending in annulets; the whole within dotted circle. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·1.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 47.	
189	Four wolves' heads from which issue long tongues joining in the centre, so that the whole forms a kind of whorl. (Comp. Type 23*e* obv.)	A centaur-like figure, but having wings and female breasts, to l., head r. Æ ·45 Wt. 17·8.
	[Pl. IV. 12.]	
190	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·5 Wt. 14·3.
	Type 48.	
191	Whorl somewhat like three wolves' heads. (Compare Type 47.)	Four wheels set cross-wise, a pellet in the middle and one between each pair of wheels. (Derived from cross in Types 14, 34, 39.) Æ ·45 Wt. 14·8.
	[Pl. IV. 13.]	
	Type 49.	
192	A small head facing; around, circle of eight annulets each enclosing pellet; dots between.	Fantastic bird r., similar to that on Type 39, outlined also in dots; in front, circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ ·5 Wt. 14·5.
193	„ ten annulets round head.	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 14·3.
	[Pl. IV. 14.]	
194	„ seven annulets round head.	⊙ behind head of bird; cross of dots in front. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·5.
	[Pl. IV. 15.]	
195	„ „ „	„ „ Æ ·45 Wt. 14·6.
	Type 50.	
	[Possibly a Merovingian coin.]	
196	Traces of letters. A chalice (?) or perhaps very degraded form of bust r.	Traces of letters. A cross, having a dot in each angle. Æ ·45 Wt. 19·1.
	[Pl. IV. 16.]	
	Type 51.	
197	Two men standing facing, side by side, holding long cross between them, and each a cross in outside hands. (Possibly from Byzantine type, see Type 41.)	Two squares formed of dotted lines, the inner one divided by dotted diagonal lines, with three dots (∴) in each quarter. Æ ·5 Wt. 18·8.
	[Pl. IV. 17.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Type 52.	
198	Bust facing, hair plaited in Saxon fashion.	Cross-like arabesque of interlaced lines, with dot in centre and in each open space. Æ ·45 Wt. 15·9. [Pl. IV. 18.]
	Type 53.	
199	Very degraded form of bust r. (as in Type 4), with annulet beneath angle of nose.	Cross of zigzags with ⊙ in centre; dog-tooth border. Æ ·45 Wt. 16·2. [Pl. IV. 19.]
	Type 54.	
200	Fantastic half-figure r., holding two long crosses, the limbs terminating in annulets.	Eight-rayed star composed of four crosses and four straight lines; annulet in centre. Æ ·5 Wt. 19·5. [Pl. IV. 20.]

MERCIA.

SCEATTAS.

PEADA.

A.D. 655—A.D. 656 OR 657.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	Traces of inscription ᚩTI ·· OIZNᚩ Helmeted bust r.	Traces of inscription in Roman letters ·· ᚪᛟTT Standard type, reversed, cross below; on standard ᛈᚠᚹᚷᚠ [PADA] Æ ·45. Wt. 20·3. [Pl. IV. 21.]	
2	Similar to last ᚩTIO OIZNᚩ	More degraded form of standard type; within compartment T T O X X; outside to r., ᛈᚠᚹᚷᚠ; and in Roman letters around, · A ᛖ ᛖ T Æ ·5. Wt. 17·5. [Pl. IV. 22.]	
3	Traces of inscription ᚩH · VHC Filleted bust r.	Cross with annulet in each angle, enclosed in a circle; traces of inscription in Roman letters, ᚪVIIVᛟᚪO, and in Runic letters ᛈᚠᚹᚷᚠ Æ ·45. Wt. 18·7. [Pl. IV. 23.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.

ÆTHELRED.

A.D. 675—A.D. 704 (ABDICATED).

4	Degraded form of bust r., as in Type 5 of Sceattas. Dog-tooth pattern in front.	ᚹᚦᛁᚨ ᚱᚠᚦᛈ (ÆÞILIRÆD) in two lines *boustrophedon*, second line inverted; triple border. Æ ·5. Wt. 19·2. [Pl. IV. 24.]	
5	Same; type l.	ᚹᚦᛁᚨ ᚱᚠᚦᛈ (dots) single border. Æ ·5. Wt. 18·2.	
6	Same; type r.	legend from right to left ᚦᛏᚨᚱ ᛁᛁᛁ+ᚹ Æ ·5. Wt. 20·0. [Pl. IV. 25.]	

PENNIES.

OFFA.

A.D. 757—A.D. 796.

Moneyers of Offa.

*** The list here given contains only substantially different names, and only such varieties of spelling as are necessary for the assistance of the student.

The names printed in italics are those of moneyers not represented among the coins in the Museum Collection, and have in most cases been taken from descriptions of coins only.

Alchmund [Alhmund, Ealhmund].
Alred [Ælred, Ealred].
Babba.
Beaghard? [Begherd = Beanneard?].
Beanneard [Bannard, Bernard].
Botred.
Ciolhard [Celhard].
Deimund.
Dud [= Udd?].
Eadberht.
Eadhun [Eadmund?].
Ealhmund [= Alhmund].
Ealred [= Alred?].
Eama?
Eoba.
Eðelmod [= Eðelnoð?].
Eðelnoð.
Eðelwald.
Fehtwald [= Pehtwald?].
Heagr [or Hearer?].
Ibba [= Eobba?].
Inoð [for Winoð?].
Lul [Lulla].
Oeðelred [Oeðelres = Eðelred?].
Osmod.
Oter.
Pendraed [or *Wendred*?].
Penwald [Wenwald, Pehtwald?].
Regniht.
Redwin.
Rendred [= Wendred?].
Udd [= Dud?].
Wenwald [or Penwald?].
Wintred [*Wendred, Winred*].
Wilhun [= *Wilmund*?].
Winoð.

First Series.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
7	+OFFA REX+ Dots in legend. Bust r.; hair elaborately dressed in Saxon fashion.	ALH MUN ð in three lines within wreath ending in serpent-heads; numerous dots in field. Æ.* Wt. 16·3. [Pl. V. 1.]	Alhmund [Alchmund].
8	+OFFA REX+ (Dots). Same type.	+ALHMUNÐ in spaces left by elaborate pattern, an ornamental and a plain cross formed into star of eight rays; numerous dots. Æ. Wt. 19·1. [Pl. V. 2.]	

* The measurement of the pennies is so nearly uniform that it has been thought unnecessary to give it in each individual case. In the present series it only varies between ·65 in. and ·7 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
9	OFFA REX (the latter word from right to left). Bust r., hair much curled; dots in field.	+A L R E D in four compartments of a cruciform pattern, having in centre compartment a small cross, and between limbs floral ornaments; numerous dots. Æ. Wt. 19·5. [Pl. V. 3.]	Alred
10	+OFFA REX+X (Dots). Bust r., hair much curled.	CELH ARD A serpent coiled between lines of legend. Æ. Wt. 17·7. [Pl. V. 4.]	Celhard, or Ciolhard.
11	+OFFA REX+ (Dots). Similar bust.	+CIOL HARD Similar type. Æ. Wt. 18·0. [Pl. V. 5.]	
12	+OFFA REX+ (Dots). Undraped diademed bust r.; to r., branch.	+ D M D in spaces formed by cruciform pattern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of large circle quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves. Æ (pierced). Wt. 18·2. [Pl. V. 6.]	Dud.
13	+OFFA REX MERCI-ORUM (Dots). Draped and diademed bust r.; in front, long cross.	+ D M D (Dots). between leaves of large quatrefoil, trefoils within and between leaves. Æ. Wt. 16·3. [Pl. V. 7.]	
14	+OFFA REX MERCIOR (Dots). Draped bust r.; hair plaited in Saxon fashion.	+E AD HV N (Dots). Cross having crosses at end of limbs and voided; small cross surrounded by dots in centre. Æ. Wt. 17·2. [Pl. V. 8.]	Eadhun, or Eadmund?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	⊙FFA (Dots.) Similar bust r.; dress varied. [Pl. V. 9.]	+E AD HV UN (Dots). Similar type; the small cross with dots (.·.) in each angle. Æ. Wt. 18·2.	Eadhun, or Eadmund?
16	OFFA REX TERCIORU Bust r., hair simply plaited round head. [Pl. V. 10.]	+E AL TU ND (Dots). Lozenge-shaped compartment; in centre, floral ornament. Æ. Wt. 15·8.	Ealmund.
17	EALRAED Bust r., diademed; dots in field. [Pl. V. 11.]	⊙ E R T (Dots). within four limbs of a cruciform pattern, having cross in centre with dot in each angle, and floral ornaments between limbs. Æ. Wt. 18·0.	Ealred.
18	+⊙FFA REX+ Undraped bust r., diademed or with hair simply plaited, as on No. 16? (Dots). [Pl. V. 12.]	EÐ IL VA LD Cruciform (Dots). pattern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of circle floral ornament (Comp. No. 12). Æ. Wt. 18·1.	Eðelwald.
19	IBBA Bust r., diademed; (Dots). cross behind and another above head. [Pl. V. 13.]	O E R T (Comp. No. 17). Cross flory, voided in centre, containing cross with dot in each angle. Æ. Wt. 20·7.	Ibba.
20	OFFA R EX (Dots). Bust r., diademed. [Pl. V. 14.]	+I B B A (Dots). Same type. Æ. Wt. 16·7.	
21	OFFA REX (Dots). Similar; dress varied. [Pl. V. 15.]	+I B B A ,, Æ. Wt. 16·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	+⊙FFA+XƎRƎ+ (Dots). Bust r., draped and diademed.	+L ЧL LL A (Dots). Four bosses surrounded by dots between letters of inscr.; in centre, floral ornament, as on No. 12. Æ (thrice pierced). Wt. 20·2.	Lulla.
	[Pl. VI. 1.]		
23	+⊙FFA REX+ Similar; bust undraped.	" " " Æ. Wt. 16·5.	
	[Pl. VI. 2.]		
24	OF FA RE XX (Dots). Undraped bust r., hair unbound, within lozenge-shaped compartment having cross at each angle.	+LЧLLA as before. Similar type; floral ornament varied. Æ. Wt. 16·8.	
	[Pl. VI. 3.]		
25	OFFA+REX Draped bust r.; on each side long cross.	OE ðE LR ED Cross with smaller crosses at ends of limbs, voided and containing quatrefoil and circle combined in centre. Æ. Wt. 18·5.	Oeðelred [Eðelred?]
	[Pl. VI. 4.]		
26	+⊙FFA REX+ (Dots). Bust r., draped.	PE H VA LD in circular spaces between limbs of a cruciform figure, on which is an ornamental cross flory. Æ. Wt. 14·0.	Penwald, Wenwald, or Wehwald.
	[Pl. VI. 5.]		
27	OFFA REX on two bands; (Dots). between them, a serpent coiled. Bust r., draped, hair much plaited.	+REN ðRED (Dots). In centre, oblong compartment within which two serpents intertwined. Æ. Wt. 16·7.	Rendred.
	[Pl. VI. 6.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
28	+⊙FFA REX+ Bust r.	+D D V (Dots). [for DVD?] Four bosses surrounded by dots between letters of inscr., as No. 22; in centre, cross within circle. Æ. Wt. 17·0. [Pl. VI. 7.]	Udd [Dud?]
29	+OFFA REX+ (Dots). Bust r., draped.	O ᚠI UU ð Cross flory, voided in centre, containing double cross. Æ. Wt. 16·7. [Pl. VI. 8.]	Winoð?
30	OFFA R EX (Dots). Bust r.; hair curled.	O Ɛ R T (Dots). Within four limbs of a cruciform pattern, having cross in centre and trefoil ornaments between limbs. (Comp. No. 17.) Æ. Wt. 17·8. [Pl. VI. 9.]	No moneyer.

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

31	··A+ RE X Square compartment; on each side of which a branch dividing the legend.	··C H V И· Hexagram, in the centre and at each point of which a pellet surrounded by dots. Æ (fragment). [Pl. VI. 10.]	Alcmund [or Alhmund.]
32	O⁻ F R A Legend divided by cross; numerous dots in field.	+ALH MVИD Cross, with dots in angles; numerous dots in field. Æ ·65 Wt. 19·5. [Pl. VI. 11.]	
33	◈ Ɛ R T Cross flory, voided and with ⊙ and four dots in centre; numerous dots.	+ A L H M ЧN ð divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. Æ ·65 Wt. 19·0. [Pl. VI. 12.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
34	◇ Ɛ Cross flory, voided R ᴛ and with ⊙ and four dots in centre; numerous dots.	+ divided and enclosed by double A L H anchor pattern; M ᛘ N numerous dots. O ℞ (pierced) ·7 Wt. 16·2.	Alcmund [or Alhmund].
35	+◇FFA REX ᴛ Double (Dots). circle, inner of dots, enclosing pellet.	BABBA between two lines; above OᴛO, below XX; dots. ℞ ·75 Wt. 19·5.	Babba.
	[Pl. VI. 13.]		
36	ᴛ On either side of ◇FFA ᴛ, triangle; lines ✠REX dividing legend.	„ „ „ ℞ ·8 Wt. 14·5.	
37	+◇ FF ᚪR EX Quatre- (Dots). foil over which a cross having limbs terminating in loops.	+BAH between two lunettes, HARD a double cross between. ℞ ·65 Wt. 17·7.	Beanneard.
	[Pl. VI. 14.]		
38	ᴛ Dotted lines be- +OFFA tween; dots in REX field.	+BEA⸸ in two lunettes; NEARD traces of double (Dots). cross. ℞ ·75 Wt. 19·7.	
	[Pl. VI. 15.]		
39	+O FF ᚪR EX Round- (Dots). limbed cross, leaf-shapes in four angles; all with dots within.	+B ϵ C in two lunettes; HARD two long crosses connected by dotted line between. ℞ ·65 Wt. 18·0.	Beagnard [Beannard ?]
	[Pl. VI. 16.]		
40	OFFA (Dots). Floriated REX line between lines of legend; dots.	+ Floriated line + D dividing legend ᛘ D (as Obv.); numerous dots in + field. ℞ ·65 Wt. 19·1.	Dud.
	[Pl. VII. 1.]		
41	O F (Dots). Cross cross- R ᴛ let voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.	ϵAD (Dots). Dotted BERH lines between TЄᴛ lines of legend. ℞ ·65 Wt. 18·0.	Eadberht.
	[Pl. VII. 2.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
42	[O]Ɇ [R]T̄ Cross crosslet voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.	[E]AD [B]ERH [T]Ꝺ Dotted lines between lines of legend. Ꝛ (fragment).	Eadberht.
43	OF FA XƎ Я+ (Dots). Lozenge-shaped compartment, in which circle enclosing quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves.	EAD BERH Tꝺ (Dots). „ Ꝛ ·65 Wt. 18·3.	
	[Pl. VII. 3.]		
44	T̄ +◇FFA REX Similar to No. 38.	· EALHTVNƆ (Dots). Small open cross in centre. Ꝛ (much broken).	Ealhmund.
	[Pl. VII. 4.]		
45	Dotted compartment with long cross through it (standard type as in No. 1 [Peada].) In compartment ◇F FA; below, R T; numerous dots.	Є ⊙ B A (Dots). Cross voided in centre and having cross of dots within; limbs ending in broken circles. Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 17·8.	Eoba.
	[Pl. VII. 5.]		
46	„ „	Є ⊙ B A Cross voided in centre, having small cross within; limbs of large cross ending in triangles; numerous dots. Ꝛ ·65 Wt. 18·2.	
	[Pl. VII. 6.]		
47	+O FF AR EX Plain cross having quatrefoil over it; numerous dots.	E O A 8 (Dots) in four circles joined by lines; in centre, cross with dots in angles; between circles, trefoils. Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 15·0.	
	[Pl. VII. 7.]		
48	T̄ +◇FFA REX Lines between legend as on No. 35 (rev.); numerous dots in field.	EÞEL NOÞ (Dots). Oblong compartment with bi-lobed ends between lines of legend; pellets within it; dots in field. Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 21·7.	Eðelnoð.
	[Pl. VII. 8.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
49	ᵀ̄ +◇FFᗅ REX Between lines of legend, lines of dots, as in No. 38; numerous dots in field.	EÞEL NO⊳ (Dots) within compartment shaped like Bœotian shield; a cross at each side joined by dots. ℞ ·75 Wt. 19·9. [Pl. VII. 9.]	Eðelnoð.
50	◇FFᗅ REX in two lunettes; between, two crosses connected by dotted line.	EÞEL NO⊳ (Dots). Cross above and below; double anchor pattern between lines of legend. ℞ ·65 Wt. 18·8. [Pl. VII. 10.]	
51	✠O FF ᗅR EX in angles of plain cross with quatrefoil in centre; numerous dots.	HE ᗅ G* R in circular spaces between limbs of cruciform figure (as in Sceattas Type 14 rev.) in centre of which is an ornamental cross. ℞ ·7 Wt. 17·8. [Pl. VII. 11.]	Heagr, or Hearer?
52	∴ ᵀ̄ ∴ +◇FFᗅ REX Dotted lines between lines of legend.	+ L ⊬ L in compartments of quartered quatrefoil. Three pellets in each outer cusp, and numerous dots within. ℞ ·8 Wt. 21·3. [Pl. VII. 12.]	Lulla.
53	ᵀ̄ ✠◇FFᗅ REX Plain lines between legend; dots in field.	OSMOD (Dots) between two lines; ornaments above and below. ℞ ·75 Wt. 14·7. [Pl. VII. 13.]	Osmod.
54	+O FF ᗅR EX between limbs of cross botonnée over which is a smaller cross of same kind.	⊙ SM ⊙ ᗡ between limbs of cross botonnée voided in centre; numerous dots. ℞ ·65 Wt. 18·8. [Pl. VII. 14.]	

* Or ᗷ.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
55	ᵀ̄ +◇F FA REX (the ᵀ has a long limb dividing the word below); dotted lines between; dots in field.	RE G NI HT on limbs of cruciform figure (comp. No. 51), having double square in centre, and four dots in each space between limbs. Æ ·8 Wt. 21·1.	Regniht.
	[Pl. VII. 15.]		
56	ᵀ̄ +OFFA REX Dotted lines between lines of legend; dots in field.	ð ᛋ ᛋ ◇NI (Dots). Compartment with bilobed ends between lines of legend, having dots within it, as No. 48. Æ ·7 Wt. 19·5.	Winoð.
	[Pl. VII. 16.]		
57	,, ,, ,,	ᛋ ᛋ ð IN◇ Same type. Æ ·7 Wt. 19·1.	
58	ᵀ̄ +◇FFA [REX] ,, ,,	[V]VI И◇ð Two crosses connected by dotted line between lines of legend. Æ (fragment) ·7.	
		[Pl. VII. 17.]	

CYNETHRYÐ.

Widow of Offa, 796.

Moneyer.

Eoba.

59	Є◇BA (Dots). Bust r., hair in long curls; behind head, long cross.	+ᒪYNEðRYð REGINA (Dots). In centre, within double circle, ᵀ̄; dots. Æ ·65 Wt. 17·4.	Eoba.
	[Pl. VIII. 1.]		
60	ЄOBA; no cross behind head.	,, REGᴵNA ᵀ̄ within single circle. Æ ·65 Wt. 15·9.	
	[Pl. VIII. 2.]		
61	E◇BA; no cross.	+ᒪYNEðRYð REGIN ᵀ̄ within single circle. Æ ·7 Wt. 19·7.	
	[Pl. VIII. 3.]		

COENWULF (CENWULF).

A.D. 796—A.D. 822.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Babba.
Beornfreð [Biornfrið, &c.].
Ceolbeald.
Ciolheard [Ceolheard, &c.].
Dealla [Deola, &c.].
Diar[mod? = Diormod].
Diormod.
Duda.
Dun.
Ealhstan.
Eama.
Eanmund.
Ecgberht.
Edtfotr?
Elhun [=Elmund?].
Elmund [=Alchmund?].
Eoba [Eaba = Oba?].
Eðelmod [=Eðelnoð?].
Hereberht.
Huntael?
Ludoman [Ludaman].
Lul.
Oba [=Eoba?]
Pendwine [Wendwine].
Sigeberht [Seberht, &c.].
Sigestef.
Swefheard [Swefneard].
Tidbearht.
Werneard, [Wermeard, Werheard.]
Wigherd [Withard?].
Wilhun.
Withard [Withed, Witnerd?].
Wintred [=Withard?].
Wodel.

First Series.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
62	✠COENVVLF REX T Bust r., diademed.	✠BIORNFRED TONETA Cross flory of peculiar form; dot in centre. R ·8* Wt. 21·7. [Comp. Pl. VIII. 16.]	Biornfrið.
63	+C◇ENVVLF REX T Head r., diademed.	+ B ◇ T R E D (Dots). In centre, within circle, diamond compartment quartered diagonally, joined to circle by lines from centre of sides; dots. R Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 4.]	Botred.
64	+COENVVLF REX T Bust r., laureate.	CEOLBEALD Cross, dot in each angle. R ·75 Wt. 20·0. [Pl. VIII. 5.]	Ceolbeald.

* The size of the coins in this series varies between ·8 in. and ·85, except in the few cases specified.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
65	+ꟾOENVVLF REX Ꝑ Bust r.	DEAL LAMO NETA Circle from which spring three crosses dividing the legend; within circle, cross crosslet, with dots in angles. Ar Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 6.]	Dealla.
66	,, Bust r., diademed.	✠DEALLA MONETA No crosses dividing legend, nor dots in angles of cross crosslet. Ar Wt. 20·5.	
67	,, ,, ,,	,, MONETA In centre cross crosslet over St. Andrew's cross pommée.* Ar Wt. 21·7. [Pl. VIII. 7.]	
68	,, ,, ,,	✠DIORꝐOD ꝐONETA Cross flory as No. 62. Ar Wt. 21·8.	Diormod.
69	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, Cross moline. Ar Wt. 19·5.	
70	,, no diadem.	+DVN ꝐONETA. Cross crosslet; dot in each angle. Ar Wt. 22·0.	Dun.
71	,, Bust r., diademed.	✠EALHꟻAN ꝐONETA Cross surrounded by crescents and wedges. [Pl. VIII. 8.]	Ealhstan.
72	+ꟾOENVVL F REX Ꝑ no diadem.	+EALHZTAN ꝐONETA Cross crosslet. Ar Wt. 18·7.	

* "Botone." Hawkins, *S.C.*, 2nd ed., p. 40.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
73	✠CΟENVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠ L V L in the four compartments of a quatrefoil, enclosed in circle and having dots in outer cusps. Æ Wt. 21·6. [Pl. VIII. 9.]	Lul.
74	„ no diadem.	Similar. Æ ·75 Wt. 18·5.	
75	„ Bust r., diademed.	ΟBA ᛏON ETA Legend divided by three crosses springing from circle in centre; within circle, cross moline. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·0. [Pl. VIII. 10.]	Oba, or Eoba.
76	„ „ „	OBA ᛏON ETA in centre eight-foil. Æ Wt. 22·2. [Pl. VIII. 11.]	
77	„ „ „	✠OBA✠ᛏON✠ETA Cross with leaf in each angle. Æ Wt. 21·8. [Pl. VIII. 12.]	
78	„ „ „	✠SEBERHTI ᛏONETA (Dot) Cross with wedges in angles (cross pommée over cross pattée). Æ ·7 Wt. 20·0.	Seberht.
79	✠OEИVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠SIᛞESTEF ᛏONET In centre A Æ Wt. 16·8. [Pl. VIII. 13.]	Sigestef.
80	✠COENVVLF REX T̄ Same type.	✠ƧVVEFHERD MOHETA Cross fourchée, with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 22·3. [Pl. VIII. 14.]	Swefherd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
81	+ꟾOENVVLF REX T Same type.	✠TIDBEARHT TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62. Æ Wt. 21·7. [Compare Pl. VIII. 16.]	Tidbearht.
82	Var: no division in legend.	,, TONETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	
83	Same.	✠TIDEARHT MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 18·5.	
84	·OENVVLF RE·· Same type.	✠TIDBE··HT TONETA Quatrefoil. Æ (fragment).	
85	Similar. ꟾOENVVLF, &c.	✠VERHEARDI TONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·0. [Pl. VIII. 15.]	Werneard.
86	,, ,, ,,	✠ÞERHEARDI TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62. Æ Wt. 21·2. [Pl. VIII. 16.]	
87	,, legend undivided.	✠ÞERHEARD MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 21·3.	
88	,, legend divided.	✠ÞERHEARDI TONETA Cross moline with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·5. [Pl. VIII. 17.]	
89	+ꟾOENVVꟾꟾ REX T Head r., diademed.	✠ÞINTRED (Dots). Tribrach with dots in each angle. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·2. [Pl. VIII. 18.]	Wintred.
90	+ꟾOEИVVLF REX T Head r., diademed.	ÞI H↑ R ED Lozenge-shaped compartment from angles of which spring crosses dividing the legend; cross in centre. Æ Wt. 22·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
91	+CΟENVVLF REX Ꝑ Head r. diademed; traces of bust. [Pl. VIII. 19.]	PΟ ɔ E L+ Similar type, cross of dots in centre. Æ ·75 Wt. 18·2.	Wodel.

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

92	✠CΟENVVLF REX (Dots). In centre T̄	CIΟL HA RD Tribrach moline, voided, dividing the legend; dots in field. Æ* Wt. 13·3.	Ciolhard.
93	„ (No dots). „	D VD A (Dots). „ Æ Wt. 19·5.	Duda.
94	✠CΟENVVLF „ (Dots).	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 18·0.	
95	◇ (Dot) „	EAN ꝐV ND „ „ Æ (Pierced). Wt. 19·2.	Eanmund.
96	CΟEHVVLF „ (Dot).	✠E OB A Tribrach moline composed of three lines to each limb; dots in each angle. Æ Wt. 19·8. [Pl. IX. 1.]	Eoba, or Oba.
97	+CΟENVVLF „ (Dots).	EÞ EL MOD Tribrach as in No. 92; numerous dots in field. Æ Wt. 21·0. [Pl. IX. 2.]	Eðelmod.
98	·⁝· CΟENVVLF (Dot)	„ small circle in each angle of tribrach. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
99	T̄ CΟENVVL REFX Broken dotted lines between legend; dots in field. [Pl. IX. 3.]	LVDΟ ꝐAИ within compartment shaped somewhat like Bœotian shield; dots in field. Æ Wt. 21·2.	Ludoman.

* The size of the coins in this series is ·75–·8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
100	✠ꟾOENVVLF REX (Dot). In centre T. Similar to No. 92.	SIꟾ EBE RHT Tribrach moline, voided, dividing the legend; pellet in each angle. Similar to No. 92. ℞ Wt. 17·1.	Sigeberht.
101	+ꟾ◇ENVVLF REX „	VV I3H ARD „ ℞ Wt. 19·7.	Wighard [or Withard ?].

There can be no doubt that many of the coins of both Offa and Coenwulf were struck at Canterbury. This may be affirmed with most certainty with regard to the coins of the above series bearing the type of the *tribrach*, which probably represents the Archiepiscopal *pall*. See *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. v. p. 351 *seqq.* (J. Evans), and 3rd S. vol. ii. p. 61 *seqq.* (J. Evans), and *Introduction*.

CEOLWULF I.

A.D. 822—A.D. 823 OR 824 (DEPOSED).

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Ælhun [= *Almund*, &c.?].
Ceolbald.
Ceolheard.
Dealing.
Dunn.
Dunnic.
Eactu [= Eucsta?]
Eadgar?
Ealhstan.
Eanwulf [Eonwulf].
Edtfotr.
Eðelnoð [Eðelmod].
Hereberht.
Oba [= *Eoba*?].
Rihelt [= *Rineld*?].
Sigestef.
Werbold [Werbald].
Wertnið [or Pertnið?].
Wodel.

First SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
102	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	✠DVNN MONETA In centre ∴Ā∴ Ꞧ* Wt. 21·5.	Dunn.
	[Pl. IX. 4.]		
103	✠CEOLVVLF REX T̄ „	✠EACTV MONETA Cross crosslet; around, eight dots. Ꞧ Wt. 21·8.	Eactu.
	[Pl. IX. 5.]		
104	✠A●EONULF REX „ (Rude letters.)	✠EAD SVR (Rude letters). Two long crosses, moline at base; cross and numerous dots between; the whole dividing legend. Ꞧ Wt. 20·4.	Eadgar? [See also No. 111.]
	[Pl. IX. 6.]		
105	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄✠ „	✠EALHSTAN MONETA Cross; around four crescents and four dots. Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	Ealhstan.
	[Pl. IX. 7.]		
106	✠CIOLVVLF REX T „	✠EALHSTAN MONET In centre Ā. Ꞧ Wt. 19·7.	

* Size ·8–·85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
107	✠CIOLVVLF REX T̄ Bust r., diademed.	EAN AALFTO NETV (Dots). Lines between legend with crooks, one at r., the other at l. end. Ar Wt. 21·2.	Eanvvlf.
108	+CEOLVVLF REX T̄ „	HER +ƎBƎ ꞀHЯ Similar type, lines with crooks at both ends. Ar Wt. 21·0.	Hereberht.
	[Pl. IX. 8.]		
109	„ „ „	ÞER BALD TONE Dots in field. Ar Wt. 19·2.	Werbald.
110	+CELVVLF REX T̄ „	+ PER↑ HIꓘ (Dots). Lines with bent ends between legend. Ar Wt. 19·6.	Wertniŏ, or Pertniŏ?
	[Pl. IX. 9.]		
111	CEOLVVLE + REX T „	Two long crosses on three legs, sideways; between them, St. Andrew's cross. Above [E]A S, below GAZ Ar Wt. 17·0.	Uncertain, [Eadgar?]
	[Pl. IX. 10.]		
	Struck at Canterbury (Dorobernia).		CANTERBURY.
112	✠CIOLVVLF REX TCI „	✠DOROBREBIA CIBI T In centre ꓘ V + (for DOROBERNIA CIVI-TAS) Ar Wt. 21·3.	
	[Pl. IX. 11.]		

SECOND SERIES.

Coin without head or bust.

	Struck at Canterbury (Dorobernia).		CANTERBURY.
113	+CIOLVVLFREXMERCI Long cross, on either side of which CR V̄	✠SIGESTEF DOR◇-BERNIA Cross crosslet. Ar Wt. 21·7.	Sigestef.
	[Pl. IX. 12.]		

BEORNWULF.

A.D. 823 OR 824—A.D. 825.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadnoð.
Eadwas [*Eadwar* for *Eadgar* ?].
Eucsta [= *Eactu* ?].
Eðonoð [= Eðelnoð ?].
Monna.
Werbald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
114	+BEORNÞVLF REX (Dots). Bust r., diademed.	✠EÞONOÞ ꟾONET* Cross crosslet. Æ ·85 Wt. 19·2.	Eðonoð, or Eadnoð ?
115	+BEORNÞVLF REX Bust r., no diadem.	ÞER BALD· ꟾOHE Æ ·75 Wt. 22·2.	Werbald.

[Pl. IX. 13.]

LUDICAN.

A.D. 825, SLAIN SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

Eadcar [Eadgar]. Eadnoð. *Werbald.*

116	✠LVDICAR✠ HE† Bust r., diademed.	✠EADHOÞ ꟾOHET Cross crosslet. Æ ·8 Wt. 22·7.	Eadnoð.

[Pl. IX. 14.]

WIGLAF.

A.D. 825. DEPOSED 829? RESTORED 830–839.

Moneyers.

Hunnoel. Redmand.

117	✠VVIGLAF REX ꟾ (Dots). Small cross with dots in angles.	D ✠REDꟾA h D and h in two lunettes of dots, with pellets on either side. Æ ·8 Wt. 25·7.	Redmand.

[Pl. IX. 15.]

* If the reading be EADNOÞ the name of the moneyer is Eadnoð. O is sometimes written for D, especially on coins of East Anglia.
† The R and H (=N) apparently transposed.

BERHTWULF (BEORHTWULF).

A.D. 839—A.D. 853.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Brid.
Byrnwald [Burnwald].
Denehеah [Denemean, Denehean?].
Eadwald.
Eanbald.
Eanna [Eana].
Eanrald.
Liaba.
Oswulf.
Sigeheah.
Tatel.
Wigeheah [*Wigehean*, Sigeheah?].
Wine.

First Series.

With bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
118	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	✠BRID TONETA Cross crosslet. AR* Wt. 19·3.	Brid.
119	HT „	„ TONETA „ AR Wt. 17·3. [Pl. X. 1.]	
120	„	✠BVRNVVALD Cross with annulet in each angle. AR Wt. 19·5. [Pl. X. 2.]	Byrnwald, or Burnwald.
121	HT „	„ Cross having two limbs crosslet. AR Wt. 17·5. [Pl. X. 3.]	
122	HT „	✠BVRNVALD In centre ⛛ AR Wt. 19·7. [Pl. X. 4.]	
123	BERHTVVL.... „	· BVRNVVA·· Cross potent. AR (fragment).	
124	BERHTVVLF REX „	✠DENENEAH Cross crosslet voided in centre. AR Wt. 19·3.	Deneheah.

* The size of the coins of this series is from ·8–·85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
125	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	✠DENEHEAH Cross, two limbs ending in crosslets, two moline, or ending in ᛉ Æ Wt. 20·3.	Deneheah.
	[Pl. X. 5.]		
126	„ „ „	✠DENEHEAH „ Æ (two fragments joined).	
127	BERHTVVLF REX „	EAHHĀ ᛉONETA Cross crosslet over quatrefoil. Æ Wt. 20·2.	Eanna.
	[Pl. X. 6.]		
128	„ „ „	✠EA✠HH✠A ᛉ Cross moline. Æ Wt. 19·3.	
129	BERHTVVLF REX „	✠LIABA ᛉNO Cross crosslet, voided in centre. Æ Wt. 16·5.	Liaba.
130	„ „	✠LIABA ᛉONET : Cross, voided in centre, with annulet in each angle. Æ Wt. 16·2.	
131	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	+O⁓VVLF ᛉ Cross crosslet. Æ Wt. 18·7.	Oswulf.
132	BERHTVLF REX „	✠⁓IGEHEAH Same type. Æ Wt. 17·0.	Sigeheah.
133	✠BERHTVLF REX „	„ Cross with dots in angles, three in first quarter, one in others. Æ Wt. 19·9.	
134	BERHTVLF REX „	„ Cross, annulet in each angle. Æ Wt. 19·2.	
135	„ „ „	„ A kind of cross fourchée. Æ Wt. 18·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
136	✠BERHTVLF REX ᛏ Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	✠ᚹIGEHEAH „ In centre ✠ Ar Wt. 23·7.	Sigeheah.
	[Pl. X. 7.]		
137	BERHTVLF REX „ legend undivided.	✠ᛊIGEHEAH ✠ Ar (broken).	
138	BERHTVLF REX „	✠VVINE ᛏONNE Cross crosslet. Ar (broken).	Wine.

Second Series.

Without head or bust.

139	+BERHTVVLF REX ᛏ Cross potent over plain cross.	+TATEL MONETA Cross potent. Ar Wt. 22·3.	Tatel.
	[Pl. X. 8.]		

BURGRED (BURHRED).

A.D. 853—A.D. 874, DEP.; DIED SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Adhelm [Aldhelm].
Beacilia [*Beaglia*].
Beagstan.
Bearneah [= Beanneah ?].
Berhtel.
Bernred.
Bhlghlm ?
Biarnwulf [*for* Diarwulf ?].
Biornoð [= Diornoð, Diormod ?].
Blehtia ?
Cenred [Ceinred].
Ceðelwulf.
Ceðliaf [= Ceðelwulf ?].
Ciallaf [Ceollaf].
Cunehelm.
Cuðberht.
Cuðhelm.
Cuðhere = Guðhere.
Dealge [= Dealla, Dela ?].
Dela.
Dialinc [*Dialing*].
Diarwald.
Diarwulf.
Diga.
Dudda [Duda].
Dudecil.
Dudeman.
Dudhelm [*for Cuðhelm ?*].
Dudwine.
Eadnoð.
Ealdwulf.
Eanred.
Elfear.
Eðelheah.
Eðelwulf.
Eðered.
Framric.
Guðhelm = Cuðhelm.
Guðhere [Guðnere, Gunðere = Gunðer ?].
Guðmund.
Hatwic.
Heawulf [Hewulf].
Hereferð.
Heremelð.
Hewig [= *Heawulf ?*].
Hugered.
Hussa [Hassa, Hucca].
Huðhere [= Guðhere ?].
Idiga.
Inca.
Lefla.
Liafman.
Liafwald.
Lialla.
Lude [= Ludiga ?].
Ludiga.
Lulla.
Mamman ?
Messa.
Osmund.
Tata [= Tatel ?].
Tatel.
Tidehelm.
Wine.
Wulfheard.

Description of Types.

Obverse.	Reverse.
Type a.	
Bust r., diademed.	Legend in three lines; the upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes. Pyramids, &c., of dots in one or more of the spaces left by legend.

[Comp. Pl. X. 9, 15.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b.		
	Bust r., diademed.	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes broken in centre of curve. Dots as before.	
	[Comp. Pl. X. 12.]		
	Type c.		
	,, ,,	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions each enclosed between line with crook at each end and curve; forming lunette, broken at the angles. Dots as before.	
	[Comp. Pl. X. 13.]		
	Type d.		
	,, ,,	Legend in three lines; lines with crooks at each end between. Dots as before.	
	[Comp. Pl. X. 10, 14.]		

	(*Type a.*)			
140	BVRGRED RE⁻X M	MOH ᗅDhELM ETᗅ	℞ Wt. 16·8.	Adhelm.
141	BVRGRED REX⁻	,,	℞ Wt. 22·2.	
142	,,	MON ᗅDhLEM ETᗅ	℞ Wt. 17·2.	
	(*Type a.*)			
143	BVRGRED REX⁻ᛏ	⌐MON BEᗅGϚTᗅ ETᗅ	℞. Wt. 21·0.	Beagstan.
144	,, ,,	,,	℞ Wt. 21·0.	
145	,, REX⁻✠	,,	℞ Wt. 20·3.	
146	,, ,,	,,	℞ Wt. 20·6.	
147	,, ,,	,,	℞ Wt. 19·9.	
148	,, REX ✝	,,	℞ Wt. 20·8.	
	[Pl. X. 9.]			

* The size of the coins in this series is from ·75–·8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type a.*)		
149	BVRGRED REX✠	⌐MON BEAGSTA ETA Æ Wt. 17·0.	Beagstan.
150	,, REX⁻	,, Æ Wt. 19·5.	
151	,, ,,	MMON Æ Wt. 21·2.	
152	,, REX	MMON Æ Wt. 19·3.	
	(*Type b.*)		
153	BVRGRED REX⁻✠	MMON BEAGSTA ETA Æ Wt. 18·2.	
	(*Type a.*)		
154	✠BVRGRED REX T̄	MON ✠BEARNE ETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	Bearneah?
155	BVRGRED REX M	⌐MOH BERHEA ETA Æ Wt. 19·3.	
156	,, REX⁻✠	⌐M✠N ✠BERHEA ETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	
157	,, ,,	,, Æ Wt. 21·3.	
158	,, REX⁻✠	(⌐MON) Æ Wt. 20·0.	
159	,, RE⁻X+	⌐MOH BERHEA ETA Æ Wt. 21·2.	
160	,, REX⁻⁘	⌐MON ✠BERHEA ETA Æ Wt. 22·0.	
161	,, REX⁻	,, Æ Wt. 22·0.	
162	,, REX	⌐MOH BEARHEA ETA Æ Wt. 21·2.	
163	,, ,,	(BERHEA) Æ Wt. 17·8.	
164	,, ,,	(✠BERHEA) Æ Wt. 19·2.	
165	✠BVRGR T ED REX	M✠N ✠BERANh ETA Æ Wt. 20·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type a.)		
166	BVRGRO✠ED REX⁻	hMON ✠BERᴧN ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	Bearneah?
167	✠BVRGRED REX	,, ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
168	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠BEVRN ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
169	BVRGREDREX⁻	MON BERLM ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
170	BVRGRED REX M	MON BIORHOÐ ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 17·3.	Biornoð [Diormod ?].
171	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	MON ᑕENRED ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 18·0.	Cenred.
172	BVRGRED REX M	,, ℞ Wt. 19·7.	
173	,, REX	(ETᴧ) ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
174	,, ,,	,, ℞ Wt. 20·8.	
175	,, ,,	,, ℞ Wt. 19·7.	
176	,, ,,	M✣N ᑕENRED ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
177	,, ,,	MOH ᑕEIHRED ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	
	(Type c.)		
178	✠BVRGRED REX M⁻	MON ✠ᑕENRED ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
179	,, REX M	(M✣N) ℞ Wt. 18·2.	
180	,, REX	(MON) ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
	(Type d.)		
181	✠BVRGRED REX	M✣N ✠ᑕENRED ETᴧ ℞ Wt. 19·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type d.*)		
182	✠BVRGRED REX	M✠N ✠CENRED ETA Æ Wt. 19·8.	Cenred.
183	„ RE	(MON) Æ Wt. 19·8. [Pl. X. 10.]	
	(*Type d, var: lines dotted on rev.*)		
184	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠CENRED ETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	
185	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
186	BVRGRED REX	(CENRED) Æ Wt. 16·0.	
	(*Type c.*)		
187	✠BVRGRED REX M⁻ [Pl. X. 11.]	LF MO ✠CEÐELLV IETA Æ Wt. 21·7.	Ceċelwulf. [for Æċelwulf?]
	(*Type c.*)		
188	✠BVRGRED REX T	MON ✠CEÐLIAF ETA Æ Wt. 24·0.	Ceċliaf = Ceċelwulf?
	(*Type c.*)		
189	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ Bust dividing legend.	F MON ✠CIALLA ETA Æ Wt. 20·2.	Ciallaf.
190	✠BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	F MON ✠CIALLA ETA Æ Wt. 19·0.	
	(*Type d.*)		
191	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON ✠CIALLA ETA Æ Wt. 18·5.	
	(*Type a.*)		
192	BVRGRED REX⁻T	MMON CVNEHEL ETA Æ Wt. 20·0.	Cunehelm.
193	„ „	(CVNEHE Γ) Æ Wt. 18·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type a.)		
194	✠BVRGRED REX⁻	MM✠N CVNEHEL ETA R Wt. 21·0.	Cunehelm.
195	„ REX	MMON CVNEHEL ETA R Wt. 20·1.	
196	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	MMON CVNEHL ETA R Wt. 19·5.	
197	„ „	(ETA) R Wt. 17·1.	
198	„ REX⁻	(ETA) R Wt. 19·7.	
199	„ REX	„ R Wt. 18·7.	
	(Type b.)		
200	BVRGRED REX⁻	MMON CVNEHL ETA R Wt. 20·7.	
	(Type c.)		
201	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	MMON CVNEHEL ETA R Wt. 18·6.	
202	„ REX⁻	MON CVNEHLM ETA R Wt. 19·8.	
203	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ Bust dividing legend.	M✠N CVNEHLM ETA R Wt. 20·7.	
204	BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	MON CVNEHL ETA R Wt. 21·3.	
	(Type d.)		
205	BVRGRED REX⁻	MMON CVNEHEL ETA R Wt. 19·3.	
206	✠BVRGRED REX ᛏ	(CVNEHL) R Wt. 21·0.	
207	„ REX	„ R Wt. 20·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type d, var.*)		
208	BVRGRED REX⁻ Double circle enclosing head.	MOH CVHEHLM ETA Dotted lines above and below crooked lines. Æ Wt. 20·6.	Cunehelm.
	(*Type a.*)		
209	BVRGRED REX	MON DEALGE ETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	Dealge.
	(*Type a.*)		
210	BVRGRED RĒX Obverse very rude.	MON ✠DELA ETA Æ Wt. 18·3.	Dela.
	(*Type a.*)		
211	BVRGRD REX ᛏ	MON DIARVLF ETA Æ Wt. 21·1.	Diarwulf.
212	BVRGRED REX⁻	,, Æ Wt. 21·5.	
213	,, ,,	(MXN) Æ Wt. 21·0.	
214	,, RE ᛏ	LMON DIARVF ETA Æ Wt. 20·8.	
	(*Type b.*)		
215	BVRGRED RE ᛏ	MON DIARVLF ETA Æ Wt. 21·3. [Pl. X. 12.]	
216	✠BVRGRED REX⁻	,, Æ Wt. 20·0.	
	(*Type c.*)		
217	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	MON DIARVLF ETA Æ Wt. 18·4.	
218	,, ,,	MON DIARVL F ETA Æ Wt. 19·2.	
219	✠BVRGRED REX	MON DIARVLF ETA Æ Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type d.)		
220	BVRGRED REX⁻	MON DIARVLF ETA R Wt. 21·3.	Diarwulf.
221	✠BVRGRED REX	,, R Wt. 20·0.	
222	,, ,,	(M✠N) R Wt. 20·1.	
223	,, ,,	F MON DIARVL ETA R Wt. 22·5.	
224	BVRGRED REX⁻	IMXN DIARVLF ETA R Wt. 20·1.	
	(Type a.)		
225	BVRGRED REX M	MON ✠DIGA ETA R Wt. 20·1.	Diga.
226	,, REX⁻Ꝑ	,, R Wt. 16·0.	
227	,, RE Ꝑ	(MXN) R Wt. 21·2.	
228	,, REX⁻✠	(MON) R Wt. 20·6.	
229	,, REX⁻	,, R Wt. 20·7.	
230	,, REX	,, R Wt. 20·8.	
	(Type a.)		
231	BVRGRED REX Ꝑ	MON ✠DVDDA ETA R Wt. 19·9.	Dudda, or Duda.
232	,, REX	,, R Wt. 20·0.	
233	,, ,,	,, R Wt. 19·3.	
234	,, ,,	MON DVDDA ETA R Wt. 19·6.	
	(Type b.)		
235	BVRGRED REX	MON ✠DVDDA ETA R Wt. 21·6.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type c.)			
236	✠BVRGRED REX M⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON ✠DVDDA ETA	R	Wt. 22·8.	Dudda, or Duda.
237	BVRGRED REX	„	R	Wt. 21·1.	
238	✠BVRGRED REX M⁻	(✠DVDA)	R	Wt. 18·0.	
239	„ REX	„	R	Wt. 20·7.	
240	✠BVRGR T̄ ED REX	M O N ✠DVDA ETA	R	Wt. 20·8.	
		[Pl. X. 13.]			
		(Type d.)			
241	✠BVRGRED REX	M✠N VDDA ETA	R	Wt. 18·8.	
242	„ REX⁻	MON ✠DADA ETA	R	Wt. 22·0.	
243	✠BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M✠N ✠DVDA ETA	R	Wt. 19·2.	
244	„ „	(MON)	R	Wt. 20·1.	
245	✠BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	(M◇N)	R	Wt. 18·7.	
		(Type d, var : dotted lines between the crooked lines.)			
246	BVRGRED REX⁻	M O N ✠DVDA ETA	R	Wt. 19·3.	

The three following coins are much more barbarous than the other coins of this type, and may be barbarous imitations of the time of the Danish invasion of Mercia.

		(Type a.)			
247	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON +DADA ETA	R	Wt. 21·0.	
248	„ „	(+DVDV)	R	Wt. 19·9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type d.)			
249	BVRGR ED REX⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON +DVDA ETA	Æ Wt. 19·1.	Dudda, or Duda.
	[Pl. X. 14.]			
	(Type a.)			
250	✠BVRGRED REX M	M◇N ✠DVDECIL ETA *	Æ Wt. 20·8.	Dudecil.
251	✠BVRGR ED REX M Bust dividing legend.	(M◇N)*	Æ Wt. 21·7.	
	(Type c.)			
252	✠BVRG RED REX Bust dividing legend.	LM◇N ✠DVDECI ETA	Æ Wt. 22·3.	
253	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ „	ILMO ✠DVDEC NETA	Æ Wt. 22·1.	
	(Type d.)			
254	✠BVRGRED REX	ILM✠ ✠DVDEC NETA	Æ Wt. 22·3.	
255	„ „	LMON ✠DVDEC ETA	Æ Wt. 21·3.	
256	„ „	„	Æ Wt. 21·6.	
	(Type d.)			
257	✠BVRGRED REX	N MON DVDEMA ETA	Æ Wt. 22·6.	Dudeman.
258	„ „	(MNON)	Æ Wt. 21·1.	
	(Type a.)			
259	BVRGRED REX M	MON DVDPINE ETA	Æ Wt. 21·0.	Dudwine.
260	„ REX⁻ᛉ	„	Æ Wt. 18·0.	

* Nos. 250, 251 are somewhat barbarous.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type a.)		
261	BVRGRED RE⁻X ᛏ	MON DVDÞINE ETA Æ Wt. 21·0.	Dudwine.
262	„ REX⁻ᛏ	(DVDINNE) Æ Wt. 21·1.	
263	„ REX I	(DVDÞINE) Æ Wt. 19·6.	
264	„ REX⁻	(DVDÞINE) Æ Wt. 20·4.	
265	„ REX	„ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
266	„ „	(DVDÞINE) Æ Wt. 20·5.	
	(Type d.)		
267	BVRGRED REX⁻	MXN DVDÞINE ETA Æ Wt. 19·3.	
268	„ „	MON DVDÞNE ETA Æ Wt. 19·3.	
	(Type a.)		
269	BVRGRED REX M̄	M ⁑ N EADNOÐ ETA Æ Wt. 23·2.	Eadnoð.
270	„ REX	(MON) Æ Wt. 20·8.	
	(Type a.)		
271	BVRGRED REX M	MON ✠EADVLF ETA Æ Wt. 21·3.	Eadwulf.
272	„	„ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
273	„ ᛏ	(EADLVLF) Æ Wt. 19·4.	
274	„ REX⁻X	(✠EADLVLF) Æ Wt. 19·4.	
275	„ REX	MON EADVLF ETA Æ Wt. 17·8.	
276	„ REX⁻	MON EALDVLF ETA Æ Wt. 16·1.	
277	„ „	(EADLVF) Æ Wt. 20·2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type a.*)		
278	✠BVRGRED REX T̄	MON ✠EANRED ETA Æ Wt. 22·3.	Eanred.
279	„ REX	(M✠H) Æ Wt. 21·2.	
280	✠BVRGRE D REX M⁻ Bust dividing legend.	DM◇N ✠EANRE ETA Æ Wt. 21·9.	
281	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ „	DM✠N EANRE ETA Æ Wt. 21·5.	
282	„ REX „	M◇N EANRED ETA Æ Wt. 18·0.	
	The four following coins are barbarous. (See p. 54.)		
	(*Type a.*)		
283	+BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M◇N EANRED ETA Æ Wt. 19·5.	
284	„ REX⁻ „	MON ƎNAЯƎD ETA Æ Wt. 20·0.	
285	„ „ „	MON ƎNAЯƎƎD ƎTA Æ Wt. 20·8.	
286	„ „ „	MON ƎNAЯƎD ETA Æ Wt. 17·6.	
	(*Type a.*)		
287	BVRGRED REX	⌐MON EÐELhEA ETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	Eðelheah.
	(*Type a.*)		
288	BVRGRED REX M	MON EÐELVLF ETA Æ Wt. 17·4.	Eðelwulf.
289	„ REX I	„ Æ Wt. 17·3.	
290	„ REX	„ Æ Wt. 18·6.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type a.*)		
291	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	MON EÐEVLF ETA Æ Wt. 18·2.	Eðelwulf.
292	,, ᛏ	(EÐELLAF) Æ Wt. 18·8.	
	(*Type b.*)		
293	BVRGRED REX	MON EÐELVLF ETA Æ Wt. 19·8.	
	(*Type c.*)		
294	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON ✠EÐELVL ETA Æ Wt. 22·0.	
295	BVRGRED REX ᛏ	F MON ✠EÐELVF ETA Æ Wt. 19·5.	
296	BVRGR✠ED RE✱	(F MOH) Æ Wt. 20·2.	
297	BVRGRED REX	HM✧N EÐELAEL ETA Æ Wt. 13·3.	
	(*Type d.*)		
298	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON ✠EÐELVL ETA Æ Wt. 22·0.	
299	,, ,,	,, Æ Wt. 21·3.	
	(*Type e.*)		
300	✠BVRGRED REX M⁻ Bust dividing legend.	CMON ✠FRAMRI ETA Æ Wt. 18·2.	Framric.
	(*Type a.*)		
301	BVRGRED RE ᛏ	M◇N GVÐhERE ETA Æ Wt. 19·8.	Guðhere or Guðnere [for Gunther?].
302	,, RE ᛏ	MON GVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 20·6.	

[Pl. X. 15.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type a.*)		
303	BVRGRED REX	MOИ GVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 20·7.	Guðhere or Guðnere [for Gunther?].
304	„ „	(M✿N) Æ Wt. 18·5.	
305	„ „	MXN GVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 21·0.	
306	„ „	(MON) Æ Wt. 20·5.	
307	„ REX⁻T	MOH GVÐERE ETA Æ Wt. 21·3.	
308	„ REX T	„ Æ Wt. 19·2.	
	(*Type c.*)		
309	BVRGRED REX	M✧И CVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 17·6.	
310	„ RE⁻X	M✧N GVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 18·8.	
	(*Type a.*)		
311	BVRGRED REX̄ T	MON HEAVVLF ETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	Heawulf.
312	„ REX̄	„ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
313	„ REX⁻	(HEAVVLF) Æ Wt. 18·6.	
314	„ REX	(HEAVVLF) Æ Wt. 21·1.	
315	„ REX⁻T	F MON HEAVVL ETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	
316	„ REX⁻	„ Æ Wt. 20·2.	
317	„ REX	MON HEAVVL ETA Æ Wt. 20·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type c.*)		
318	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠HEVVLF ETA Æ Wt. 19·9.	Heawulf.
	(*Type d.*)		
319	✠BVRGRED REX	F MON HEAVVL ETA Æ Wt. 21·2.	
320	,, ,,	MOИ ✠HEVVLI ETA Æ Wt. 20·0.	
	(*Type a.*)		
321	BVRGRED REX⁻Ƥ	Ð MON hEREFER ETA Æ Wt. 22·3.	Hereferð.
322	✠BVRGRED REX	,, Æ Wt. 21·2.	
	(*Type d.*)		
323	BVRGRED RE Ƥ	Ð MON hEREFER ETA Æ Wt. 19·5.	
324	,, REX	,, Æ Wt. 21·0.	
325	✠BVRGRED REX	,, Æ Wt. 18·0.	
326	,, ,,	,, Æ Wt. 18·2.	
327	,, ,,	,, Æ Wt. 20·2.	
	(*Type a.*)		
328	BVRGRED RE Ƥ	D MON HVGERE ETA Æ Wt. 19·0.	Hugered.
329	,, REX I	,, Æ Wt. 17·7.	
330	,, ,,	,, Æ Wt. 18·2.	
331	✠BVRGRED REX	,, Æ Wt. 20·3.	
	(*Type c.*)		
332	✠BVRGRED REX	D MON HVGERE ETA Æ Wt. 19·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type c.)			
333	✠BVRGRED REX	MON HVGERED ETA	R	Wt. 21·5.	Hugered.
		(Type d.)			
334	✠BVRGRED RE ᴛ	D MON HVGERE ETA	R	Wt. 20·0.	
335	✠BVRGRED RE ᴊ	,,	R	Wt. 18·9.	
336	BVRGRED REX⁻	,,	R	Wt. 16·8.	
337	,, REX I	,,	R	Wt. 19·5.	
338	✠BVRGRED RE	,,	R	Wt. 20·0.	
339	BVRGRED REX⁻	M✠N HVGERED ETA	R	Wt. 21·8.	
340	✠BVRGRED REX	(MON)	R	Wt. 20·5.	
		(Type a.)			
341	BVRGRED REX̄ ᴛ	MON ✠HAƧƧA ETA	R	Wt. 19·2.	Hussa.
342	,, REX ᴛ	(✠HVƧƧA)	R	Wt. 21·2.	
343	,, ,,	(✠HVSSA)	R	Wt. 18·8.	
344	,, RE T̄	(HVSSA)	R	Wt. 19·3.	
345	,, REX	(✠HAƧƧA)	R	Wt. 17·8.	
		(Type c.)			
346	BVRGRED REX⁻	MON ✠HVSSA ETA	R	Wt. 20·7.	
		(Type d.)			
347	✠BVRGRED REX⁻✠	MON ✠HVSSA ETA	R	Wt. 20·2.	
348	BVRGRED REX⁻	,,	R	Wt. 20·7.	
349	,, ,,	,,	R	Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
		(Type d.)		
350	✠BVRGRED REX⁻	MON ✠HVSSA ETA	Æ Wt. 20·0.	Hussa.
351	BVRGRED REX⁻	(M✠N)	Æ Wt. 20·5.	
		(Type a.)		
352	BVRGRED RE ᴨ	MON HVÐHERE ETA	Æ Wt. 19·5.	Huðhere [for Guðhere ?]
353	„ REX	„	Æ Wt. 20·9.	
		(Type c.)		
354	✠BVRGRED REX I	MON HVÐHERE ETA	Æ Wt. 21·8.	
		(Type a.)		
355	BVRƎRED REX+	MON +IDIGA ATƎ	Æ Wt. 20·3.	Idiga. [= Diga ?]
		(Type a.)		
356	BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LEFLE ETA	Æ Wt. 19·5.	Lefle.
		(Type c.)		
357	✠BVRGRED REX⁻	NM✠N ✠LIAFMA ETA	Æ Wt. 19·2.	Liafman.
		(Type a.)		
358	BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LVDE ETA	Æ Wt. 21·2.	Lude.
		(Type c.)		
359	BVRGRED REX⁻	MON ✠LVDIG ETA	Æ Wt. 20·7.	Ludig[a ?].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type d.)		
360	✠BVRGRED REX	MON ✠LVDIG ETA Æ Wt. 19·8.	Ludig[a ?].
	(Type a.)		
361	BVRGRED REX⁻Ꝑ	MON ✠LVLLA ETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	Lulla.
362	,, REX	,, Æ Wt. 20·8.	
	(Type b.)		
363	BVRGRED REX Ꝑ	MON ✠LVLLA ETA Æ Wt. 19·2.	
364	,, REX⁻	,, Æ Wt. 19·5.	
	(Type a.)		
365	BVRGRED REX M	MON OSMVND ETA Æ Wt. 18·7.	Osmund.
366	,, REX	,, Æ Wt. 21·1.	
367	,, REX⁻	(OSMHND) Æ Wt. 20·2.	
368	,, ,,	MXN OSMHND ETA Æ Wt. 22·2.	
369	,, REX⁻Ꝑ	MOH OSMHHD ETA Æ Wt. 20·4.	
	(Type d.)		
370	BVRGRED REX⁻	MON OSMHND ETA Æ Wt. 23·0.	
371	✠BVRGRED REX	(OSMHND) Æ Wt. 22·5.	
372	,, ,,	MXN OSMHND ETA Æ Wt. 22·6.	
373	,, ,,	(MXN) Æ Wt. 20·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type c.)		
374	✠BVRGRED REX T	MON ✠TATA ETA Æ Wt. 20·7.	Tata.
375	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 20·8.	
	(Type c.)		
376	✠BVRGRED REX⁻	MON ✠TATA ETA Æ Wt. 20·6.	Tata.
377	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 19·8.	
378	BVRGRED REX⁻	„ Æ Wt. 22·3.	
379	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
	(Type d.)		
380	BVRGRED REX⁻	MON ✠TATA ETA Æ Wt. 21·5.	
381	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
382	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 22·6.	
383	„ „	„ Æ Wt. 20·1.	
384	„ „	(M✠N) Æ (broken).	
	The following coin is barbarous. (See p. 54.)		
	(Type d.)		
385	✠BVRGR ED REX⁻ Bust dividing legend.	ꝺON ✠TATA ETA Æ Wt. 20·4.	
	(Type a.)		
386	BVRGRED REX M⁻	MONE ✠TATEL ETA Æ Wt. 20·5.	Tatel.
387	„ „	(ꝺON) Æ Wt. 21·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type c.)			
388	✠BVRGRED REX T	MON ✠VVINE ETA	R Wt. 20·0.	Wine.
389	REX	,,	R Wt. 20·4.	
390	+BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	(VVINE)	R Wt. 19·7.	
	(Type d.)			
391	✠BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M✠N ✠VVINE ETA	R Wt. 21·1.	
392	BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	(M✠N)	R Wt. 20·8.	
	(Type a.)			
393	BVRGRED REX M	D MON VVLFER ETA	R Wt. 20·6.	Wulfeard.
	(Type b.)			
394	BVRGRED REX T	D MON VVLFEAR ETA	R Wt. 20·1.	
395	,, REX	,,	R Wt. 15·9.	
396	,, ,,	,,	R Wt. 21·8.	
397	,, REX	,,	R Wt. 18·5.	
	(Type d.)			
398	✠BVRGRED REX	MON VVLFEARD ETA	R Wt. 15·8.	
399	BVRGRED RE T	D MON VVLFEAR ETA	R Wt. 21·0.	
400	✠BVRGRED REX	,,	R Wt. 20·0.	
401	,,	,,	R Wt. 17·9.	
402	,,	MON PrFEARD ETA	R Wt. 21·2.	

CEOLWULF II.

A.D. 874. DEPOSED BY THE DANES SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Dealing.
Dudecil.
Eadowulf.
Liofwald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
403	CIOLVV LFREX Bust r., diademed.	LIO FV ΛL DMO Diamond-shaped compartment, having cross at each angle, one limb of which extends to edge of coin. In centre of compartment small cross. Æ Wt. 21·2.	Liofwald.

[Pl. X. 16.]

KENT.

ECGBERHT.*

A.D. 765—A.D. 791 ?

Moneyers.

Babba. Udd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	EGCBERHT In centre, R	VDD: between two dotted lines; above and below, cross with dots in angles, within a floral scroll. Æ ·65 Wt. 17·3.	Udd.

[Pl. XI. 1.]

EADBERHT II. *PRÆN.*

A.D. 796—A.D. 798, DEP. BY COENWULF, KING OF MERCIA.

Moneyers.

Babba. *Eðelmod.* Jaenberht.

2	EAD BEARHT REX	Dotted lines between lines of legend; numerous dots in field.	BABBA	Above, in lunette, ΛΠΛ; below, in another lunette, ꝏ✠ꝏ Æ ·75† Wt. 20·4.	Babba.
3	EAD BEARHT REX	Plain lines between lines of legend; dots in field.	IAEN BERHT	(Dots). Plain lines dividing legend; below, ornament, -[+]- Æ Wt. 22·3.	Jaenberht.

[Pl. XI. 2.]

* The Ecgberht of this coin was formerly supposed to be the son of Offa, who reigned for about six months in A.D. 796. Ecgberht, King of Kent, is mentioned in charters only, but from these his reign is known to have extended for about twenty-five years. See Hawkins, *S. C.*, 2nd ed. p. 31.

† Size of all the coins of the kings of Kent, unless otherwise specified.

Kent under the supremacy of Mercia.

CUTHRED.

A.D. 798—A.D. 806 OR 807.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Beornfriŏ.
Duda
Eaba.
Heremod.
Sigeberht.
Werheard [Werneard].

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
4	✠CVÐRED REX CANT̄ Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	✠BEORNFREÐ MONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·1.	Beornfriŏ.
	[Pl. XI. 3.]		
5	,, ,,	✠DVDA MONETA ,, Æ Wt. 19·3.	Duda.
6	,, ,,	✠EABA MONETA ,, (Dots). Æ Wt. 21·7.	Eaba.
7	,, ,,	✠HEREMODI MONETA Same type. Æ ·7 Wt. 20·3.	Heremod.
8	,, Legend undivided.	✠SIGEBERHTI MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 18·1.	Sigeberht.
	[Pl. XI. 4.]		
9	+CVÐRED REX CANT̄ Divided as before.	✠VERHEARDI MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Werheard.
10	,, ,,	✠VERHEARDI MONETA Same type. Æ Wt. 19·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		Second Series.	
		Coins without head or bust.	
11	CVÐ RED REX Tribrach voided in centre, dividing the legend, having in centre smaller tribrach with wedges in angles. [Pl. XI. 5.]	D V D A Cross moline voided in centre, within which, pellet. Æ Wt. 21·1.	Duda.
12	CVÐRED [REX] Cross (Wedges in legend). pattée with dots in angles.	[E] AB A Tribrach moline (Dots). having three lines to each limb, dividing the legend; wedges in field. Æ (fragment).	Eaba.
13	CVÐ RED REX Tribrach voided in centre, and having annulet at end of each limb, dividing legend; in centre, small tribrach with dots in angles. [Pl. XI. 6.]	SIC EBE RHT. Tribrach moline with wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Sigeberht.
14	✠CVÐRED REX Cross pattée with wedges in angles. [Pl. XI. 7.]	✠ÞE RHE ARD Tribrach moline voided, ⊙ in centre, wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Werheard.

BALDRED.

A.D. 806 OR 807—A.D. 825; DEPOSED BY ECGBERHT, KING OF WESSEX.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Diormod.
Dunun.
Eðelmod.
Oba.
Sigestef.
Swefneard [Swefheard].
Tidbearht.
Werneard [Werheard].

WITH NAME OF MINT.

CANTERBURY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	✠BALDRED REX CANT̄ Head r., diademed.	✠DIORMOD MONETA In centre DR̄ VR CI̅ T̄S [DOROVERNIA CIVITAS]. Æ ·85 Wt. 20·7.	CANTERBURY. Diormod.

[Pl. XI. 8.]

WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.

i. *Coin with bust.*

16	BALDRED REX II ·.· Bust r., diademed.	✠EDELMOD MONETA Circle surrounded by six long wedges, forming star. Æ ·8 (broken)	Eðelmod.

[Pl. XI. 9.]

ii. *Coins without head or bust.*

17	✠BELDRED REX CANT Cross pattée with dots in angles.	✠ O B A Legend divided by four limbs of a cross moline voided, within which circle enclosing cross pattée with pellets in angles. Æ ·8 Wt. 22·0.	Oba.

[Pl. XI. 10.]

18	✠BELDRED REX CANT Cross crosslet.	✠SVVEFN[ER]D Cross pattée. Æ (two fragments joined).	Swefneard.
19	✠BELDRED REX Cross pattée.	✠ÞERNEARD Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·2.	Werneard.

[Pl. XI. 11.]

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

JAENBERHT.

A.D. 766—A.D. 790.

With the name of Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 757–796.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
20	+IENBERHT ΛRP Cross potent; rays diverging from angles.	◇FFΛ REX (Dots). Between lines of legend, double anchor pattern; above and below, cross. Æ ·65 Wt. 18·0.	
	[Pl. XII. 1.]		
21	+IÆENBRHT ΛRЄP Star of eight points.	✠ ⊙FFA REX (Dots). Similar type, but double anchor pattern extending to enclose all the legend, and to form a compartment shaped like Bœotian shield. Æ ·65 Wt. 18·2.	
	[Pl. XII. 2.]		

ÆTHELHEARD.

A.D. 793—A.D. 805.

1. With the name of Offa. Struck between A.D. 793 and A.D. 796.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	✠ΛEDILHEΛRD ΛR : C In centre ĒP·⁘·	✠O FF ΛR EX Legend divided by limbs of a cross pattée; in centre, circle enclosing T̄ Æ ·7 Wt. 21·3.	
	[Pl. XII. 3.]		
23	✠ΛEDILHEΛRD ΛRC In centre EP̄:	T ✠◇FFA REX divided by lines; numerous dots in field. Æ ·75 Wt. 20·3.	
	[Pl. XII. 4.]		

2. With the name of Coenwulf. Struck between A.D. 796 and A.D. 805.

24	·⁝· ΛEDILHEΛRD Λ⁻R In centre, EP̄; (wedges in legend).	⁘ CO ENV LFRE X V T̄ Tribrach voided; dots in field. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·9.	
	[Pl. XII. 5.]		

There exist also coins of Æthelheard on which his name appears with the title PONT (Pontifex) instead of ARCEP. These coins are regarded as having been struck between the time of his being nominated to the See and that of his receiving the *pallium* from Rome. See J. Evans, *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. v. p. 351, *seqq.*

WULFRED.

A.D. 805—A.D. 832.

Moneyers.

Luning. Sæberht [=Sigeberht?] Swefheard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
25	✠VVLFRED ARCHĪEPIS Bust facing, head tonsured.*	· ✠ · DORO BERNIA CIVITA · S · Æ ·75 Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XII. 6.]	
26	✠VVLFRED : A RCHIEPĪ Bust facing, tonsured, dividing legend.	✠SÆEBERHT MONETA Monogram (for DOROBERNIA CIVI). Æ ·8 Wt. 20·9. [Pl. XII. 7.]	Sæberht.
27	[✠V]VLFREDI ARCHI-EPISCOP. Bust facing, tonsured; on either side, pellet.	✠SÆEBER[H]T MONETA Same monogram. Æ ·7 (broken).	
28	✠VVLFRED ARCHĪEPIS Bust facing, tonsured; on either side, pellet.	✠SVVEFHERD MOHET In centre DRVR CITS Æ ·8 Wt. 20·8. [Pl. XII. 8.]	Swefheard.

There is a series of coins of Canterbury bearing only the names of the place of minting and of the moneyer. These are generally believed to have been struck during the interval (*sede vacante*) between the death of one Archbishop and the investiture of his successor. The moneyers whose names appear in this way are—

Diormod.	Sæberht.	Swefneard.
Luning.	Sigestef.	Werheard.
Oba.		

These are moneyers either of Wulfred, Ceolnoð, or of Baldred, King of Kent (Dep. 825). The coins probably therefore belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoð, and their types are consistent with this supposition.

* The head appears at first sight as if it wore some sort of round hat. On comparison of the bust, however, with some of the figures in illuminated MSS. it becomes evident that a tonsured head is meant. See Westwood, *Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.*, Pl. XIX., St. Peter from a MS. of the eighth century; compare also the coins of Ceolnoð following.

CEOLNOÐ.

A.D. 833—A.D. 870.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Biarnred.
Biarnwulf.
Biornmod [Diormod].
Cealmod.
Cenwald.
Diala.
Eðelwald.
Hebeca.
Hereberht.
Liabing.
Lil [Lilla?].
Swebheard [=Swefneard?].
Tocga.
Wunhere [Wunnere].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 1. *Full-face bust.*		
29	✠CEOLNOÐ ARHIEPI Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend.	✠DOROVERNIA ·:· CI VI T AS in angles of a plain cross. Æ* Wt. 17·2.	
	[Pl. XII. 9.]		
30	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP⁻ three pellets ∴ on either side.	✠BIARN RED MO N E T A written upon limbs, and between angles of a cross outlined in dots. Æ Wt. 24·0.	Biarnred.
	[Pl. XII. 10.]		
31	,, one · pellet on either side.	✠BIARN VLF MO N E T A Same type. Æ Wt. 21·3.	Biarnwulf.
32	✠CIALMOD ARCEPIS no pellet.	✠BIORHTOD TOHETA In centre, Christian monogram ☧; dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·2.	Biornmod.
33	✠CIALNOÐ ARCES ,,	✠BIORNTOD TOHET ,, Æ Wt. 21·3.	
	[Pl. XII. 11.]		
34	✠CIALNO Ð ARCE ,,	✠BIORNTOD MONET Monogram blundered (for DORO BERNIA CIV?) Æ Wt. 19·2.	
	[Pl. XII. 12.]		

* Average measurement to end of series of Archbishops of Canterbury, ·8–·85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
35	✠ꟾIALNOÐ ARꟾEPIꟾ Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend.	✠BIOBNTOD TONET Christian monogram ⸸. Ar Wt. 21·8.	Biornmod.
	[Pl. XII. 13.]		
36	✠ꟾEOLNOÐ ꟾRꟾHIEP⁻ ,,	✠ꟾEꟾLM ⁘ OD TO NETA upon limbs and between angles of outlined cross. Ar Wt. 21·0.	Cealmod.
37	,, ,,	✠ꟾIꟾLM ⁘ OD MO NETꟾ ,, Ar Wt. 20·5.	
38	✠ꟾEOLNOÐ ꟾRꟾHIEP ,,	✠ꟾENV·ꟾR MO NETꟾ Same type. Ar Wt. 18·2.	Cenwald.
39	✠ꟾEOLNOÐ ꟾRꟾHIEP⁻ ,,	✠DIꟾLꟾ MONETꟾ DORO⁻ Lozenge-shaped compartment, having cross moline dividing sides, and smaller plain cross in centre. Ar Wt. 20·5.	Diala.
	[Pl. XIII. 1.]		
40	✠ꟾEOLNOÐ ARꟾHIEP⁻ ,,	✠EÐELV ꟾLD MO NETꟾ upon limbs and between angles of outlined cross. Ar Wt. 20·4.	Eðelwald.
41	✠ꟾEOLNOÐ ꟾRꟾHIEP⁻ ,,	✠HEBE⁘ ꟾꟾ MO NETꟾ Same type. Ar Wt. 19·5.	Hebeca.
	[Pl. XIII. 2.]		
42	,, ,, ,,	MON HEBEꟾꟾ ETꟾ The upper and lower lines within lunettes, as on coins of Burgred, *Type a* (p. 46). Ar (broken).	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
43	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP⁻ Same type.	✠HEREBEA RH TO N E T A on limbs and in angles of outlined cross. Æ Wt. 20·2.	Hereberht.
44	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP⁻ three pellets ∴ on either side of bust.	✠LIABIN ⁘ CG MO N E T A Same type. Æ Wt. 19·8.	Liabing.
45	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, Æ Wt. 17·3.	
46	✠CEOLNOÐ ARHIEPI Similar bust, wearing pallium.	✠LIL MONETA DORVER In centre, CI VI T AS in angles of a cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·1. [Pl. XIII. 3.]	Lil.
47	✠CIALNOP ARCES ,,	✠SVEBHEARD MONE· In centre ✠ Æ Wt. 21·0.	Swebheard, or Swefneard?
48	(D) ,,	✠SVIBHEARD MOI : ,, Ꝑ ; wedges in three angles. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
49	✠CIALNOÐ ARCES ,,	✠SVEBHEARD MOI ,, dots in angles. Æ Wt. 18·4.	
50	,, ,,	✠SVEBHEARD MO: ,, no dots. Æ Wt. 21·7.	
51	,, ,,	✠SVEBHEARD M· ,, dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·6.	
52	✠CEOLNOG ARCHIEP Bust facing, tonsured.	✠TOCG A TO N E T A (Dots). upon limbs and in angles of outlined cross. Æ Wt. 22·2. [Pl. XIII. 4.]	Tocga.
53	✠CIALNOÐ ARCEPIS Tonsured bust, facing, wearing pallium.	✠VVVNHERE MONETA In centre Ꝑ Æ Wt. 19·1.	Wunhere.
54	✠CIVLNOÐ ARCEPIS Same type.	✠VVVNNER MONETA ,, Æ (broken).	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
55	✠CIALNO Ð ARC Tonsured bust, facing, wearing pallium.	✠VVYNNERE MONETA In centre ꝑ Æ Wt. 19·0.	Wunhere.
56	✠CIALNOÐ ARCEꝛ ,,	✠VVNNERE MONETA · ,, dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·3.	
57	✠CIANOÐ ARCEꝛ ,,	,, no dots. Æ Wt. 19·1.	
	[Pl. XIII. 5.]		
58	✠CIALNO Ð ARC ,,	✠VVHERE TOHETA Monogram [DOROBERNIA CIVI] Æ Wt. 21·9.	
	[Pl. XIII. 6.]		
59	✠CIALHO DARCE ,,	✠VVHERE MONETA Monogram [for DOROBERNIAC?] Æ Wt. 22·2.	
	[Pl. XIII. 7.]		

Type 2. *Profile bust.*

Type a of Burgred, King of Mercia, p. 46.

60	✠CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	MON ✠TOCGA ETA	The upper and lower lines within lunettes. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Toega.
	[Pl. XIII. 8.]			

ÆTHERED.

A.D. 870—A.D. 889.

Moneyer.

Eðered.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
61	✠EÐERED ΛRCHIEPI Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	EÐ ER ED MO N E T Λ within and without leaves of a quatrefoil, over which cross pattée, having circle in centre and wedges in angles. Æ Wt. 31·1.	Eðered.

[Pl. XIII. 9.]

PLEGMUND.

A.D. 890—A.D. 914.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Biarnwald [Biornwald or Diarwald ?].
Burved [= Biarnwald ?].
Desaud [= Diarwald ?].
Diarwald [= Biarnwald ?].
Eicmund.
Elfstan.
Eðelstan.
Eðelwulf.
Eðered.
Herefreð.
Hunfreð.
Sigehelm.
Tidweald.

Many of the coins with the name of Plegmund are of barbarous work and have blundered legends. They are very probably either the work of Danes or of ignorant artificers working in the anarchy which prevailed over large portions of the country during many years of Ælfred's reign. Some still more blundered coins are described under Ælfred (see below).

Almost all of these coins are from the great Cuerdale Hoard, *Num. Chron.*, vol. v. p. 1.

1. With the name of Ælfred. Struck between A.D. 890 and A.D. 901.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
62	✠ELFRED REX PLECИ Small cross pattée.	EÐAL YYEM✠ In field, five pellets · · · · ℞ Wt. 24·8.	Eðelwulf.

[Pl. XIII. 10.]

2. With the name of Plegmund only.

63	✠PLECMVHD EP In centre ◇D ◇R [for DOROBERNIA].	BIRHV IID III◇ In field · ✠ · ✠ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	Birnwald, or Biarnwald [Diarwald].
64	PLEEMVHD EDIꞒC⁻ In centre, XD̄F (for XPS)	DIARV ALDM✪ „ · · · · ℞ Wt. 19·5.	

[Pl. XIII. 11.]

65	✠PLEEMVND AREIЧR ◇D „ ◇R	DIAIY ADL✪ In field pellets irregularly disposed. ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
66	◇R◇DИVMEƉELP✠ (for ✠PLEGMVNDDORO retrograde) Small cross pattée.	DEꞒA VDM✪ In field · · · · ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Desaud ?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
67	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP Small cross pattée.	EICMV In field ✠✠✠ ND M⁻ON Ar Wt. 22·6.	Eicmund.
	[Pl. XIII. 12.]		
68	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP D◇ R◇	ELFSTA N M✿ „ Ar Wt. 20·8.	Elfstan.
69	„ „	„ „ ✠✠✠ Ar Wt. 24·0.	
70	„ „	(ELFSTA) „ Ar Wt. 23·7.	
71	✠PLEGM/ND ARCHIEP Small cross pattée	ELFST ANM✿ „ Ar Wt. 20·2.	
72	„ „	ELFST ANM✿ „ Ar Wt. 21·0.	
73	„ ARCHIEP̄	ELFSTA N M✿ „ Ar Wt. 22·3.	
74	✠PLEGMVHD EPISC⁻ „	ELSTA N M✿ „ Ar Wt. 24·8.	
75	✠PLEGEMVND M „	ELFSTA M M✿ „ ✠ Ar Wt. 20·6.	
76	◇R◇DNVMEGELP✠ „ (See No. 66.)	(ELFSTA) „ cross and dots irregularly disposed. Ar Wt. 21·5.	
77	✠PLEGMVND EPISC⁻ Small cross pattée.	EÐELST In field ANM✿ Ar Wt. 22·4.	Eðelstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
78	✠PLEGMVND EPIꞒC⁻ X$\bar{D}$S Small cross pattée.	(EÐELꞒT) In field, ·/· ℞ Wt. 22·8.	Eðelstan.
79	✠PLEGMVND ΛRCHIEP Small cross pattée.	EÐELV LF M✪ In field, ∵/· /∴ ℞ Wt. 23·5.	Eðelwulf.
80	„ Blundered legend.	„ „ pellets irregularly disposed. ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
81	✠PLEGMVND ΛRCHIEP In centre, D⁻◇ R·◇	HVNFRE Ð M✪ In field, ·✠·/✠ ℞ Wt. 27·1.	Hunfreð.
	[Pl. XIII. 13.]		
82	✠PLEGMVND ΛRCHIEP⁻ D◇ R◇	„ „ ✠✠✠/· ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
83	„ „	HVNFR EÐ M✪ „ ✠/·✠·/✠ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
84	„ (P)	„ „ ✠✠✠/· ℞ Wt. 22·4.	
85	„ (P⁻)	„ „ ✠✠✠/∴ ℞ Wt. 23·5.	
86	✠PLECMVHD ΛRCP „	HVHFR HÐE M✪ „ ✠/·✠·/✠ ℞ Wt. 24·5.	
87	PLEGM/ND ΛRCHIĒ Small cross pattée.	HVHFR EÐ M✪ „ ✠/✠/✠ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
88	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP In centre, D◇ R◇	TIDVA LD M✿	In field, · · · · R Wt. 23·5.	Tidweald.
89	✠PLEGMVND ARCHIEP⁻ Small cross pattée.	„	„ · · R Wt. 22·5.	
90	„ „	TIDVE: ALD M✿	„ „ R Wt. 23·2.	
	[Pl. XIII. 14.]			
91	✠PLEGMVND EPISC⁻ Small cross pattée.	TIDVEA LD M✿	„ „ R Wt. 22·2.	

For a series of blundered imitations of the Canterbury coinage of Ælfred and Plegmund which read sometimes ÆELFRED REX D◇R◇, sometimes ARCHIEP REX D◇R◇, see the coins of Ælfred (vol. ii.).

EAST ANGLIA.

BEONNA (BEORN?)

CIRCA A.D. 760?

If we assume that this king is the same as the Beorna mentioned by Florence of Worcester (anno 758) and Alured of Beverley (*Annal.* lib. vi. p. 41, ed. T. Hearne) his date would fall about A.D. 760. We can scarcely place the following coin at an earlier date than this. See *Introduction.*

Moneyer.

Efe.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	+ᛒEOᚾᚾᚠ REX [BEONNA REX partly in Runic letters]. Cross.	+ E F E in angles formed by cross, having open lozenge in centre, within which five dots ⁘ ; before and after initial cross and each letter dots ·.· Æ. 6. Wt. 16·3.	Efe.
	[Pl. XIV. 1.]		

ÆTHELBERHT.

MURDERED BY OFFA, KING OF MERCIA, A.D. 794.

Moneyer.

Lul.

2	+EÐIᚹBERᚻ ·⁝· ᚨᚢᚨ [Inscription partly in Runic letters]. Bust r. diademed.	REX	Dotted compartment within which wolf l. and twins; numerous dots in exergue. Æ. 65. Wt. 16·8.	Lul.
	[Pl. XIV. 2.]			

EADWALD.

CIRCA A.D. 819—CIRCA A.D. 827.

Moneyers.

Eadnoð. *Regniht.* *Wintred.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
3	ÆRD EÆDV REX (Dot). Dotted lines dividing legend.	E AD И ◇Ь within the four compartments of a quartered quatrefoil. Æ ·75 Wt. 21·0.	Eadnoð.

[Pl. XIV. 3.]

Eadwald and the following three kings, Æthelstan I., Æthelweard, and Berhtric, are unknown to history, and the dates assigned to them must be looked upon as merely conjectural. The name of Berhtric (Beorhtric) occurs upon charters of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, of the dates A.D. 840–845, as *filius regis*. This personage is possibly the same as Berhtric on the coins of East Anglia.

ÆTHELSTAN I.

CIRCA A.D. 828—CIRCA A.D. 837.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadgar.
Eadnoð.
Eariadd.
Eðelhelm.
Mon.
Rerner [Werner?].
Torhthelm.
Tuduwine.
Werner?

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

4	EÞELRƮAH RE Bust l.	+EADGAR MOH (Dot). Cross crosslet. Æ* Wt. 20·3.	Eadgar.

[Pl. XIV. 4.]

5	+EÞELRƮAH REX Head r.	+MOH MOHE TA numerous dots in field. Æ Wt. 18·8.	Mon.

[Pl. XIV. 5.]

[a] Average measurement ·8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	SECOND SERIES.		
	Coins without head or bust.		
6	✠EDELωTAN RE Cross pattée over saltire pattée.	✠EADƆAR MIONE Cross pattée over saltire pattée. Æ Wt. 19·8.	Eadgar.
	[Pl. XIV. 6.]		
7	✠EÞELωTANI Cross pattée.	✠EADHOÞ NOH Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Eadnoth.
	[Pl. XIV. 7.]		
8	✠EÞELωTANI In centre, A	✠EADHDÞ HOH Cross pattée over saltire pattée. Æ Wt. 20·7.	
	[Pl. XIV. 8.]		
9	INATωLEDE✠ „	✠EADNOD HO (Dot). Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·7.	
10	EÞELωTAH RE AI Cross pattée with dots in angles.	✠NNOH NNOHET Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 18·8.	Mon.
	[Pl. XIV. 9.]		
11	AEÐILωTAH Þ „	HOH HOHET „ Æ Wt. 20·6.	
12	✠EÞELωTANI In centre, · A ·	✠OOHH OOHETA „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
	[Pl. XIV. 10.]		
13	„ „	OOO Numerous dots ✠OOOE in field. TA Æ Wt. 20·8.	
14	+EÞELSTNI A	+RERNNER Circle enclosing dot. Æ Wt. 20·8.	Rerner [corrupted from Werner?].
15	„ „	✠ERNNPER „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
	[Pl. XIV. 11.		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
16	+EÞELωTANI In centre, Ā	✠TORHTHELH Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ. Wt. 18·7.	Torhthelm.
17	✠EÞELωTANI „ Dots in field.	„ „ Æ Wt. 22·2.	
18	✠EÞELωTANI „	✠ORHTHELH „ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
19	✠EDELωTAN·I „	✠REX ANG In centre, ꝺ̄ (Dots). Æ Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XIV. 12.]	No moneyer.
20	✠EDEGωTAN „	✠REX ANIG „ (Dots). Æ Wt. 21·0.	

ÆTHELWEARD.

CIRCA A.D. 837—CIRCA A.D. 850.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelhelm.
Dudda.
Eadmund.
Eanbald.
Rægenhere?
Tuduwine.
Twicga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
21	EÐELÞARD REX Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	ÆEÐELNELꟾN Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·4.	Æðelhelm.
22	EÐELÞARD REX (Dots). „	ÆEÐELHELꟾH (Dots). „ Æ Wt. 21·4.	
23	„ „	ÆEÐELNELꟾN (Dots). Cross pattée with wedges in angles (cross pattée over saltire pattée). [Pl. XV. 1.] Æ Wt. 21·5.	
24	EÐELÞARD REX „	„ „ (No dots in legend). Æ Wt. 21·3.	
25	✠EÐELÞARD REX (Dot). In centre, ⍋	✠DVDDA ᗰONE Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 17·8.	Dudda.
26	„ „ „ „ (Dots).	Æ Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XV. 2.]	
27	✠EÐELÞARD RE (Dots). „	DVDDA ᗰOHE (Dots). „ Æ Wt. 20·9.	
28	*ÆEÐELVVEARD REX (Dot). In centre ⍋	✠EADNNVND NNꟾ ·:· Cross pattée with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·3.	Eadmund.

* Many of the A's of East Anglia, from this reign to the end of the series, are distinguished by a rather peculiar form, *e.g.* Λ Ꭿ instead of Ꭿ Ꭿ. As the two forms run into each other, it has not been possible to show this distinctive type throughout.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
29	ÆEÐELVVEARD REX Æ	✠EADMVND MN N Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·9.	Eadmund.
30	,, ,,	,, N: Same type. R Wt. 20·4.	
	[Pl. XV. 3.]		
31	,, Æ	✠TVDVÞLNE ᘔ (Wedge). Cross pattée with wedges in angles. R Wt. 21·7.	Tuduwine.
	[Pl. XV. 4.]		
32	✠EÐELVVEARD REX In centre, ⚓	✠TÞICGA ᘔON (Dots). Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21·3.	Twicga.
	[Pl. XV. 5.]		
33	,, ,,	,, R Wt. 20·2.	

The following coin has been thought to contain on the reverse the name of an unknown king, ENHEBE ᛏ. RAEX. It is most probable that, like the other coins, it bears simply the name of a moneyer (Rægenhere) spelt with the Runic X (G), RAEXENHERE.

34	✠ÆEÐELVVEARD REX In centre Æ	RAEXEHHEBE· T Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 20·1.	Rægenhere ?
	[Pl. XV. 6.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.

ÆTHELWEARD ?

35 | ✠EÞEᚹHTR In centre, A | ✠IEᚹEHRER ᛏ In centre, cross pommée. Æ Wt. 20·7. | Rægenhere ?

[Pl. XV. 7.]

The above piece is placed by Kenyon (Hawkins' *English Silver Coins*, 2nd ed. p. 60) among the coins of Æthelstan I. The type and lettering closely resemble those on some of his coins. But they do not greatly differ from those on some of Æthelweard's coins; and by the transposition of a single letter the obverse of the piece before us may be read Eþelwart. No possible transposition of letters on either side can give the reading Eþelstan.

BERHTRIC (BEORHTRIC).

CIRCA A.D. 852 ?

Moneyers.

Deocthun (*Peocthun*). Ecghard.

36 | ✠BEORHTRIC REX In centre, A | ✠EᚴCHARD (Dots). In centre, cross with dots in angles. Æ Wt. 18·1. | Ecghard.

[Pl. XV. 8.]

(ST.) EADMUND.

SLAIN BY THE DANES, 873.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelhelm (Eðelhelm).
Alex.
Bæghelm.
Beornheah.
Beornferð.
Delaulex [*Desaulex*].
Dudda.
Eadberht.
Eadmund.
Eadwald.
Eðelwulf.
Sigered [*Sibered?*].
Twicga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
37	EADMVND RE AN Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	AEÐELHELH Cross (Dots). pattée with wedges in angles. R Wt. 21·5.	Æðelhelm. See also Eðelhelm.
	[Pl. XVI. 1.]		
38	„ „	D „ „ R Wt. 23·2.	
39	NA ER DLΠVMDAE „ (EADMVND RE AN written backwards).	Ð „ „ R Wt. 21·2.	
40	„ „	AEÐELNELHH „ R Wt. 20·3.	
41	✠EADMVND REX⁻ In centre, A	✠BAEΓHELM MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21·0.	Bæghelm [or Bælhelm?]
	[Pl. XVI. 2.]		
42	„ „	✠BEΓhELM MO⁻ „ R Wt. 19·8.	
43	✠EADMVND REX Cross pattée with dots in angles.	✠BAEΓHELM M⁚ „ (Dot). R Wt. 18·2.	
44	✠EADMVND REX „	✠BAEΓHELM M· „ R Wt. 21·5.	
	[Pl. XVI. 3.]		
45	✠EAOMVHD REX· „	„ MO „ R Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
46	✠EADMVND REX AN (Dots). (A transformed.)	BEORNFEERD HO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21·7.	Beornferð.
47	✠ „ (No dots). „	BEORNFERD HO „ R Wt. 19·7.	
48	✠ „ (Dots). „	„ (Dots). „ R Wt. 21·0.	
	[Pl. XVI. 4.]		
49	„ RX AN (Dots). „	„ (No dots). „ R Wt. 21·2.	
50	✠EADMVND REX In centre, A	✠BEORNHAEH M· „ R Wt. 21·0.	Beornheah.
51	„ „	✠BEORNHAEH· „ R Wt. 20·0.	
52	✠EADMVND REX AN In centre, ✠	✠DVDDA MONE „ (Dot). R Wt. 21·3.	Dudda.
	[Pl. XVI. 5.]		
53	✠EADMVHD REX In centre, A	EADBERHT MO·· (Dots). „ R Wt. 20·8.	Eadberht.
54	✠EADMVND REX AN „	✠EADMVND MONE „ R Wt. 20·8.	Eadmund.
55	„ „	„ MONE „ R Wt. 21·9.	
56	„ AN „	„ MONE·· „ R Wt. 21·0.	
57	„ AN·· „	„ „ „ R Wt. 18·5.	
58	✠EAOMVNO REX AN „	✠EAOMONV MONE „ R Wt. 20·1.	
	[Pl. XVI. 6.]		
59	✠EADHVND REX In centre, A	+EADHVND HN·· R Wt. 20·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
60	✠EADMVND REX In centre, ⩛	✠EADMVND MN Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	Eadmund.
61	✠EADMVND REX „	✠EADPALD: MONE· „ ℞ Wt. 21·4.	Eadwald.
62	✠EADMVND REX: „	✠EADPALD MON·· „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
63	✠EADMVND REX In centre, ⩛	✠EADPALD MO „ ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
	[Pl. XVI. 7.]		
64	„ „	„ MO (Dots) „ ℞ Wt. 20·8.	
65	„ „	„ MO· „ ℞ Wt. 19·1.	
66	„ „	„ MO·· „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
67	„ REX· In centre, ⩛	„ „ (Dot). „ ℞ Wt. 19·3.	
68	+EADMVND REX (Dots). „	✠EADVVALD ⋈OAI (Dots). „ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
69	✠EADMVND REX (Dot). „	NOM ⅁ꓤN⅁Ǝ✠ „ ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
70	EADMVND REX AN Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	✠EBELNELM MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℞ Wt. 22·5.	Eðelhelm.
71	✠EADMVND REX· Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	✠EBELPVLF MOI Cross pattée with wedges in angles. ℞ Wt. 23·5.	Eðelwulf.
72	A (No dot). „	„ „ ℞ Wt. 18·0	
73	✠EADMVND REX AN: „	ƎꓶVꓤ⅂ƎBƎ ɥOHH✠ (Dots). „ ℞ Wt. 21·6.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
74	✠EADMVND REX AN: (Dots.) Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	ꟻꟾVꓤꓶꓱƎꓭƎ ꓧOHꓧ✠ (No dots). Cross pattée with wedges in angles. ℞ Wt. 19·5.	Æðelwulf.
75	,, ,,	✠ИИOH EÐEꓶAVLE Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℞ Wt. 20·7.	
76	✠EADMVIID REX AM ,,	✠ИИOH EDEꓶAALE (Dot). ,, ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
77	✠EADMVИD REX ·A·	✠SIꓶERED MOИ·· Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	Sigered.
78	,, ,,	,, MOII ,, ℞ Wt. 21·1.	
79	A ·A·	,, MOE ,, ℞ Wt. 19·5. [Pl. XVI. 8.]	
80	A ·A·	,, MO·· ,, ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
81	✠EADMVND REX· ·A·	✠SIꓶRED MON⁚ ,, ℞ Wt. 22·2.	
82	✠EADMVND REX AN In centre, ✠	✠TÞIEGA MOH (Dots). Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℞ Wt. 19·7.	Twiega.
83	,, ,,	A ,, (No dots). ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
84	,, ,,	A ,, ,, ℞ Wt. 18·6.	
85	,, ✠	,, ,, (Dots). ℞ Wt. 20·7. [Pl. XVI. 9.]	
86	,, ,,	✠TÞIGA MOH ,, ℞ Wt. 23·0.	

Coins which have been attributed to an uncertain King Oswald (circa 870).

The two following coins are apparently of East Anglian type, and belong to about the year 870. The moneyer on No. 88 is probably "Beornheah," and by this name, as well as by the fabric and the formation of the letters, the coin is connected with the money of St. Eadmund.

The obverse type of No. 88 is probably a degraded form of what is called the *temple* or *Christiana Religio* type of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, and their successors. It represents the façade of a Christian temple, or rather basilica, undoubtedly meant for the basilica of St. Peter, Rome. By its types, as well as by the name of the moneyer, No. 88 is connected with two coins bearing the name of Æthelred which will be described in the next volume. These pieces are the only coins which show the *temple* type in connection with the name of any known English king. Mr. D. H. Haigh, in his monograph upon the coinage of East Anglia, p. 20, gives it as his opinion, that in these coins of Oswald and Æthelred we have the names of two otherwise unrecorded successors of Eadmund during the troubles of East Anglia (indeed of the whole island), between the years 870 and 878. Undoubtedly there are difficulties in the way of assigning to Æthelred, the king of Wessex, pieces which differ so greatly in character from the rest of his coins. But these difficulties are not sufficient to authorise us in removing the coins with the name of Æthelred from the only known king of that name who was on the throne at the time at which the pieces were struck. Moreover, the adoption of the *temple* is, as Mr. Kenyon has argued, consistent with the close relations subsisting between the kings of Wessex and Charles the Bald in France about this period (Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, 2nd ed. p. 119).

The case stands somewhat differently with the two uncertain coins which follow. The coins struck in the name of Æthelred must have been struck in East Anglia, though they bear the name and were very likely issued by a king of Wessex. All we can be certain of in respect to the two following coins is that they are coins of East Anglia, and that they precede the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan in 878. In fact they were probably struck very near to the year 870.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
87	✠O⋀ᚦ⅄ᒧDDE (Dot). In centre, A	✠OᚦLᗅᑎNMƎ Cross pattée. ℟ Wt. 22·6.	Uncertain.
	[Pl. XVI. 10.]		
88	··⅄LᚦDE Uncertain (Dot). design (front of temple ?).	✠BEOR···· MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. ℟ (fragment).	Beornheah
	[Pl. XVI. 11.]		

ÆTHELSTAN II.

GUTHORM, BAPTISED WITH THE NAME OF ÆTHELSTAN AFTER THE PEACE OF WEDMORE, A.D. 878, DIED A.D. 890.

Moneyers.

Abenel.
Ælven.
Bericbe.
Berter.
Ciolwulf.
Ecgwulf?
Elda.
Enodas.
Guntere.
Judelberd.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
89	✠ED EL IA RE In centre, ✠	EDEL ƆA RE In centre, dot. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	No moneyer.
90	„ „	ABE NEL „ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	Abenel.
91	✠ED EL IA RE „	AEL⁚· VEN „ ℞ Wt. 18·9.	Ælven.
92	✠ED IA EL NNI „	BER ICBE „ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	Bericbe.
93	[✠]ED EL IA RE „	BER TER „ ℞ Wt. 21·1.	Berter.
94	✠ „ „	BER ƆER „ ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
95	ED EL TA RE „	CI✠L· ·VVLF „ ℞ Wt. 21·1.	Ciolwulf.
96	✠ED EL IA RE „	ECD ΠLF „ ℞ Wt. 19·3.	Ecgwulf?
97	„ „	ELDA ME FE „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Elda.
	[Pl. XVI. 12.]		
98	„ „	„ Dots above and below (·⁚·), and three dots (. . .) between lines of legend. ℞ Wt. 19·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
99	✠ED EL TΛN RE In centre, ✠	ELDΛ⁝· ME FEC·	Dots above and below (·⁝·), and three dots(...) between lines of legend. Æ Wt. 21·3.	
100	✠ED EL IΛ RE „	EFDΛ⁝· ME FEC·	„ Æ Wt. 19·1.	
101	[✠] „ „	ENO DΛS	Dots . . . Æ Wt. 22·2.	Enodas.
102	✠ED EL ʃΛN RE· „	GVNT ERE	In centre, dot. Æ Wt. 21·9.	Guntere.
103	„ „	IVDEL BERD	In centre, dot. Æ Wt. 21·1.	Judelberd.
104	✠ED EL IΛ NV „	„	„ Æ Wt. 20·8.	
105	„ „	IVD ƎƎD	„ Æ Wt. 21·4.	

All these coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan are from the Cuerdale Find.

MEMORIAL COINAGE OF ST. EADMUND.

STRUCK IN EAST ANGLIA.

For the relationship of these coins to the earlier pennies of East Anglia, as well as to the Dano-Norse series of Northumbria, see *Introduction*.

Moneyers.

*** On account of the variations in the spelling of the names and the frequency of blundered inscriptions on the coins of this series, it is almost impossible to determine what are the distinctive moneyers of the "St. Eadmund" coinage, except after a detailed and careful examination of the coins themselves. This list therefore comprises only moneyers represented in the National collection. As the immense majority of the St. Eadmund coins came from the Cuerdale Find, the greater part of which found its way to the British Museum, it is not probable that there are many moneyers of St. Eadmund beside those in the following list.

Many of the names in this series are apparently foreign ones. Some, such as Heming, Sigemund, Quaran (?) seem to be Danish; many more, Adalbert, Albert, Adradus, Beringar, Ergemond, Fredemund, Hlodovicus, Johannes, Milo, Otbert, Rotbert (Robert), Wandefred, Wineger, &c., are Frankish or French. No attempt therefore has been made to preserve the usual old English forms, as has been done in the previous lists.

Abboe [=Abbonel?].
Abbonel.*
Adalbert [Adelbert=Odulbert? = Albert?]
Adiret?
Adradus.
Ædinwine [=Aedwine = Eadwine?].
Aifa.
Ainmer.
Albert [=Adalbert?].
Alus.
Ansier. [=Ansiger].
Ansiger [Ansicar].
Arbronoe [Abbonel?]
Arus.
Asten.
Bado.
Baseic.
Beringar.
Beslin.
Bomecin [or Bosecin].
Chenapa.
Comm?
Cunernet?
Degemund [Dagemund, Deimund, &c.].
Denutæ?
Deinolt.
Deomunhæ?
Dohrneis?
Domundan?
Drome.
Dumeoa, or Dumeda?
Eadred.
Eadwine [Ædwine].
Eadwulf.
Eiondæmun.
Eldecar.
Elismus.
Elofroed?
Eratinof?
Erdnunc?
Ergemond.
Erlefrannio?
Erlefredus?
Ersalt.
Ewram?
Franoundo?
Fredemund.
Gislefred.
Grim.
Gulcreo?
Gundbert.
Haiebert.
Hartmari?
Heming [Hamin].
Hfirudoic?
Hlodovicus.
Hodumrbedo?
Huscam.
Jaord [Jaocd].
Jemsoðr?
Johannes.
Isiemund.
Martinus?
Meuðer.
Milo.
Oandert?

* Abenel occurs as a moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan (878–890).

Odomoner.
Odulbert [=Adalbert?]
Odulf.
Oid?
Onnonea?
Oswulf.
Otbert.
Otibuinro.
Otie.
Quaran?
Rather.
Reart [Rerar].
Remigius.
Risleca [or Sisleca].
Robert.
Sigemund [Sæmond, &c.].
Sisleca? *see* Risleca.
Siðefa?
Snefren.
Sten [Stein].
Stephan.
Tedredo.
Tedwine [Tidwine=Tiduwine].*
Udareno.
Undela.
Usca.
Utfiof?
Walter.
Wandefred.
Waruc.
Wigbold [Widbold, &c.].
Winedulf [Wædulf]
Wineger [Winicer, Winier].
Wulfold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
106	✠SC EADMVND R In centre M	✠SC EADMVND RE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 23·6.	
	[Pl. XVII. 1.]		
107	ICMAƎCᘐ✠ „	ICIAƎ Cᘐ✠ „ Æ Wt. 16·1.	
108	✠ᘐC EADN „	✠ᘐEMDC „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
	[Pl. XVII. 2.]		
109	✠ᘐC EADIIVN „	✠CEANIVIDIE „ Æ Wt. 17·5.	
110	✠ᘐC EADIOI†VNDE In centre, M	✠ABBOE MIIRE‡ „ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·8.	Abboe; perhaps for Abbonel.
111	„ „	✠ABBOE MIIIE „ Æ Wt. 19·3.	
112	„ „	✠ABOE MIIIIE „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
113	✠ᘐC EADIOVNI „	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 18·1.	
114	✠ᘐC IADIOIVIIDE „	✠ABIIOE MIIIE „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
115	✠ᘐC IADMVNC „	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 15·8.	

* The name of a moneyer of Eadweard (*c.* 837–850).
† IOI for M. This form frequently occurs throughout the series.
‡ These final letters are probably a blundered contraction of the word *monetarius*.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
116	✠ꟽC EADIOIVNE In centre, A	✠APBOE ITNIIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Abboe; perhaps for Abbonel.
117	✠SC EADMVND RE In centre A	✠ABBOEIEL MONEA Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·3.	Abbonel.
118	✠ꟽC EADIOVNI „	✠ABONEL MONE „ Æ Wt. 21·3.	
119	✠ꟽC EADIOIVND RE	✠ABBONOE MRAIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	
120	„ „	„ MRAE „ Æ Wt. 22·6.	
121	„ „	„ MRIE „ Æ Wt. 18·4.	
122	✠ꟽC EADIOIVNDE „	„ MRE „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
123	„ „	„ MIE „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
124	„ „	„ ME „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
125	✠ꟽC EADIOIAIII A	„ NME „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
126	✠ꟽC EADIOVII A	✠ABONELLO : A „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	
127	✠ꟽC EA : DHIIE „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·6.	
128	✠EIOAVDNAC „ (Dots) Blundered legend.	✠ABBONOE MNE „ Æ Wt. 20·2.	
129	✠SC EADMVND RE In centre · A ·	✠ADALBERT MONE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XVII. 3.]	Adalbert, or Adelbert. [See also Odulbert.]
130	„ „	„ MOE „ Æ Wt. 19·8.	
131	„ · A ·	„ NE „ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
132	✠ꟽC EAIDMVNE A ∴	✠ADALBERT M „ Æ Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
133	✠ꝏC EADMVN In centre, Ā	✠ADALBERTE Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 17·3.	Adalbert, or Adelbert. [See also Odulbert.]
134	✠ꝏCIANIIDI R „	„ Ar Wt. 23·5.	
		[Pl. XVII. 4.]	
135	✠ꝏCIANIID „	A Ar Wt. 21·5.	
136	✠ꝏCIAIIVIE „	A Ar Wt. 23·2.	
137	✠ꝏC EAIDIVIVI „	✠ADALBER NE Ar Wt. 21·5.	
138	✠ꝏC EAINVM „ (Dot).	„ Ar Wt. 21·5.	
139	✠ꝏC EADNIIDE „	✠ADALAR MO Ar Wt. 21·3.	
140	✠ꝏC EADNIID „ (Three crescents and dot between N I).	„ Ar Wt. 22·0.	
141	✠ꝏC EADMVND R „	✠ADELART MO Ar Wt. 17·4.	
142	✠SC EADMVND REX In centre ·:·Ā·:·	✠ADELBERT MEEEIC Ar Wt. 23·4.	
143	✠SC EADMVND RE ·Ā·	✠ADELBERT ME FEC Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 22·0.	
144	✠SC EADMVND RE „ (Dot).	✠ADELBRT NE EEC Ar Wt. 22·0.	
145	„ „	✠ADELBERT ME EEC Ar Wt. 21·4.	
146	✠SC EADMVND RE·:· ·Ā·	✠ADELBERT ME F Ar Wt. 21·0.	
147	M RE „	✠ADELBERT MEEC Ar Wt. 20·7.	
148	✠ꝏC EADMVND RE „ (Dot).	✠ADELBERA MEECC Ar Wt. 19·9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
149	✠ꝺC EADIIVIID REX P* In centre ·:·Ⱥ·:·	✠ADALBERT NEDAIE† Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 21·1.	Aoalbert [for Adalbert].
150	✠ꝺC EADMVNIE ·Ⱥ·	NIE Cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 21 0.	
151	„ „	„ „ Ꞃ Wt. 21·4.	
152	„ „	NHE „ Ꞃ Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XVII. 5.]	
153	✠SC EADMVND RE „	NE „ Ꞃ Wt. 20·1.	
154	✠SC EADNVND REX ·:·Ⱥ·:·	NI Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 23·3.	
155	✠ꝺC EAIDMVNE Ⱥ ·:·	✠ADALBERTE Cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 21·9.	
156	✠ꝺC EAIDIVIVI Ⱥ	✠ADALBERTI „ Ꞃ Wt. 19·8.	
157	„ „	✠ADALBERTII „ Ꞃ Wt. 18·3.	
158	✠ꝺC IAVIIDI R „	✠ADALƀER M „ Ꞃ Wt. 19·0.	
159	✠ꝺC EADMVNIE ·Ⱥ·	✠AOLBRT NIIME „ Ꞃ Wt. 19·9.	
160	✠ꝺC EADVIIDE Ⱥ	✠ADALBIERT „ Ꞃ Wt. 20·3.	
161	✠ꝺC EAIDIIVIII Ⱥ ·:·	✠ADALBIERTE „ Ꞃ Wt. 19·2.	
162	✠ꝺC EADVIIDE (Dots). Ⱥ	✠ADALBIERA‡ „ Ꞃ Wt. 22·4.	
163	„ „	✠AOLBIERAI „ Ꞃ Wt. 19·9.	
164	✠ꝺC EADMVV „	✠AOƀER M „ Ꞃ Wt. 21·0.	
165	✠ꝺC EADMVN RE ·Ⱥ·	✠AOLBRA NIIME „ Ꞃ Wt. 20·1.	

* The P seems to be derived from a form of REX IMP, of which some traces are found in other legends, and which is imitated from the Carlovingian coinage.
† It is impossible to say what these letters were designed to represent. ‡ A for T.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
166	✠ꟽC EADMVNIE ·A·	✠AOLBRT NIME Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 20·5.	Aoalbert [for Adalbert].
167	✠ꟽC CADMVN R „	✠AOLBRA IIIME „ Ar Wt. 20·5.	
168	„ „	✠AOLBR IIII ME „ Ar Wt. 19·8.	
169	✠ꟽC CADIVIVN ·Ȧ·	✠AOLBRA IIIIYII „ Ar Wt. 21·0.	
170	„ „	„ IIIIVI „ Ar Wt. 22·5.	
171	✠ꟽO CADIVII R „	„ „ Ar Wt. 19·0.	
172	✠ꟽC IAIIVIE A	✠AOABERTI „ Ar Wt. 20·5.	
173	✠ꟽC CADMVN R ·A·	✠AOLERIIII IYIE „ Ar Wt. 20·8.	
174	✠ꟽC CADIVIVII R „	✠AOLERIII IYIE „ Ar Wt. 21·8.	
175	ƎЯ VNΒAƆ ϴꟽ✠ A	✠AOLRRT NIIE „ Ar Wt. 19·0.	
176	✠ꟽC CADIVIVN ⁘ R ⁘ (Dots in legend). A	✠AOIRAIII IVI ⁘I⁘ (Dots in leg.) „ Ar Wt. 21·0.	
177	✠ꟽC IADIʘIVNDE A	✠ADIITE MIIIE Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 19·7.	Adiret [for Adalbert?]
178	✠SC EADᗡVND R „	✠ᗡIRET MOIIETA „ Ar Wt. 21.	
179	✠SC EADMVND RE[X] In centre A	✠ADRADVS ME FECIT Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 23·4.	Adradus.

[Pl. XVII. 6.]

180	✠SC EADИVИD REX IP ⁘A⁘	✠ADRADUS VVONE „ Ar Wt. 22·8.	
181	✠ƧC EADMVND RIE „	✠ADRADVƧ VVʘИE „ Ar Wt. 23·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
182	✠SC EADMVND REX (Dots in legend). ·:Ѫ:·	✠ADRADVS VVONEL Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·9.	Adradus.
	[Pl. XVII. 7.]		
183	„ RE Ѫ	VVONEL „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
184	✠SC EADMVND PC „	„ VVONE „ ℞ Wt. 22·7.	
185	✠SC EADMVND RE (Dot in legend). ·Ѫ·	„ VVONE „ ℞ Wt. 22·2.	
186	✠SCE CADMVIID RE ·:Ѫ:·	„ „ „ ℞ Wt. 22·8.	
187	✠SC EADMHD PE :Ѫ:·	✠ADRADVS VVOH „ ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
188	✠SC EADMVND PC Ѫ	„ VVOE „ ℞ Wt. 21·4.	
189	✠SC EADMVND RE·:· ·:Ѫ:·	„ VONET „ ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
190	✠SC EADMVNDI RE ·:Ѫ:·	✠ADRADVꝏ MONE „ ℞ Wt. 18·8.	
191	„ „	MOT „ ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
192	✠SC EADMVMD RC ·:Ѫ:·	✠ADRADVS VVONE „ ℞ Wt. 17·5.	
193	✠SC EADMVMD RC ·:Ѫ:·	✠ADRAVS VVONE „ ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
194	✠SC EADVND RE Ѫ	✠ADRADꝏ VONEL „ ℞ Wt. 21·3.	
195	✠ꝏC EADMVN RI ✠Ѫ✠	✠ADRADVꝏ VVOI „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
196	✠SSE EADWVN Ѫ	„ S VVONE „ ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
197	✠ꝏC EADNIIDE „	„ S VVOI „ ℞ Wt. 20·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
198	✠ꝏC IDIꝊIVMDE ⩓	ΛDRΛDVS VVꝊNE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·2.	Adradus.
199	✠SC EΛIMVND REDX ∴⩓∴	✠ΛDRΛDVS MOTH „ Æ Wt. 20·9.	
200	✠ꝏC EΛINVMD RE ⩓	„ ꝏ VVOI „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
201	C R „	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
202	✠ꝏC EΛINVMD „	„ S MO „ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
203	VID „	„ „ Æ Wt. 18·7.	
204	✠ꝏC EΛINVMD RE„	„ ꝏ VVONE„ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
205	EΛINVMD „	„ VVOI „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
206	„ „	„ VVO „ Æ Wt. 18·6.	
207	„ „	„ VV „ Æ Wt. 19·3.	
208	✠ꝏC CIΛNMD R „	✠ΛDRΛDVꝏ ΛΛO „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
209	„ „	„ VVOI „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
210	„ „	✠ΛDRΛVꝏ VVOI „ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
211	„ „	„ VVOIE „ Æ Wt. 20·9.	
212	„ „	„ VVOE „ Æ Wt. 20·2.	
213	E „	✠ΛRΛDVꝏ VVOI „ Æ Wt. 19·1.	
214	„ „	✠ΛDRVꝏ VVOIE „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
215	✠ꝏC EΛINM R „	✠ΛDRΛDVꝏ VVOII „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
216	✠SC IΛИIID RE „	✠ΛDΛR NONET „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
217	✠ꟽC EADИVND R ⩓	✠ᗅDVꟽ VOИREꓕ Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 23·7.	Adradus.
218	✠ꟽC ꓕADIVIVИ ⩓	✠ᗅEDIИVIVN (Dot in И). Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·2.	Ædwine.
219	ꓕIИVIIꓷᗅI : Ɔꟽ✠ In centre, ⩓	✠✠·ᗅIƎᗅIOIƎƎꓷ* Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 22·0.	Aifa?
220	„ „	✠✠⁚ ᗅIꟻTIOFIꓷIV „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·1.	
221	✠ J.CE ЄᗅDVIND RE In centre, ⩓	✠ᗅIEMNƐT MON ⩓† Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·9.	Ainmer.
222	✠ƧC EᗅDMVИD RE „	·⁚ᗅIИMER MOИꓕT „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·7.	
223	✠ꟽC CᗅꓕIMVN R „	✠[ꓕ?]ᗅIROEDRVME Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·6.	Uncertain.
224	✠ꟽC ECᗅDMVHDE „	✠ᗅIIꟽNREIOIITRᗅ „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·4.	Uncertain.
225	✠ꟽC EᗅDMVNIE ·⩓·	✠ᗅLBRT NIIᗅOE Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	Albert.
226	✠EC IIᗅO⁻ꓷᗅ ⩓	✠ᗅLVꟽ VVOEE Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·8.	Alus.
227	SƧE ЄᗅDMVND REX In centre, ⩓	✠ᗅNSIGER MONETᗅ Small cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 22·0.	Ansiger, or Ansicar.
228	✠ꟽC EᗅDMVND R „	✠ᗅNꟽIꓷᗅR IOI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·2.	
229	✠ꟽC ꓕᗅDMVIIꓕ „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	
230	✠ꟽC IᗅDMVNT „	✠ᗅИꟻIꓷᗅR OIYI „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·7.	

* For AIFA ME FECIT?

† For ᗅINMER MONET?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
231	✠ꝏC IΛDMVNIE Ā	✠ΛNΓIDΛR IOIVI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	Ansigar, or Ansicar.
232	✠ꝏC IΛDMVNE „	И „ „ ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
233	„ Ȧ	✠ΛNꝏIDΛR IOI „ ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
234	„ Ȧ	„ „ ℞ Wt. 20·1.	
235	„ ·Ā·	✠ΛИꝏIDΛR IOI „ ℞ Wt. 17·8.	
236	✠ꝏC EΛINVM Ā	✠ΛNꝏIDΛR IOI „ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
237	„ „	„ IO „ ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
238	„ „	„ OI „ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
239	✠ꝏC ƐΛINVII „	„ O „ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
240	✠ꝏC EΛNVMI „	„ IOI „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
241	✠ꝏD ↄΛD✠ƎII ·Λ·	„ „ „ ℞ Wt. 22·5.	
242	✠ꝏC IΛDMVHE Ȧ	✠ΛNIIDΛR IOIV „ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
243	✠SↄE ЄΛDMVND REX Ā	✠ΛИꝏIER MOИETAI Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·4.	Ansier for Ansiger?
244	✠SC EΛDMVND RƆ„ (Dot).	✠ΛNSIER NONETAI „ ℞ Wt. 21·9.	
245	✠ꝏↄE ЄΛDMVNDE R ∴ Ā ∴	✠ΛNSIER HONTΛ Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
246	✠ꝏCE CΛDMVHDE Ā	„ „ ℞ Wt. 21·3.	
247	✠SCE CΛDMVNDE ·Ā	„ „ ℞ Wt. 22·1.	
248	ꝏ H Ā	✠ΛHꝏIER MOИET „ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
249	✠ꝏCE CADMVHDE	✠ANꝏIER MONEI Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·5.	Ansier for Ansiger?
250	„ „	✠ANꝏIER HOII Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 23·1.	
251	✠ꝏC EADHVND+E	„ „ ℞ Wt. 22·4.	
252	✠ꝏCE CADMVHI	✠ANꝏIER MOIE „ ℞ Wt. 22·9.	
253	„ „	„ MOE „ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
254	„ „	„ HOII „ ℞ Wt. 21·6.	
255	✠ꝏC EADMVHI	„ „ „ ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
256	✠ꝏC EAIM MI (Dots).	✠ANSCR.EDM „ (Dots). ℞ Wt. 20·4.	
257	✠ꝎC CADIVMN	✠AOEDINVIVN Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Aoedwine [for Ædwine?]
258	✠SC EADIOIVN RE	✠ARBRONOE NAE Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·8.	Arbronoe? [Possibly for Abbonel, q.v.]
259	✠ꝏC EADINVND RE	✠ARVꝏ VVOEIC Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 23·3.	Arus.
260	✠ꝏC EAINMD R „	„ „ „ ℞ Wt. 22·3.	
261	„ „	„ VVOEIIC „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
262	✠ꝏC EAINVMD „	„ VVOEIC „ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
263	„ „	„ VVOEIIC „ ℞ Wt. 18·7.	
264	✠ꝏC EAINM R „	„ VVOEIC „ ℞ Wt. 14·4.	
265	„ „	„ VVOIIC „ ℞ Wt. 15·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	✠ꟽC EADIVIIR ·A·	✠ARVꟽ VVOEIIC Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·3.	Arus.
267	✠SC EAIDMVNDE A	✠ASTEN MONET Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Asten.
268	✠ꟽC CADIVII R ·A·	✠BADO AAIIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Bado.
269	✠ꟽC CADIVIVN R A	„ AANE „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
270	✠ꟽC EA DMVI „ (Between A and D figure meant for front face).	„ AAIIE „ (Four dots after D.) Æ Wt. 20·8.	
271	„ „ (Same figure between A and D).	„ AIIEN „ (Four dots after D.) Æ Wt. 18·2.	
272	✠ꟽC EADNV „ (Nothing between letters).	„ ANEII „ (Three dots after D.) Æ Wt. 22·0.	
273	✠SC EADMVHD RE[X] A	✠BASCIC ME FECIT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·7.	Bascic.
274	✠ꟽC EADNVN „	✠BERIHCARI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Beringar[ius].
275	✠ꟽC EIIИVИ „	✠BERIИICARI „ Æ Wt. 22·1.	
276	✠ꟽC IADMVHE ·A·	✠BERIHICARI „ Æ Wt. 18·2.	
277	✠HꟽRCAIIVIIF A (Dots).	„ „ Æ Wt. 16·8.	
278	✠SC EADMVИD RE ·A·	✠BCSLIN MINET Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	Beslin.
279	✠SC EADИVND RE A (Dot). ·A·	✠BESLIN MNET „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
280	✠ꟽC E✠DNV RE A	✠BESLOIИ MИDA „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
281	✠ꝺC EADIIVIID REX P ·:·A·:·	✠BOMECN MONA Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·9.	Bomecin, or Bosecin.
282	„ I	„ „ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
283	„ „	„ MONI „ ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
284	✠ꝺC EADИIID RE P „	„ MONA „ ℞ Wt. 21·8. [Pl. XVII. 8.]	
285	„ „	„ I „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
286	✠ꝺꝺ EADMVN RI ·:·A·:·	„ MON „ ℞ Wt. 20·6.	
287	✠ꝺC EADMVN R·:· A	„ MONA „ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	
288	✠ꝺC EADИIID RE ·:·A·:·	✠BOIVIICN IVION „ ℞ Wt. 18·1. [Pl. XVII. 9.]	
289	✠Sꝺ EADMVND REX NP „	✠BOʃECIN MONETA INR Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XVII. 10.]	
290	✠ꝺC EADIIVND REX IP „	✠BOSECIИ MOИETA „ ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
291	„ „	✠BOSECIN MONA „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
292	✠ꝺC EADIIVIID REX P „	„ „ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
293	„ VND IP „	✠BOSECIN MONTA „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
294	„ VIID P „	✠BOꝺECIN MONRA „ ℞ Wt. 23·5.	
295	✠SꝺE EADMVND RE P „	✠BOSECIN MONETA „ ℞ Wt. 22·6.	
296	✠SC EADMVND REX „	✠BOʃECIN MOINTT Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
297	✠SC EADMVND REX	✠BOSECIN MOINA Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·2.	Bomecin, or Bosecin.
298	✠ꟽE CADMVND RC „	✠ƀOꟽECIN MOИE „ Æ Wt. 16·6.	
299	✠ꟽC EADHVND RE	✠BOSECIN MONETA „ Æ Wt. 21·7.	
300	✠SC EADMVND RI „	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
301	✠ꟽC EADИIID RE	✠BOSECIM MO „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
302	„	✠BOꟽECIN MO „ Æ Wt. 17·4.	
303	✠SC EADMVND R	✠CHENAPA MOИE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·3.	Chenapa.
304	✠Sꟾ EADNVND RE„	„ ME FECIT „ Æ Wt. 25·9.	
305	„ „	„ MOИET„ Æ Wt. 24·5.	
306	„ „	„ MOИE „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
307	✠SC EADNVND RE	„ „ „ Æ Wt. 18·0.	
308	✠SC EADMVN RE	„ MON „ Æ Wt. 21·4.	
309	✠ꟽꟾ EADNVD RE „	„ MONE Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·5.	
310	✠ꟽC EAIИVMD	„ MONE „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
311	✠ꟽC EAIDI	✠COИИ IOI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·0.	Comm?
	[Pl. XVII. 11.]		
312	✠ꟽC EADMVNI (Dots).	✠CVNRNET IVIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Cunernet?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
313	✠IC EADMVIDI ⩓	✠CVNRIIETE Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	Cunernet?
314	✠IC EADMVDE ⩓	✠CIAIIIMIV IIOE Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 17·3.	Uncertain.
315	✠ꝏCC ACIIMN ⩓	✠CIVAICIVRH „ ℞ Wt. 15·4.	Uncertain.
316	✠ꝏC IAMIID R „	✠CIAIICICCV „ ℞ Wt. 17·6.	Uncertain.
317	✠ꝏC EADNVI ⩓ Four annulets around.	✠CDBVINI ·∴⩓ Cross pattée, with annulets in angles. ℞ Wt. 20·2.	Uncertain.
318	✠SCE EADMVMDE REX IMR In centre, ∴⩓∴	✠DEGEMVND MONETA Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
	[Pl. XVII. 12.]		
319	✠SCE EADMVND RE ·∴M·∴	„ ℞ Wt. 20·1.	
320	✠ꝏC EDI✠IVM RE ⩓	✠DEGEMVND MOIETA „ ℞ Wt. 21·4.	
321	✠SCE EADMVMDE REX IMR ∴M∴	✠DAGEMOND MONET ℞ Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XVII. 13.]	
322	✠SCE EADMVND RE ·∴⩓·∴	✠DAGEMONE MONETA „ ℞ Wt. 20·9.	
323	„ „	✠DAGEMOND MONET „ ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
324	✠SC EADMVND RE ⩓	✠DAGEMOND MONET „ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
325	✠ꝏCE EADMVND RE ·∴M·∴	✠DAGEMO NOMEIT „ ℞ Wt. 19·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
326	✠SEE EADMAIR R M	✠DAGEMOND OT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
327	✠SCE CADNVMD RE M·	✠DACENOND MET Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·6.	
328	✠SCE EADMVNDE✠NR ·.M.·	✠DAIEMOND MOTA „ Æ Wt. 21·4.	
329	✠SEE EADMVNDE NR M	✠DAIEMND MTA Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·5.	
330	✠SCE EADIIVND RE P ·.M.·	✠DAIEMOND MOA„ Æ Wt. 22·3.	
331	✠SEE EADMVND RE „	✠DAIEMOND MOIETA „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	
332	„ „	A „ MOTA „ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
333	S „ „	✠DAIEMOIID MOI Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·1.	
334	✠SEE EADMVND R „	N Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·2.	
335	✠SCE EADMVNDEXR ·.M.·	✠DAIEMOND MOTA „ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
336	✠SEE EADMVNDE R „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·9.	
337	„ „	✠DAIEMOND MOA„ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
338	„ „	„ OA„ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
339	✠SEE EADMVNDE ·.M.·	„ MOI „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
340	„ „	„ NO „ Æ Wt. 22·4.	
341	✠SEE EADMVND RE „	✠DAIE MOIET MONA „ Æ Wt. 21·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
342	✠ꟽCE ЄᴧDMVND R ·∴Ѫ∴·	✠DᴧIEMOИT MONᴧ Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
343	✠ꟽC EᴧDIHVND RE Ѫ	✠DᴧIEMOND ИOI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·6.	
344	✠ꟽC EᴧDIHVNE „	ᴧ ИOIᴧ „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
345	✠ꟽꟾ EᴧDMVN RI ·∴Ѫ∴·	„ MO „ ℞ Wt. 21·1.	
346	✠ꟽꟾ EᴧDMVRNE ·∴Ѫ∴·	„ NOI „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
347	„ ·∴Ѫ∴·	„ ИOIᴧ „ ℞ Wt. 20·9.	
348	✠ꟽC EᴧINVMD Ѫ	✠DᴧIEMOND NO „ ℞ Wt. 21·3.	
349	✠ꟽC EᴧINVM „	✠DᴧIEMOND MO „ ℞ Wt. 20·0	

[Pl. XVII. 14.]

350	✠ꟽC EᴧDIIVIID REX I ·∴Ѫ∴·	✠DᴧEMOND MOTI „ ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
351	✠ꟽꟾ EᴧDMVN RI ✠Ѫ✠	„ „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
352	✠ꟽC EᴧDMVN RI „	„ MOT „ ℞ Wt. 22·1.	
353	✠ꟽꟾ „ „	„ MTI „ ℞ Wt. 23·8	
354	„ „ „	„ MI „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
355	✠ꟾCE ЄNVИDE REX ИR Ѫ	✠DᴧЄИOИE ИOИETᴧ Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·7.	
356	✠ꟾꟾE ЄᴧDMVND RE ·∴Ѫ∴·	✠DEIMVИD MOИEᴧ „ ℞ Wt. 21·4.	
357	✠ꟾC EᴧDMVND REX „	„ MONEᴧ ℞ Wt. 22·6.	
358	✠ꟾꟾ EᴧDMVND RE Cross pattée.	✠DEIMVND MONETᴧ ·∴Ѫ∴· ℞ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
359	✠SC EADNVND REX ·:Ā:·	✠DEINVND NONE Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 23·1.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
360	✠ꝺC IADMVNT Ā	✠DAGIEMVND ME F Ar Wt. 23·2.	
361	✠ꝺƀE EADMVL „	✠DEGEIIVND II Small cross pattée. Ar Wt. 22·8.	
	The ten following coins are of more barbarous work.		
362	✠J,CE EADVIND RE „	✠DAIEMOIƎT MONƷ Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 19·0.	
363	✠ƧC EADMVND REΓ „	✠DAIENOND MONTA „ Ar Wt. 18·4.	
364	✠ꝺC EADIIIVIIHC „	✠DAIEMOIIT MOIIA Small cross pattée. Ar Wt. 18·3.	
365	✠SCE CVNRDAI Ā	✠DAIE⋈OИD VNE Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVII. 15.]	
366	✠ƧC EADIVIVND RIƧ Ā	✠DAIEMVND MONE Cross pattée. (In 3rd and 4th quarter pyramid of dots ·:·) Ar Wt. 16·5.	
367	A „	„ MOИE „ (No dots). Ar Wt. 18·6.	
368	„ „	✠DAIEMVND NOИE Small cross pattée with dot in each angle. Ar Wt. 20·0.	
369	✠SC EDAIIOIVMDIE „	✠DAIENOMDVI MOI Cross pattée. Ar Wt. 20·8.	
370	✠OC EARMVNE ·:Ā:·	✠DAIENOMED NOT„ Ar Wt. 21·2.	
371	✠DAIENVOMEDINC :·Ā·:	✠DAIENOMEÐ NOT„ Ar Wt. 21·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
372	✠SC EMVИHVT	✠DVMNVIÆ ROT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	Dagmund?
373	✠SC EADMVD RE	✠DEINOLT ME FEC Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·0.	Deinolt.
374	✠ꝺC E✠DNV RE	✠DEHVTÆ NOAE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·3.	Denutae?
375	✠ꝺC NDVMOINE „	✠DFOIVIHVИHAE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·2.	Deomunhae?
376	✠ꝺC EADNVDE	✠DOHRИIEIꝺF Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	Dohrneis?
377	✠ꝺC ИVNVET	✠DИOVIVIDAII Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Domundan?
378	✠ꝺE EADIVINVDE	✠DROIVIE VIONET Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 23·5.	Drome.
379	✠EꝺVIVIRAИ	✠DVIVIEOA ИOI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·8.	Dumeoa or Dumeda?
380	✠ꝺꝺ EADMVИDI RE	✠EADRET MONETA Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 15 5.	Eadred.
381	✠SC EADMVND RE[X] „	EDVVIИVS ⋈E FC✠T Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·9.	Eadwine.
382	✠ꝺꝺ EADMVNDI RE „	✠EDVLFVS ME FECIT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	Eadwulf[us].
383	NC EANDMVN R	✠EIONDAEMVN IVI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·0.	Eiondaemun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
384	✠ꝏC EᴧDI (Dots). A	✠ELƆECᴧR Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 17·7.	Eldecar.
385	✠ꝏC EᴧDIIVNE ,,	✠ELIꝏMVꝏ. ΛΛO Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·5.	Elismus.
386	✠ꝏC LᴧMVИI A Crescent after A in legend, and over larger A	✠ELOFROED RИ* Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·3.	Elofroed?
387	✠ꝏC LᴧMVИI ,, Crescents as last.	✠ERᴧTINOFINO* Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	Eratinof?
388	✠ꝏC EᴧIИVMD A	✠ERDNVƆИE YI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·8.	Erdnunc?
389	✠ƎCᴧDMVMD RIE (Dots). A	✠ƎRDNVFIIEVSII ,, (Dots in legend). Ꞧ Wt. 19·0.	
390	✠ꝏC EᴧDMVMIIOI ∴A∴	ƎRDNVƆIIEVO ,, (Dots in legend). Ꞧ Wt. 21·3.	
391	✠NSE ЄᴧDMVND RE A	✠ERGEMOND MONEᴧ Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	Ergemond.
392	,, ,,	,, Iᴧ ,, Ꞧ Wt. 20·7.	
393	✠ꝏC EᴧDNVHD RE (Dots). A	✠ERLEFRANNIO: Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 22·3.	Erlefrannio?
394	✠ꝏC EᴧDNVHE ,, (Dots).	ERLEFᴧNOI (Dots). ,, Ꞧ Wt. 18·8.	
395	✠ꝏC EᴧDNVHƆ· A (Dots).	✠ERLEFIUEDVꝏ (Dots). Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·6.	Erlefredus?

* As the obverses of these two pieces are from the same die, one is tempted to think that the reverses must likewise really both have been made by the same moneyer, unlike as they are.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
396	✠SC EADNVNE RF	✠ERSALT MONI Small cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	Ersalt.
397	✠EDREVIDAV (Dots).	✠ERωALT MOM „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·9.	
398	✠EDRENIDANAC	„ MON (Dot over M). Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 17·5.	
399	✠ƆDREHIDANAC	✠ERωALT MON „ (·· over M). (Dots in 3rd and 4th qu. of cross). Ꞧ Wt. 14·5.	
400	✠CDRENIDANC	✠CRωAL‾ MOII „ (Dots). Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 16·0.	
401	✠CDREVIDAAC	NOM–ИAωRƆ✠ „ (Dot). Ꞧ Wt. 21·2.	
402	✠CDRENIDANAC	✠CRωAL–MON „ (Dot in leg. and over M) Ꞧ Wt. 15·7.	
403	✠[ω]C EADMVN R	✠ESTALE MONEI „ Ꞧ Wt. 24·0.	
404	✠ωVC CRDИ III	✠EVVRAM HO (Dot). Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·6.	Ewram?
405	✠ωC CADIIVIET „	✠EVR MOBIADT „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·7.	
406	✠EIωINᚹVDCI	✠FRANOVИDO Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	Franoundo?
407	✠S€ EADHVND REX	✠FREDEMVN MO Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·0.	Fredemund
408	✠SC EADMVИD R	✠FREDEMVND NO „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·3.	
409	✠SC EADMVNDI RE	✠FREDEMVN MOT „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
410	IVI ᗡИИDᴧЄ ECω ⩓	✠CREDIIVR IVO Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 17·3.	Fredemund.
411	✠ωC EᴧDIИVNIE ⩓ Below ◡.	✠GIωLEFREDO Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·3.	Gislefred.
	[Pl. XVII. 16.]		
412	✠ωC EᴧDIИVI ⩓	„ „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
413	✠ωC EᴧDIИVNIE ⩓ Below, ◡	✠GIωLEFREDOᴧ „ ℞ Wt. 21·7.	
414	✠ωC EᴧDMVN ⩓	✠GISLER ·:· ᴧᴧ „ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
415	✠ωC EᴧDII „	✠GIωNELR „ ℞ Wt. 23·0.	
416	✠SC EᴧDHVHD RE·:· ·⩓·	✠GRIN MO ME FECIT (Point in legend). Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·8.	Grim.
417	„ „	✠GRIMO ME FECIT Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·8.	
418	„ „	✠GRIME FECIT MO Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
419	✠SC EᴧDMVND RE·:· „	✠GRIMO MONETᴧ Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
420	✠SD EᴧDMVD RE ·:·⩓·:·	✠GRIMO ME FECIT Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
421	✠ωC EᴧDN ⩓	✠GVLCREO Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·6.	Gulcreo?
422	✠SЄ EᴧDMVD REX ⩓	✠GVNDBERT MON Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·8.	Gundbert.
423	„ „	„ MOИE „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
424	✠SЄ EADMVND REX ∴Ѧ∴	✠hAIEBERT MOA Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·4.	Haiebert.
425	✠SC EADMVN RE Ѧ	,, ,, Ꞧ Wt. 19·2.	
426	SCE CADMVIID ∴Ѧ∴	✠HAMIN ⋈OИE Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 22·2.	Hamin. [=Heming?]
427	✠ꝏ EAIDMVHDE Ѧ	✠HARTAAARI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	Hartmari.
428	✠ꝏŒ EADITIVIIRI Ѧ	✠IIEHИCX REX E* Ꞧ Wt. 21·8. Cross pattée.	Heming.
	[Pl. XVII. 17.]		
429	✠ꝏCC CAD+IVIRI ,,	,, ,, Ꞧ Wt. 22·5.	
430	✠ꝏC EANIVID Ѧ	✠HFIRVDOIC Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 17·4.	Hfirudoic?
431	✠ꝏC CAIDИ RE Ѧ	✠HLVDOVIDVN Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·0.	Hludovicus.
	[Pl. XVIII. 1.]		
432	✠ꝏC EANIVID ,,	,, ,, Ꞧ Wt. 16·8.	
433	✠ꝏC CADIVI I Ѧ (Dots).	✠HNECT DCO Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 17·0.	Uncertain.
434	,, ,,	,, ,, Ꞧ Wt. 16·5.	

* The reverse of No. 428 has been thought by some numismatists to give the name of an unknown king, possibly a Dane. It would in this sense be read Heming rex E. The name Hemming occurs more than once among the Danish leaders on the Continent at a somewhat earlier and again at a somewhat later date than this (Langebek, *Scr. Rer. Dan.* i. p. 496; Pertz, *Scr. Ger.* i. 198, 200, 355, 361; Sym. Dun. *H. R.* a. 1009). The coins 428–9 are however too much blundered to allow us to draw any conclusions from their legends, and it is probable that the REX on the *reverse* has simply been transposed from the obverse. The final letters of the *obverse* are some blundered form of the word "monetarius."

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
435	✠EƧDᴧIЄᚹRVIE	ᴧ	✠HODVᚹRBEDO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·0.	Hodumrbedo?
436	✠ꟽC IᴧIIVIE	Ⱥ	✠HVꟽCᴧM MO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	Huscam?
437	✠SC IᴧИIID RE	„	✠HVSCM· MO (Dot). Æ Wt. 23·6.	
438	✠SƧE EᴧDMVND	Ⱥ	✠IᴧOᴇDᚹᴇDTIE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·0.	Jaocd, or Jaord?
439	✠ꟽIECᴇᴧDIII	ᴧ	„ „ Æ Wt. 18·7.	
440	✠ꟽC CᴧᴇIMVII RI	Ⱥ	✠IIᴧOᴦD MET MEI Æ Wt. 18·5.	
441	✠ꟽDᴇᴧDMVИᴇ	Ä	✠IᴧOFD ᴦIᴇTIIᴇ „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
442	✠HꟽRCᴧIIVIIᴇ· (Dots).	Ⱥ	✠IᴧOᴇD IIᴇT ME „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
443	„ (No dots).	∴Ⱥ∴	✠IᴧORD I·IᴇT ME Æ Wt. 21·0.	
444	✠ꟽC ᴧDHVND IIE (Dots).	Ⱥ	✠IEMꟽODHR DOT Æ Wt. 20·8.	Jemsoðr?
445	✠ꟽC EᴧINVMD	Ⱥ	✠IONᴧNNEM Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·0.	Johannes.

[Pl. XVIII. 2.]

446	✠ꟽC EᴧINVM	„	✠IOHᴧNNEM I „ (Dots). Æ Wt. 16·5.	
447	✠ꟽC EᴧDIOIVИᴇT	ᴧ	✠IꟽIƎMVИCRIOT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·3.	Isiemund.
448	✠ꟽC ᴇᴧDIIVN	Ⱥ	✠IꟽTPNᴧDDIꟽO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
449	✠ꝺC CAEIVIVN R	✠LAIROEDBV ME Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·4.	Uncertain.
			Martinus? *see* S. Martin, p. 135.
450	✠ƎC ΛDMVMD RIE (Dot).	✠MEVÐƎЯ ƎH Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 23·0.	Meuðer.
451	ƎIЯ ꝺMVMꝺΛI✠ „	MEVÐNЯ ƎIVI „ (Dot). ℞ Wt. 23·0.	
452	✠ꝺC EΛDIOIVИET	✠MREVCИDT IOT „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
			Milo, *see* Oandert.
453	✠SE EΛDMVMDE	✠NRNIVΛDNVS NE Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·2.	Uncertain.
454	✠SꝺE EΛDMVD RX	✠OΛИDDERT ME Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·5.	Oandert?
455	EΛDMΛD „	„ „ ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
456	✠MILO ME ECTS „	N ME „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
457	✠SC EΛDMVND RI	✠ODOMER LΛEX Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·4.	Odomoner.
458	„ „	✠ODOMONER LIΛX „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
459	„	„ „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
460	✠ꝺC EΛDINVNE	✠OÐVLBERT MOI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 17·5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)

[Pl. XVIII. 3.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
461	✠ꝵC EADMVN R·· A	✠ODVLBER MON Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)
462	R „	MOIT „ R Wt. 21·0.	
463	✠ꝵC CAEIMVИ R „	✠ODVLBER MOIIR „ R Wt. 21·0.	
464	✠ꝵC EADVVN R „	✠ODVLBNR IVIO „ R Wt. 18·6.	
465	✠ꝵC EADIVN R „	„ MOI „ R Wt. 21·0.	
466	✠ꝵC EADMVN R „	✠ODVLBE IVIRE „ R Wt. 19·5.	
467	„ „	„ ·:·IVIRO „ R Wt. 20·0.	
468	„ „	„ IVIROI „ R Wt. 19·5.	
469	+ꝵC EADIIVIhD REX I ·:·A·:·	✠OƆVLBEROI „ (Dot). R Wt. 19·2.	
470	✠VVIEDVLE ИOIET A	✠ODVLBNR MON „ R Wt. 20·0.	
471	SꝺE EADMVND RE A	✠ODVLF ME FECIT Small cross pattée. R Wt. 23·0.	Odulf.
	[Pl. XVIII. 4.]		
472	✠SꝺE EADMVNDE „	✠ODVLFVS ME F „ R Wt. 21·5.	
473	✠SC EADIOIVIIDI A	✠OID MOИEAIIAI Cross pattée. R Wt. 22·0.	Oid?
474	✠ꝺC EAIDMVIꝺ .A.	✠OHEONEA IIAE Cross pattée. R Wt. 18·5.	Onnonea?
475	✠ꝵC EADMVN III ·:·A·:·	✠OИIИONAE II „ R Wt. 22·0.	
476	✠C EADVNV [REX] A	[✠]OIINONEA NAI „ R Wt. 22·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
477	✠SC EADMVND RE (Dots in legend).	✠OIIIIONEA IEII Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Onnonea?
478	„ „	„ IIAIX „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
479	„ „ „	„ IIAI „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
480	„ „ (No dots in legend).	„ IIAX „ Æ Wt. 19·8.	
481	✠SCE EADMVND RE	„ IIA✠ „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	
482	✠SC EAIDMVND RE (Dot).	✠OIINONEA IIAI „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
483	✠SC EADMVND RI	✠OIIIIOVENIA✠ „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
484	✠ωC EADMVNI	✠OIIHONAIIA IRI „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
485	✠ωC EADIVIVNI „ (Dots).	✠ONHONA IIAII „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
486	✠ωC EADMVNI „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
487	„ „	IIA „ Æ Wt. 19·5.	
488	„ IVIVII	„ IIAI „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
489	✠HωRCAIIVIIC „ (Dots).	✠OVVOVA IIAT „ Æ Wt. 17·0.	
490	✠SCLAMVVI	✠OVIIOVIA IRI „ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
491	·:·SC EADMVVD REX	OZVVLF MOVETA Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Oswulf.
492	✠ωC EAIDIVIVND (Dots).	✠OTBERT IVIO (Dots ·:· after R and IVI). Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·4.	Otbert.

[Pl. XVII. 5.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
493	ꝺC EᴧIDMVND	✠OTBERVMDTO Cross pattée. Ꝛ Wt. 19·0.	Otbert.
494	ꝺC EᴧIDMIVN „	✠OTBERT IVI „ (Dots R ·.·) Ꝛ Wt. 23·7.	
495	ИIOЯIIᴧƎCꝺ✠ „	OᗡVITЯ⅁BTO✠ „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 18·5.	
496	✠ꝺC EᴧIDIVIVND „ (Dot).	✠OTDR MONI „ Ꝛ Wt. 18·7.	
497	✠ꝺC EᴧDMVD RC	✠OTIBVIИRO ME Cross pattée. Ꝛ Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	Otibuinro.
498	✠ꝺC EᴧDIOIVNE	✠O⊤IBVINIO ME „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XVIII. 7.]	
499	✠ꝺC EᴧDMVMD R „	„ „ Ꝛ Wt. 23·2.	
500	„ „	✠O⊤IIBVIINO ME „ Ꝛ Wt. 22·3.	
501	ꝺC EᴧDMVD RE „	✠O⊤IBVIHEV IIE „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 20·6.	
502	✠ꝺC EᴧDIOIVNE „	✠O⊤IBINIO ME „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 21·0.	
503	✠ꝺC EᴧDMVD RC „	✠O⊤IBVINIO ME „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 23·6.	
504	✠ꝺC EᴧIDMVIↃ ·A·	„ „ (Dots). Ꝛ Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XVIII. 8.]	
505	„ „	„ ME „ (Dot). Ꝛ Wt. 20·0.	
506	✠SD ᴧDNVD RIIE	„ ME „ (Dot). Small cross pattée. Ꝛ Wt. 22·0.	
507	✠ꝺC EᴧDMVD REI „	✠O⊤IBVIИIO MIE Cross pattée. Ꝛ Wt. 18·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
508	⊏ᗡᗡVIVIᗡ∧ ∃ᗡ⊀✠ ∧	✠O⁻IBVIИO M⊐ (Dots ∴ after I). Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·5.	Otibuinro.
509	✠ꟽC E∧ ·∴· ✠DOM¬⊏ ,,	✠O⁻BU∧NIOI: M⋿ ,, ℞ Wt. 24·0.	
510	✠ꟽC ∧VO∃VᗡI ,,	✠OTI∃ MOIꟽI∃⊐ Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·0.	Otie.
511	✠ꟽC E∧DMVNI ∧	✠QVR∧N MO·∴· Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·6.	Quaran?
512	✠ꟽC ⊏∧DIOIVN ⩓	✠OVR∧N MOI⊏ ,, ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
513	✠ꟽC E∧INMID R ,,	✠OVR∧N MOIE ,, (Dot). ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
514	,, ,,	✠QVR∧N MO·∴· ,, ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
	[Pl. XVIII. 9.]		
515	✠ꟽC E∧IDMVNE ⩓ ∴	,, ,, ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
516	✠ꟽC E∧INMID R ⩓	✠OVR∧N MIE ,, (Dots M ·∴·) ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
517	✠SC E∧DMVND R ⩓	✠R∧TH⋿R MONETA Small cross pattée; dot above. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Rather.
518	✠SC E∧DMVИD R ,,	✠R∧THERVS MEC ,, no dot. ℞ Wt. 18·0.	
519	✠SC E∧IDMVNDE ⩓	✠ЯE∧RT IИIODI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·4.	Reart, or Rerar?
520	,, ,,	,, VVODII ,, ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
521	,, ,,	,, VIODII ,, ℞ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
522	✠ꟽC ꓛꓥIDMVN Ā	✠ЯEꓥRT VIODI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·3.	Reart, or Rerar?
523	✠ꟽC EIIИVИ „ (Crescent on either side of ꟽ).	IIↃOV TЯꓥƎR✠ „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	
524	✠ꟽC ꓛꓥIDMV „	✠ЯEꓥRT VIOD „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·7.	
525	✠SC EꓥIDMVNDE „	✠ЯERꓥ MODIIIE „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·4.	
526	✠ꟽC ꓛꓥDMVN RE ·Ā·	„ MODIꓛ „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·3.	
527	✠ꟽC EꓥDIHVND RE Ā	✠ЯERꓥR MODI „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·5.	
528	✠SC EꓥIDMVNDE „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·0.	
529	✠ꟽC EꓥDNVN „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·2.	
530	✠ꟽC EꓥDMVD RE Λ	✠REMIGIVS ME F·· Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·7.	Remigius.
531	✠ꟽC EꓥIDMVИꓛ Ā	✠RHDИMR REX Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 18·0. [Pl. XVIII. 10.]	Uncertain.
532	✠ꟽC EꓥDMVN RI In centre, ✠Ā✠	✠*ꟻIꟽLECꓥ ИOE Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·0.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
533	✠ꟽC EꓥDIHVND RE Ā	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVIII. 11.]	
534	„ „	„ NOE „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	
535	„ „	S MOIE „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·0.	

* The first letter of this word is on some coins R, on others Я, on others S, and on one S. It is not easy to say therefore whether it should be an R or an S, though the former letter is of the most frequent occurrence. The letter R has accordingly been written throughout.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
536	✠ꝏC EADIИVNIC	✠ꟾIꝏLECA NOI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·8.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
537	✠ꝏC EADIHVNNC „	„ NOIE„ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
538	✠ꝏC EAINMD R „	„ NOE „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
539	✠ꝏC EAINM RƆ „	✠RIꝏLECA ИOE „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
540	✠Hꝏ RCAIIVIIC „ (Dots).	„ „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
541	✠EIꝏINᗒVDCI „	✠ꟾIꝏLEA ИCOI ℞ Wt. 20·2.	
542	✠SC EADIVIVИПI ✠A✠	✠ƧISLECA ИOEC ℞ Wt. 17·2.	
543	✠ꝏC EADMVDI A (Dots in legend).	✠RO⁻BETVꝏ MO·∴ (Dot in legend). Cross pattée; in third quarter dots ∴ ℞ Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	Robert.
544	„ „	✠POIDIBERT NO „ no dots. ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
545	✠ꝏC EADMVND RE A	✠ꝏIEMOИD MOИETAI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
546	H IIIE A	✠ꝏIEᗒOHD NONET Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
547	✠CEADMVND IE A	✠ꝏICWOND ИOИC Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
548	ER DIIVIDAC CI✠·A· (SC EADMVND RE retrograde and blundered).	„ „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
549	„ „	И „ dot in second and third quarter of cross. ℞ Wt. 20·8.	

[Pl. XVIII. 13.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
550	✠SC EADMVND RE	✠SIEMVND MONE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·9.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
551	✠SC EADMVND R „	✠SIEMVND MONE „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	
552	✠ꝏC EADMVNDC „	✠ꝏ MOE „ Æ Wt. 20·9.	
553	„ „	„ „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
554	✠ꝏC EAMVID RE „	TOIR DNVMƎIꝏ✠ „ Æ Wt. 19·4.	
555	✠ꝏƐ EADMVNDI RE	✠ꝏEMOND NONETA Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·5.	
556	✠ꝏƐ EADMVNDE „	✠ꝏEMOHD NOE Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·8.	
557	✠ꝏC EANIVDIE „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·4.	
558	✠ꝏC EADMVNDIE „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	
559	✠ꝏC EADIHV „	„ „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
560	ꝏƐ EANIVIDE „	„ „ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
	[Pl. XVIII. 14.]		
561	✠ꝏƐ EANIVID „	„ „ Æ Wt. 17·4.	
562	„ „	„ NO „ Æ Wt. 18·7.	
563	✠CC EADNVITI ·A· ∴ (Dots in legend).	✠ꝏEMONC NOEN„ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
564	✠C EADMVN REꝏT	✠ꝏERMVDN CEOT„ Æ Wt. 18·8.	
	[Pl. XVIII. 15.]		
565	✠SC EADIIVIIDIIETI „	✠SICIIIVNC MONETI Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
566	✠ꝏC EADNVDE A	✠ꝏIGENVNDEI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
567	✠ω᙭ EADMVND RE	✠ωIGEMVND MONEA P Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
	[Pl. XVIII. 16.]		
568	ƎЯ ᗡИVMDAƎ ƆS✠	✠SIGEIIVIID ИOIEA P „ Æ Wt. 20·7.	
569	✠ω᙭ EADMVИD RE	✠ωIMVИD ИOИETA „ Æ Wt. 20·2.	
570	✠ω᙭ EADMVND RE	✠SIMVNDVS MONETA „ Æ Wt. 19·7.	
571	✠ω᙭ EADIIVИ RE	✠SMIVIIDVI NOИIT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·5.	
572	✠ωC ƆDIO	✠ωIOAƆI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·2.	Uncertain.
573	✠ωC ƆADNDVIE (Dots in legend).	✠ωIC-EFA MON (Dots). Cross pattée; in first and fourth quarter dots ∴ Æ Wt. 18·2.	Siðefa, or Sisleca? (See Risleca).
574	✠C EADVNVM R	✠SИEFREN MHA Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 23·4.	Snefren.
575	✠ωC ƆAI-AIOIVI	ƎIIOVIƎƎTω✠ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·1.	Uncertain.
576	✠SC EAIDMVNDE	✠ωTEN ИONET᙭ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Sten, or Stein.
	[Pl. XVIII. 17.]		
577	✠SC EAIDMVNDE „	✠ωTEN ИONE᙭ „ Æ Wt. 19·8.	
578	✠ω᙭ EADMVNDIE „	᙭ωTEИOHD NONET „ Æ Wt. 20·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
579	✠ᗅᐱIDAIVИDE (Very rude letters).	✠ꟽTIEИИOIIE (Very rude letters). Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	Sten, or Stein.
580	✠ꟽC EᐱDIIVNE	✠ꟽTEPHᐱN ЯꟽI Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·5.	Stephen.
	[Pl. XIX. 1.]		
581	ƆIIVIIᗡƎ Ɔꟽ✠ „	ꟽƎᐱHϤƎTꟽ✠ „ ℞ Wt. 21·6.	
582	✠SC EᐱDINVND R·∴ ·⁂· ∷	✠TEDREDO ⋈ONE Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·4.	Tedredo.
583	✠SC EᐱDMVND RE	✠TEDVVIИVS ⋈E FC Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·6.	Tedwine, or Tiðwine?
584	✠ꟽC EᐱDMVB R·∴ „	✠TIBVINIO ME R „ ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
585	✠ꟽC EᐱDMVDI (Dots in legend).	✠TBYIИRO MI „ (Dots in legend). ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
586	✠ꟽC EᐱMVD RCI	✠TBYINRO MEID „ ℞ Wt. 17·5.	
587	✠ꟽ ᙀENNVOMED III ∴⁂∴	✠VƆᐱRENO ME DNOT Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·5.	Udareno?
588	✠SC ᗡᐱDMVИD ∴⁂∴ (Very rude letters). ·	✠VИDᗡLA NOИᗡᐱ (Very rude letters). Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·7.	Undela.
589	✠ꟽC ᗡᐱDMVNIE	✠VSCᐱ MOИETᐱ Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 23·3.	Usca.
590	✠ ꟽC EDIIIVEIIIE (Points in legend).	✠∴VTFIᐱOFII✠ Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Utfiof?
591	„ „	✠∴VTFIᐱOIƎƎ✠ „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
592	✠SC EODMVND RE M	✠VVALLER MONET Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20·2.	Walter.
	[Pl. XIX. 2.]		
593	✠ꟽC EAIDMVNE M (Dots in legend).	✠VVANDEFRED (Dots). Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·5.	Wandefred.
594	✠ꟽC CAIIIVIID M	✠PARVD VVOCIC Cross pattée. R Wt. 19·7.	Waruc?
595	✠SЄ EADMVD REX·.· M	✠VVIGBALDVS ME·.· Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·0.	Wigbald [Widbold?].
596	ƎR ᗡИVMᗡAƎOS✠ „	ƎИON ᗡLᗡIVV✠ „ R Wt. 20·2.	
597	✠SC EADNVND RE·.· ·M·	✠VVIDBVLD MOIIE „ dots (.·.) in first quarter. R Wt. 21·8.	
598	✠EC EADNVИD TM	✠VVIDBOLDVS NЄ „ no dots. R Wt. 21·8.	
599	✠ꟽƐE EADMVDEIR M	Ƨ IE „ R Wt. 23·0.	
600	✠Hꟽ RCAIIVIIC M (Dots).	„ „ R Wt. 18·5.	
601	✠ƎSC EADMVИD „	✠VVIDBOLDꟽ IE „ (Dots). R Wt. 20·3.	
602	✠SC EADMVИD REM	✠VVIEDVLE ИONET Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·2.	Wædulf, or Winedulf.
603	✠ꟽЄE EADMVИDE M	„ ИOIET„ R Wt. 21·5.	
604	✠DACIEMVNDIE „ Cross pattée.	„ ИOIE M R Wt. 23·6.	
605	✠SC EADMD RVE M	✠VVIEDVIR NOT Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
606	✠SЄ EΛDMVND R	✠VVINEDLF IIO Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·0.	Waedulf, or Winedulf.
607	✠SC EΛDMVIIDI RE	✠VVINEDVLF MOHET „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
608	✠SC EΛDMVND REX	✠VVIИECE⁻R ΛΛT (Dots). Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 18·5.	Winecer, Wineger, or Winiger.
609	„	✠VVINEGER MONE Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
610	„ RE	✠ΛΛIИEGER MOИETΛ „ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
611	✠SЄ EΛDMVND REX	✠VVINIGER MONETΛ „ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XIX. 3.]		
612	✠SЄE EΛDMVИD FИR	G Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 16·7.	
613	✠SC EΛDMVND REX	✠VVINEG⁻R·:VONT „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
614	„	„ ΛONT „ ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
615	„ „	✠VVINEGR ΛONT „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
616	✠ЄC EΛDMVNDE	C „ „ ℞ Wt. 18·0.	
617	Є „	„ „ Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
618	✠SC EΛDMVND RC	✠VVOИEGE⁻R: ΛΛT Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
619	„ REX	N „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
620	✠ꝏƐE ЄΛDMVIDE Λ	✠VVIVR·ONETΛI Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 24·7.	Winecer, Wineger, or Winiger.
621	✠SC EΛDMVND REX Λ numerous dots above	✠VVINIER MONETΛI Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 21·7.	Winier.
622	✠SƐE ЄΛDMVND RE ·:·Λ·:·	,, ,, Ꞃ Wt. 23·6.	
623	,, RE I Λ	,, ,, Ꞃ Wt. 22·6.	
624	✠SCE ЄΛDMVND RE I :·Λ·:	,, ИONETΛI ,, Ꞃ Wt. 21·2.	
625	✠SƐE ЄΛDMVИD RE I Λ	✠VVIИIER MONETΛI ,, Ꞃ Wt. 20·4.	
626	✠ꝏƐE ЄΛDMVND R I Λ	,, MONETΛI ,, Ꞃ Wt. 21·0.	
	[Pl. XIX. 4.]		
627	✠SC EΛDMVИD R I ·Λ·	✠VVIИIER MONETΛI Cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 20·7.	
628	✠SC EΛDMVND RE :·Λ·:	✠VVINIER NONET Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 20·9.	
629	✠SC EΛDMHD RE ,,	,, ,, Ꞃ Wt. 21·0.	
630	✠ꝏƐE ЄΛDMVN Λ	✠VVINEIR MOIE Cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 19·5.	
631	,, ,,	,, MOI ,, Ꞃ Wt. 22·3.	
632	A Λ	,, MOMXE Small cross pattée. Ꞃ Wt. 20·7.	
633	✠SƐE ЄΛDMVND RE I Λ	✠VVINER MONETΛI ,, Ꞃ Wt. 20·5.	
634	ꝏƐ R I Λ	,, ,, Ꞃ Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
635	✠ꝏCE ЄᴧDMVND R I ⁂	✠VVIИER MOИETᵾ Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·2.	Winier.
636	✠ꝏЄ EᴧDMVNDE „	✠VVINER MONETI „ ℞ Wt. 20·5.	
637	EᴧDMVNDI „	„ MONE „ ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
638	✠SЄE ЄᴧDMVND ⁂	„ „ ℞ Wt. 19·9.	
	[Pl. XIX. 5.]		
639	✠ꝏƀ EᴧDIYIVND	„ „ Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
640	✠Sƀ EᴧDMVD REX	„ ⋈ „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
641	✠ꝏC EᴧDIVM RE „	✠VVIИER MOИE Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
642	✠ꝏƀE ЄᴧDMVND R I ⁂	✠VVINE MRⵔNETᴧI „ ℞ Wt. 22·5.	
643	„ „	„ MRONE „ ℞ Wt. 19·5.	
644	✠ꝏC EᴧDMVNIE ·⁂·	„ „ ℞ Wt. 18·3.	
	The three following coins are more barbarous.		
645	✠ꝏЄE ЄᴧDMVИD R I ⁂	✠VVINEMRONETI Cross pattée; dot in each angle. ℞ Wt. 22·2.	
646	„ „	„ „ (Dot in each angle). ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
647	✠CE ЄᴧDMVIID R I ⁂	✠VVIИEMROIIRE „ ℞ Wt. 23·0.	
648	⅁IIYИDᴧ⅁ Oꝏ+ ⁂ above, ✠	+ꝏƎDO⋈RƎИIV Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 17·5.	Winer?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
649	✠SC EADHVND RE (Barbarous).	✠VVLFOLD MIFFIT Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·0.	Wulfold.
	With the name of York (Eboracum).		York.
650	✠ꝺC IANIID R In centre ⁂	✠ERIAICE CIV Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·7.	
651	✠ꝺC EADIIVN „ ⁂	✠ERIACE CIV „ ℞ Wt. 17·5. [Pl. XIX. 6.]	
	*With the name of St. Martin (Lincoln *)?*		Lincoln?
652	✠ꝺC EADMVN In centre ⁂	✠MARTINVS Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 23·2.	
653	✠ꝺC EADIOIVN ET	✠MARTIIVT SD†X „ ℞ Wt. 22·7. [Pl. XIX. 7.]	
654	✠ꝺC EADIOIVNE „	✠MARTIIVT S X „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
655	✠ꝺC EVDIOIVNE „	MARTINVN „ ℞ Wt. 21·0.	
656	ꝺ „ „ (Dots).	✠MARTINVNI „ (Dots). ℞ Wt. 23·2.	
657	✠ꝺC EVDIOIVNE „ (No dots).	✠B MVRTINVN OI „ ℞ Wt. 21·7. [Pl. XIX. 8.]	
658	✠ꝺC EVDIOIVNE „	✠MARTNVNII „ (Dot). ℞ Wt. 15·2.	

* It is by no means certain that this Martinus is not merely a moneyer. † SD =SC?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Blundered coins with doubtful legends		
659	✠ꟽCE ЄΛDMVII RE	✠ꟻEIHИCX REXI Cross pattée.	Possibly Heming.
	[Pl. XIX. 13.]		
660	✠EDMSNRGИD	✠EONRꓥMDONЄ „	
661	✠ꟽC IΛИIIDR	✠ICIIΛIIDΛIC „	
662	✠ꟽC EΛINMIDR „	✠IKIIOMT(?)ꟽꓥI „	
663	✠ꟽC EΛIDIYIVND „ (Dots).	✠OꓶΛM✠DMꓶ „	
664	✠IIODIIOIVIDIIIO :Λ·	✠OIIИOIIΛIIVI „	
665	✠ꟽC EΛDMVDREI	✠OIIVIIONΛIITII „	
666	✠ƧƧE ЄꓤDMΛIↃ R	✠OIVITBERETO „	For Otibuinro?
667	✠SCCΛLIMIYИR	✠ONƎꓶYNOΛBЯ „	
668-692	Twenty-five more of which the reverse legends are wholly unintelligible	Ꞧ Average wt. 15·9 gr.	

HALFPENNIES.

693	✠SC EΛDMVNDE ·.· In centre, ꟽ	✠GILENΛRT MONЄ Small cross pattée. Ꞧ ·55 Wt. 9·0.	Gilenart.
	[Pl. XIX. 9.]		
694	✠ꟽC ⊏ΛDHVNDⅭ :Λ: (Rude letters).	✠GILEИRT ⋈ONЄ (Rude letters). Cross pattée. Ꞧ ·55. Wt. 9·2.	
695	✠ꟽC EΛDMVND RE	✠ODVLF ME FECIT Cross pattée. Ꞧ ·6. Wt. 8·0.	Odulf.
	[Pl. XIX. 10.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Barbarous coin.		
696	✠ꝺC ECADIVIIIDF Ā	ATIOM ꟻVDꝺ✠ Cross pattée. Æ ·6 Wt. 9·3.	Odulf.
	[Pl. XIX. 11.]		
697	✠ꝺC EADNVND REX	✠VVINIGER MONE Cross pattée. Æ ·55 Wt. 8·8.	Winiger.
	,,		
	[Pl. XIX. 12.]		

The coins which read on one side SC EADMVND and on the other AELFRED REX or AELFRED REX DO will be found catalogued among the coins of Ælfred in Vol. II.

Ecclesiastical Coin struck in the Diocese of Lincoln.

The following coin has been placed in the East Anglian series, although strictly speaking it belongs rather to the coinage of Mercia. It is, however, closely connected with the above series of coins with the name of St. Eadmund, as well as with the Northumbrian coins with the name of St. Peter. As the piece stands alone, it did not seem desirable to sever it from both these important series of coins by placing it at the end of the coins of the Mercian kings, with which it has no connection ; and as it was certainly struck south of the Humber, it has not been included in the Northumbrian series.

St. Martin.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
698	⁘ SCI M ARTI ⊥ Between lines of legend, a sword to r.	✠LIИCOIA CIVIT (Dots) A cross voided, having smaller cross within. Æ ·75. Wt. 17·5.	Lincoln.

[Pl. XIX. 14.]

NORTHUMBRIA.

STYCA SERIES.

English Kings.

ECGFRIÐ (ECGFERÐ).

A.D. 670—A.D. 685 (SLAIN).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	*+ECGFRID REX Cross.	L V† / X X Cross, with rays streaming from it. Æ‡	
	[Pl. XX. 1.]		
2	„ „ „	„ „ Æ	

ALDFRIÐ (EALDFERD).

A.D. 685—A.D. 705.

3	+MLÐERIÐUS Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Fantastic animal walking l. Æ§ Wt. 19·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 2.]		

* All but a very few of the crosses in the *Styca* series are of a plain form, which corresponds with the formation of the letters. It is therefore adopted throughout.

† This inscription, LVX, has been thought to have a religious meaning in connection with the radiate cross, and it has been pointed out that Ecgfriδ is called *rex piissimus* by Symeon of Durham (*H. D. E.* I. iv.). If this is the case, it affords the only instance of a religious legend on coins until the appearance of the hybrid coins, half English, half Frankish, which were struck by the early Danish settlers in Northumbria, &c., and which are described later. With the exception of these coins, it would be the sole example of such legend before the time of Edward I. The letters may however be connected with the Latin inscrip. VOT / XX so extensively copied, and blundered in copying, upon the *Sceattas* (see Nos. 10–49, Pl. I. 5–14). For the type of the cross we may compare the Merovingian silver coins in Dirks' *Les Anglo-Saxons*, &c. (o. c.) Pl. D. nos. 22, 23, E. c.

‡ The average measurement of the coins of the *Styca* series is ·5 in., almost the same as that of the *Sceattas*.

§ Some few of the coins of this series are of silver, and of those which seem to be of nearly pure silver the weight is given. The silver pieces, at any rate those of the earlier kings, should perhaps be called *Sceattas* rather than *Stycas*. But even the copper coins have often a certain alloy of silver, and the silver ones have nearly always an alloy of copper. The question, whether the occurrence of these silver *Stycas* is to be looked upon as the result of accident or design, has often been discussed. See Hawkins' *S. C.* 2nd ed. K. pp. 71, 74, 75; *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 62, vol. xx. (1880), p. 62, and *Proceedings*, p. 8 (Address of the President); 3rd S. vol. iii. p. 26. With regard to the silver coins which occur in the later reigns, it seems probable that their occurrence is purely accidental, but that the earlier silver *Stycas* (or *Sceattas*) show a closer connection between the coinages north and south of the Humber than existed in later days. The connection was again established by the introduction of the *penny* into Northumbria. See *Introduction*.

Of the five following kings no coins are known :—

EADWULF.*

A.D. 705 (TWO MONTHS).

OSRED I.

A.D. 705—A.D. 716 (SLAIN).

COENRED.

A.D. 716—A.D. 718.

OSRIC.

A.D. 718—A.D. 729 ?† (SLAIN).‡

CEOLWULF.

A.D. 729—A.D. 737 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED 760 or 764.

EADBERHT (EOTBERHT).

A.D. 737—A.D. 758 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED, 768.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type i. With name of his brother Ecgbert, Archbishop of York (A.D. 734—766).		
4	EOTBEREhTVT Circle of dots enclosing cross.	ECGBERhT [AR ?] Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses. [Pl. XX. 3.] Æ Wt. 17·7.	
	See also No. 677.		
	Type ii.		
5	·EOTBEREhTVT Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Fantastic animal walking l., one paw raised. § Æ Wt. 14·0. [Pl. XX. 4.]	
6	,, Cross	,, ,, Æ Wt. 14·5.	
7	,, ,,	Animal r., horns and barbed tail; in field four circles of dots, each enclosing pellet. Æ Wt. 19·2. [Pl. XX. 5.]	

* Not mentioned in *Chr. S.*
‡ In *Chr. S.* A.B.C. only.
† 731, *Chr. S.* A.B.C.; 729, D.E.F.; Sym. Dun. *H.D.E.* 729.
§ Compare *Sceattas* Nos. 183, Pl. IV. 8, for a type not dissimilar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
8	EDTBERhTVS Circle of dots enclosing cross; dot in each angle.	Similar animal; arabesque below. Æ Wt. 17·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 6.]		
9	·EOTBEREhTVF Cross on boss.	Animal without horns; numerous dots in field. Æ Wt. 14·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 7.]		
10	EADBERhTVF Cross pattée.	Animal, with horns and barbed tail, r.; no dots in field. Æ Wt. 13·5.	
11	FVTEREBTDE Cross.	Fantastic animal to r., with horns and barbed tail; arabesque below, cross above. Æ Wt. 17·5.	
	[Pl. XX. 8.]		
12	F·TREREBTDE „	Same. Æ Wt. 17·1.	

OSWULF.

A.D 758—A.D. 759 or 760 (SLAIN)

No coins known.

ÆTHELWALD (CALLED MOLL).

A.D. 759 or 760—A.D. 765 or 766.

For coins attributed to this king, and bearing the name of Ecgberht, Archbishop of York, see *Num. Chron. N.S.* vol. ix. Pl. 1. 1, 1*a*.

ALCHRED (ALHRED).

A.D. 765 or 766—A.D. 774 (DEPOSED).

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
13	+ΛLCHRED (Dot L·*)	Cross	Fantastic animal walking r., with horns and barbed tail; below, cross. Ꞧ Wt. 17·0.	
	[Pl. XX. 9.]			
14	+ΛΓCHRED (Dot Γ·)	Cross.	„ Ꞧ Wt. 13·5.	
15	ΛΓCH (Dot Γ·). RED	„	„ Ꞧ Wt. 17·2.	
	[Pl. XX. 10.]			

ÆTHELRED I.

A.D. 774. DEPOSED A.D. 778 or 779. RESTORED ON THE EXPULSION OF OSRED II. (OTFRED), SON OF ÆLFWALD I., 790. SLAIN 796.

For a coin which may have been struck by him during his second reign, see No. 19. It is, however, more probably a piece of Eardwulf.

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD).

A.D. 778 or 779—A.D. 788 or 789 (SLAIN).

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
16	ЄLVΛLDΛS	Cross.	Fantastic horned animal walking r.; above, circle of dots enclosing pellet; below, cross. Ꞧ Wt. 15·0.	
	[Pl. XX. 11.]			

OSRED II. (OTFRED).

A.D. 788 or 789. DEPOSED A.D. 790. SLAIN A.D. 792.

No coins known.

OSBALD.†

A.D. 796. DEPOSED SAME YEAR. DIED 799.

No coins known.

* On account of the great number and close resemblance of the coins of the Northumbrian series, the positions of the dots in the legend are indicated.

† Not in *Chr. S.* He reigned only twenty-seven days, Sym. Dun. *H. R.* § 58.

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF).

A.D. 796—A.D. 806 DEPOSED; RESTORED; DIED SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadwini.
Eomund.
Eresd [Herreð].
Erwulf? [Ervalix?].
Eðilred?
Herreð.
Huaetred.
Odilo.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
17	ꓤVDRAƎ+ Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+ERESD Pellet in centre. Æ	Eresd (for Herreð?)
18	HEXAΓΓ Circle of dots (Dots). enclosing pellet. Double struck on both sides. [Pl. XX. 12.]	+ERVVLIX Cross. Æ	Erwulf?
19	EVRDV · · REX? Cross?	MDƎRꓶIDƎ (Dot ·˩) Cross pommée. Æ [Pl. XX. 14.] Possibly struck by Æthelredi.	Eðilred?
20	HEARDALF Cross pattée.	×HERREÐ Cross pattée. Æ [Pl. XX. 13.]	Herreð.
21	„ „	„ „ Æ	
22	XƎR VVDRAƎ (Dots ·.·Я) Circle enclosing pellet.	ꓤRTƎAVH+ Cross pattée. Æ	Huætred.
23	·˩VVDRAƎ+ Cross.	OꓶIDO+ „ Æ	Odilo.

ÆLFWALD II.

A.D. 806—A.D. 807.

No coins known.

EANRED.

A.D. 807—841?

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Adulfere.
Aelser.
Aldates.
Alfheard [=*Adulfere*?].
Badigils, or Þadigils?
Broder [Brother].
Coenred.
Cudhard [Cudheard].
Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwalf.
Daegberht.
Eadwine.
Eanred.
Eardwulf [Eadwulf = Heardwulf].
Eordred [=Fordred].
Erwinne [=Eadwine?].
Eðelnoð.
Eðelweard.
Folcnoð.
Fordred [=Eordred].
Gadutels, or Gaduteis?
Heardwulf [=Eardwulf].
Hendilberht [*Wendilberht*?]
Herreð.
Huætred.
Hunlaf.
Leofdegn.
Monne.
Odilo.
Teven [Teveh].
Tidwine.
Wendelberht.
Wilheah.
Wintred.
Wulfheard, or Wulfred.
Þadigils?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
24	+EANRED REX Cross pattée.	+ANDAƆES· Cross pattée. Æ	Aldates.
25	„ RE „	„ „ (No dot). Æ	
26	„ „	+ANDAƆES Cross. (Dots D·.·). Æ	
27	„ „	+ANDAƆES Cross pattée; dots in angles. Æ	
			Badigils, or Þadigils, *see* Þadigils.
	(With Reverse legend in Runic characters.)		
28	+EAHRED REX Cross.	+BRᚻÞMᚱ [BROÞER] Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Broðer.
	[Pl. XXI. 1.]		
29	„ „	+BRᚻÞMᚱ Cross of five dots. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
30	+EAИRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+BRⱣÞMR Cross of five dots. Æ	Broðer.
31	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
	(With reverse legend in Roman characters.)		
32	+EANR*ED REX Cross.	+BRODER* Cross. Æ	
33	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
34	+EVNRED REX Cross.	,, ,, Æ	
35	+EANRED REX ,,	+BRODR Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 2.]		
36	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	,, Cross. Æ	
37	,, Cross.	ЯDOЯB+ (Dot . ЯB) ,, Æ	
38	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
39	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	+BRODR Cross of five dots. Æ	
40	,, ,,	,, Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
41	,, Cross.	,, Pellet. Æ	
42	,, ,,	R·.· ,, Æ	
43	+EAHRED REX Pellet.	+BRODR Nine dots in form of lozenge. Æ	
44	XƎЯ DƎИAƎ+ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	,, Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

* Very many of the R's of this series have the open form Ⱡ, which is one frequently met with in MSS. But as this form fades into the usual R it cannot be further indicated.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
45	+EAHRED REX Pellet.	+BROER Pellet. Æ	Broðer.
46	+EAИRD REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+BRODR Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
47	+E<HRED R Pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
48	„ Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
49	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	C*YИAVLF Pellet. Æ	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
	[Pl. XXI. 3.]		
50	„ „	CYNVVLF „ Æ	
51	+EANHED HEX Cross.	„ Cross of five dots. Æ	
52	EANRED REX „	CYAANLF Pellet. Æ	
53	EAИRED REX „ (Dot D·)	CYNAVLF Cross. Æ	
54	„ „	„ „ Æ	
55	EANRED REX Cross of five dots.	+CYNAVLF „ Æ	
56	EAIRED REX Pellet.	CYNAVLF Pellet. R (base)?	
57	„ „	CYNALF „ R (base)?	
58	EANRED REX „	CYNAVLF „ Æ	
59	E/NRED REX „	CYAAИГF „ Æ	
60	E/NRED RX „	CYAAИГF „ R? Wt. 19·0 grs.	

* It is possible that this letter is the Runic letter Y, which sometimes has the force of Y, sometimes, according to Stephens, of A. Among the letters above, some are of the form Y, some of the form Y.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
61	EᴧNRED REX	Pellet.	ᑕѰᴧИ⁻F	Pellet. Æ	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
62	ᑕᴧNRED RX	Pellet.	ᑕѰᴧЧFF	,, Æ	
63	EᴧИЯED ꓤ	Cross.	ᑕѰИVVLF	Cross pattée. Æ	
64	EᴧNRED ꓤ	,,	ⅎLJVVNѰᑐ	,, Æ	
65	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
66	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
67	EVNRED R	Pellet.	EѰVVNᒥF (Dot ᒥ·)	Pellet. Æ	
68	EVИЯED ꓤ	Cross.	ᑕѰИVVLF	Cross. Æ	
69	×EᴧИRED (Dots E·ᴧ·)	Pellet.	ᑕѰN/VLF (Dot L·)	Pellet. Æ	
70	,,	,,	ᑕѰVVИ⁻F	,, Æ	
71	,,	,,	ᑕѰVЧFF (Dot ᑕ·)	,, Æ	
72	+EANRED R Cross pattée.		+ᑕVDHᴧRD Cross pattée.	Æ	Cuðard.
	[Pl. XXI. 4.]				
73	ᴧ	,,	,,	,, Æ? Wt. 18·5.	
74	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
75	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+DAEGBERᑕT	Cross. Æ? Wt. 19·2.	Dægberht.
76	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
77	,,	,,	∴ ,,	,, Æ	
78	,,	,,	DAEGBERᑕT	,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
79	+EANRED REX Cross.	+DVEGBERCT Pellet. Æ	Dægberht.
80	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	+DAEGBERCT Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
81	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
82	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ (base)?	
	[Pl. XXI. 5.]		
83	,, ,,	ƃAE*BERC Pellet. Æ	
84	EANRED REX ,,	·:·DAEGBFRCT Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
85	·:·EANRED REX Cross pattée.	+DAEGBERCT Cross pattée. Æ	
86	EANRE+D REX Pellet.	DAE*BERCT Five dots in form of cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 6.]		
87	,, ,,	ƃAE*BERC Pellet. Æ (base)?	
88	+EANRED REX Cross.	+EADVINI Cross. Æ	Eadwine.
89	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
90	A ,,	,, ,, Æ	
91	,, ,,	H ,, Æ	
92	,, ,,	N Cross pattée; dots in angles. Æ	
93	,, ,,	,, (Dots ⁘) ,, Æ	
94	Λ ,,	+EADVINI (Dots E·∴ Λ·∴, ⁘) ,, Æ	

* The runic G.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
95	+EANRED REX Cross.	+EADVINI Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eadwine.
96	,, ,,	+EAD+VINI Cross pattée. Æ	
97	,, ,,	+ENIVDAEI ,, Æ	
98	+EANRED REX Two plain circles enclosing circle of dots; pellet in centre.	EADV+INI Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
99	EANAED AEX Circle of dots enclosing pellet. [Pl. XXI. 7.]	+EADVINI ,, Æ	
100	+EANAED AEX ,,	,, ,, Æ	
101	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
102	+EANED AEX ,,	,, ,, Ar (base?)	
103	EANRED RAX ,,	+EADVINI ,, Æ	
104	,, ,,	+EADAINI ,, Æ	
105	EARNED REX ,,	EADV+INI ,, Æ	
106	,, ,,	A ,, Æ	
107	,, ,,	EADV+INI ,, Ar (base)?	
108	EARNE REX ,,	,, Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
109	EANA+ED AEX ,,	+EADVINI Plain circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
110	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
111	+EANRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADVINI Plain circle enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	Eadwine.
112	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	
113	[+] „ „	„ „ Æ	
114	+ERDERN AEX Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
115	„ „	„ „ Æ	
116	+EDAЄЄANA Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
117	+EAИЯEDE Cross; (Dots Λ·.·) dots in angles.	+EANRED Cross. Æ	Eanred.
118	+EANRED Cross.	ꓭƎЯIIAƎ+ Pellet. Æ	
119	+EANRED RE „	ꓭƎЯHAƎ+ Cross. Æ	
120	+EANHED IIEX Cross.	EHRRDVVLF Cross. (Dot E·) Æ	Eardwulf.
121	„ „	„ „ Æ	
122	A „	„ „ (Dot H·) Æ	
123	„ „	„ „ (Dot R·R) Æ	
124	„ HEX „	EHRRDAALF „ Æ	
125	+ꓵANHED HEX „	„ „ Æ	
126	+EANHED „ „	EHRRDAA⅂F „ Æ	
127	+EANRED R̄ Cross.	EDILVARD Pellet. Æ	Eðelweard.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
128	+EANRM : (Blundered legend).	Cross.	ᗡVƎVLIᗡƎ+	Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
129	×EᴧNREᗡ	Pellet.	EÐELᒋAᖵ	Three pellets. Æ	
					Eordred, *see* Fordred.
130	XƎЯ ᗡƎЯИVƎ+	Cross.	FOLCNOD M (Dots O·D·M·)	Cross. Æ	Folcnoð.
131	„	„	·M·ᗡONƆLOF+ (Retrograde).	„ Æ	
132	„	„	+FOLCNOD M	„ Æ	
133	„	„	·M ᗡONƆLOF+	„ Æ	
134	„	„	„ (No dot).	„ Æ	
135	A	„	„	„ Æ	
136	+ƎᴧNRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.		„ (Dots ·M·ᗡ).	„ Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 8.]				
137	+EVИIDED REX	Cross.	ᗡONƆLVƆ+	„ Æ	
138	+EANRED REX	„	+FVLHIOᚹ	Pellet. Æ	
139	„	„	+FVLИ⊙D	Cross. Æ	
140	+EᴧNRED RE	„	+FVLCNOD	„ Æ	
141	+EVNЯED REX	„	„	„ Æ	
142	+EᴧИRED REX	Cross.	+FORDRED	Cross. Æ	Fordred or Eordred ? *

* It is almost certain that the names Fordred and Eordred, which occur upon the coins of Eanred, Æthelred II., &c., are those of the same moneyer. It may be that where Eordred occurs it is due to the accidental adding of a third stroke to the F, or on the other hand that the name Fordred arises from the similar omission of a stroke. A confusion may have arisen between the Roman E and the runic ᚹ (A or Æ). It will be noticed that on some of Fordred's coins of Ethelred the name is written EÐFᖵRED (Nos. 419–426). Here the ᖵ is a runic letter (ᚢ). As the spelling FORDRED occurs most frequently in this series, the coins are ranged under that name. Among the coins of Æthelred they appear under the same heading.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
143	+EAИRED REX Cross.	+FORDRED Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred ?
144	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
145	,, ,,	,, (Dot ED·) ,, Æ	
146	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
147	,, ,,	,, ,, dots in angles. Æ	
148	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
149	,, ,, dots in angles.	,, ,, Æ	
150	+EAИRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	+FORDRED Cross. Æ	
151	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
152	Λ Cross pattée.	+EORDRDE ,, Æ	
153	Ā ,,	DERDROE+ ,, Æ	
154	,, ,,	ƆERƆRE+ ,, Æ	
155	XƎЯ ƆƎRNAƎ+ ,,	+FORDRED ,, Æ	
156	ER DERNΛE+ ,,	,, ,, Æ	
157	ER DERNĀE+ ,,	,, ,, Æ	
158	ER ƆERNĀ[E+] ,,	DERDROE+ ,, Æ	
159	ƆR DERNΛE+ ,,	,, ,, Æ	
160	+ƆNЯED REX ,,	ERDROE+ ,, Æ	
161	+ERΛNRED EX ,,	+FORDRED ,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
162	+ERAANRED EX Cross pattée.	+FORDRED Cross of five dots. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred?
163	XE ƎƎRИAЯƎ+ „	„ Cross. Æ	
164	„ „	„ „ Æ	
165	„ „	„ „ Æ	
166	+EANRED REX Cross.	+GADVƆEIS Cross. Æ	Gadutels, or Gaduteis?
167	„ „	+GADVƆELS „ Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 9.]		
168	+EANRED RE[X] „	+GADƆEIS „ Æ	
169	+EANRED RE „	„ „ Æ	
170	„ „	+GADVƆEIS „ Æ	
171	„ „	„ „ Æ	
172	+EANRED RE „	„ „ Æ	
173	„ „	+GADVƆES „ Æ	
174	+EANRED R „	+GADVƆES Cross; four dots round it. Æ	
175	+EANRED [RE] „ (Double struck).	+SIƎƆVAG Cross. Æ	
176	[ʔXR] ƎƎRИAЯƎ+ „	(ʔ) SIIIVIDIAG+ „ Æ	
177	EAHRED REX Cross pattée.	HEARDVVLF Cross. Æ	Heardwulf, *see also* Eardwulf.
	[Pl. XXI. 10.]		
178	„ „	Λ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
179	EAHRED REX Cross pattée.	HEARDALF Cross. Æ	Heardwulf, *see also* Eardwulf.
180	,, ,,	HEARD+ALF ,, Æ	
181	A ,,	,, ,, Æ	
182	+EAHRED R ,,	HEARDALF ,, Æ	
183	×EARED R ,,	,, ,, Æ	
184	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+HERRED· Circle enclosing cross. Æ	Herreð.
185	,, Cross.	D ,, Æ	
186	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	D· Circle enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	
187	,, Cross.	+HERRED· Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
188	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+HERREDx Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
189	+EANRED REX Cross.	,, Cross. Æ (base)?	
190	AN Circle enclosing cross.	+HRRED· Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
191	+EANRE REX Cross.	+HERREDx Cross. Æ	
192	+EANRED ,,	×HERREÐ ,, Æ	
193	×EANREƉ Pellet.	+HEAREÐI Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
194	ƃƎЯИAƎ× ,,	+HERREÐ Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
195	ϬƎЯИΛƎ×	Pellet.	×HERREÐ (RE in monog.).	Cross. Æ	Herreð.
196	„	„	×HERREÐ	„ Æ	
197	ϬƎЯИHƎ×	„	+HEIIIIEÐ	„ Æ	
198	+EΛNRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.		+HVAETRED Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Æ	Huætred.
199	A	„	Λ ⊏	„ Æ	
200	„	Cross.	+HVAETRED	Cross. Æ	
201	„	„	„ (Dot A·)	„ Æ	
202	+EΛNRED REX	Cross.	+MONNE	Cross. Æ	Monne.
203	„	„	+MOИNE (Dot O·)	„ Æ	
204	A	„	+MONNE (Dot N·N)	„ Æ	
205	+EΛNRED REX	„	+MONИE·	„ Æ	
206	„	„	+MOИNE·	„ Æ	
207	„	„	+MOИИE.·. Circle enclosing pellet.	Æ	
208	+EANRED REX (Dots RE:X)	„	+MOИNE	Cross. Æ	
209	„ (No dots).	Cross; dots in angles.	N	„ Æ	
210	„	„	„ (Dots M· N·NE·)	„ Æ	
211	×ƎΛNЯED REX	Cross.	+MOИNE	„ Æ	
212	+ƎΛИRED REX	„	„	„ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
213	+ƎΛNRED REX Cross.	+MOИNE Cross. Æ	Monne.
214	×ƎΛNRED REX „	NИ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	
215	+ƎΛИRED REX „	+MOИNE „ Æ	
216	XƎΛNRED REX „	„ (Dots N·E·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ.	
217	+ Circle enclosing pellet.	„ Cross. (No dots). Æ	
218	„ „	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
219	„ „	+MONNE· Cross. Æ	
220	+EVNRED REX „	+MOИNE Circle enclosing pellet. (Dot M·) Æ	
221	„ „	„ (Dot И·) Æ	
222	+EANRED RE Cross.	+MONNE Cross. Æ	
223	Λ „	+MOИNE „ Æ	
224	+ƆƎRИAƎX „	·:·ƎИNOM+ „ Æ	
225	Coin with obverse legend struck over reverse and reverse over obverse. Æ		
226	+EΛNRED REX Cross.	+ODILO MON Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Odilo.
227	„ „	+ODILO MO „ Æ	
228	+EΛNRED RE „	+ODILO Cross. Æ	
229	+EΛNRED REX Cross.	+TEVEH Cross. (Dot V·) Æ	Teven?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
230	+EANRED REX Cross.	+TIDVINI Pellet. Æ	Tidwine.
231	„ „	+TIDVNI Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
232	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	+VILHEAH Circle enclosing pellet. Æ? Wt. 18·0.	Wilheah.
	[Pl. XXI. 11.]		
233	„ „	„ „ Æ	
234	„ „	„ „ Æ (base)?	
235	„ „	„ „ Æ	
236	+EANRED REX „	„ „ Æ	
237	+EANRED REX „	„ „ Æ	
238	+EANRED REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
239	+EANRED RCX Cross.	+PINᚫRMᛞ Cross. (Partly in runic characters). Æ	Wintred.
	[Pl. XXI. 12.]		
240	+EANRED REX „	+PINTRED „ Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 13.]		
241	+EANRED RCX „	H „ Æ	
242	„ „	„ „ Æ	
243	„ „	+ÞIHTRED „ Æ	
244	+EANRED REX „	+PIHTRR „ Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 14.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
245	+EANRED RCX Cross.	ЯЯTHIC+ Cross. Æ	Wintred.
246	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+VVLFEHRRD Cross. Æ	Wulfheard, or Wulfred.
247	+EANHED HEX „	+VVLƚHEARD „ Æ	
248	„ „ (Dot H·ED)	+VVLFHEARD „ Æ	
249	EANRED REX „	ЯAƎHꟻLVV+ In centre, D Æ (base)?	
250	+EAИRED REX Cross.	+VVLFRED Cross. Æ	
251	„ „	„ (Dot L·) „ Æ	
252	„ „	„ (Dots L· D·) „ Æ	
253	+EAИRED REX „ (Dots E·A and R·ED)	„ (Dots L· R·) „	
254	+EAИRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+VVLFRED·.· Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
255	+EANRED REX Cross.	+BADIGILS Cross. Æ	Þadigils, or Badigils?
256	Я GƎRИAƎ+ „	S⅃IƆIGIAG+ „ Æ	

[Pl. XXI. 15.]

257	ƎЯ „ „	„ „ Æ	
258	Я DƎRИ++AE „	+BADIGILS Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

ÆTHELRED II.

A.D. 841. DEPOSED 844. RESTORED SAME YEAR. SLAIN 849 OR 850.

Moneyers.

Æilred?
Aldates.
Alghere, or Aldhere.
Anfasig.
Bardwulf.
Broðer, or Brother.
Ceolbald.
Coenred.
Cunehard.
Cunemund.
Cuðeard.
Dirinde [or Wirinde, for Wintred?].
Eadmund.
Eadwine.
Eanbald.
Eanred [Anred, Inred].
Eanwald [=*Eanbald?*].
Eardwulf [Eadwulf=Heardwulf?].
Edred [=Eordred?].
Eordred [or Fordred].
Erwinne.
E'ðelberht.
E'ðelhelm.
E'ðelor?
E'ðelred.
E'ðelweard [*E'ðelwerld*].
E'ðelwulf.
Fordred [or Eordred, Ordred].
Gaduteis [*Gadutels*].
Herreð.
Highere.
Hnifula [=Hunlaf?].
Hunlaf.
Leofdegn.
Monne.
Odilo.
Oldan.
Ordwulf [=*Eordwulf?*].
Tidwulf.
Wendelberht.
Werned [=Wintred].
Wintred.
Wulfred.
Wulfsig [Wulfric, Wulfsic].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
259	+EDILRED REX (Dots E·X) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	Cross of five pellets. Æ	No moneyer.
260	+ÆEDILRED R Cross.	+ÆLGHERE Cross. Æ	Alghere, or Aldhere.
261	,, (Dot L·) ,,	+ÆLGHERE ,, (Dot L·) Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 16.]		
262	,, ,,	+ÆLGHERE ,, (Dot HE·) Æ	
263	,, ,,	Æ ,, Æ	
264	,, ,,	Æ Cross; (Dots L·G· RE·) dots in angles. Æ	
265	,, (Dot L·) ,,	+ÆLCHERE ,, (Dots L· H· RE·) Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	+ÆEDILRE R Cross.	+ÆLCHERE Cross. (Dots Æ·L· HE·RE·) Æ	Alghere, or Aldere.
267	+EDILRED REX „	+ÆLGHERE Cross. Æ	
268	+EDILREDD REX „	ƎЯƎHƋJA+ „ Æ	
269	+ÆEDILRE R „	+ÆLDHERE „ (Dots L· HE·) Æ	
270	„ „	+ÆLDHE RE Cross; (Dots Æ. HE·) dots in angles. Æ	
271	„ „	+ÆLDHERE Cross of (Dots L· R·) five pellets. Æ	
272	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+BRODER Cross. Æ	Broĕer.
273	„ „	D „ Æ	
274	+EDIꟻRED REX „	Ð „ Æ	
275	„ Cross; dots in angles.	„ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
276	+EDILRED REX Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
277	+EDILRED X (Dots in angles of X). Cross of dots joined by circle.	+ЯƎDOЯƎ Cross of dots joined by circle. Æ	
278	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	„ Cross. Æ	
279	+EÐFLRED RE Cross.	+BRODER „ Æ	
280	„ „	+ЯƎDOЯƎ „ Æ	

[Pl. XXI. 17.]

281	+EÐEꟻRET RT „	+VBRODER Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
282	Similar; double struck on both sides.		
283	+ÆEDILRED Circle of dots enclosing R	+CEOLBALD Circle enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	Ceolbald.
284	AEDILREDX (Dot L·) Circle of dots enclosing double cross.	+CEOLBALD (Dot A·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ (base)?	
285	+AEDILRED (Dots ·A· ·I· R· D·) Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	+CEOLBALD ,,	
286	+EDIIRED REX Cross.	+COENRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	Coenred.
287	+EDIFRED REX Cross.	+CVNEMV*D Cross. Æ	Cunemund.
288	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
289	,, ,,	F ,, Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 18.]		
290	,, ,,	+····MVND ,, Æ	
291	,, Pellet.	+CANIMAID ,, Æ	
292	ER DERLIDE+ Cross; dots in field.	+CANIVIIND Cross of five pellets. Æ	
293	+AEDILRED R Cross.	+CVDHEARD Cross. Æ	Cuðeard.
294	+EDELRED RCX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+DIRINDE Cross. Æ	Dirinde or Wirinde [possibly for Wintred].
295	+EDLRED Cross.	+EADVIN ,, Æ	Eadwine.

* Runic N?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
296	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+EANRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred (Moneyer ?)
297	,, ,,	+EANRED ,, Æ	
298	,, ,,	+EANRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
299	,, ,,	+EANRED (Dots И·∴·) ,, Æ	
300	,, ,,	+EANRED Cross. Æ	
301	,, Cross; dots in angles.	+EANRED⁘ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
302	,, ,,	+EANRED ,, Æ	
303	,, ,,	+EANRED⁘ (Dots A:) Cross. Æ	
304	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
305	,, ,,	+EANRED ,, Æ	
306	,, ,,	,, Pellet. Æ	
307	+EDIГRED REX Cross; dot in third quarter.	+EANRED·∴· Cross. (Dots R·E·) Æ	
308	,, ,,	+EANRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
309	,, Cross.	И ,, Æ	
310	,, ,,	,, ,, (Pellet in field). Æ	
311	,, ,,	N ,, (Pellet in field). Æ	
312	,, ,,	+EANRED Circle of six pellets enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
313	+EDIꟾRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EʌИRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred. (Moneyer ?)
314	„ Circle enclosing pellet.	„ Cross of five pellets. (Dots A·:·) Æ	
315	„ „	ꓷƎꓤИꓡƎ+ „ Æ	
316	„ „	+EʌNRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
317	„ „	И Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
318	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Cross. Æ	
319	„ „ (Dot R·ED)	+EʌNRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
320	„ „	+EʌIIRED·:· „ Æ	
321	„ „ (Dot R·ED)	И Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
322	„ „ (Dot R·ED)	„ Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	
323	„ (?) Cross.	„ (?) „ Æ	
324	+EDIꟾRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	+EʌИREDE Cross; dots in angle. Æ	
325	„ Cross.	+ʌИRED „ Æ	
326	„ „	+ʌИRED·⁝· Cross. Æ	

[Pl. XXI. 19.]

327	„ Circle enclosing pellet.	„ „ Æ	
328	+EDIꟾRED RE⁝ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EʌИRED „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
329	+EDIИRED RE: Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EAИRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred. (Moneyer ?)
330	„ „	„ „ Æ	
331	ER DERLIDE+ Cross.	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
332	+EDELRED ЯEX Cross.	+EAИRED Cross. Æ	
333	+EÐFLRED REX „	+EAИRED „ Æ	
334	„ „	+EAИRED·.· „ Æ	
335	+EÐFLRED RE „	+EAИRED „ Æ	
336	„ „	+EAИRED·.· Cross of five pellets. Æ	
337	„ „	+EAИRED (Dots E:A·И:R·) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
338	„ „	+EAИRED·.· „ Æ	
339	„ „	+EAИRED Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	
340	+EDELRED R „	+EANRED Cross. Æ	
341	+AEDILRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EANRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
342	+AEDILRE REX Cross.	„ Cross. Æ	
343	+AEILRED R „	+EANREDR „ Æ	
344	A Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
345	+ÆEILRED R Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	+EANREDR Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Eanred. (Moneyer ?)
346	„ „	+[EA]NRED Cross. Æ	
347	„ Pellet.	+EÆNRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
348	„ „	„ Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
349	„ „	+EÆNREDR Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
350	„ „	+EÆNRED Pellet. Æ	
351	„ „	+ÆNRED „ Æ	
352	ƎЯ ƆƎꓶLRED Я∃+ Lozenge (Dots Ɔ:Ǝ) of dots enclosing pellet.	ƆƎЯИI+ Cross; (Dots ·.·И) dots in angles. Æ	
353	ƆƎЯƎIƆƎ+ Cross of five pellets.	+IEΛΛRE „ Æ	
354	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+EΛRDVVLF Cross; pellet in field. Æ	Eardwulf.
355	„ Circle (Dots E·.·X) of dots enclosing cross.	ꓶJVVƆЯꓤ∃+ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
356	„ „ (Dots E·.·X)	+EΛRDVVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
357	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	„ Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	
358	„ „	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
359	„ Circle (Dot ·+) of dots enclosing cross.	„ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
360	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eardwulf
361	,, ,, (Dot .+)	+EARDVVLF·.· Circle of dots enclosing star. Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 20.]		
362	,, ,,	+EARDAALF ,, Æ	
363	,, Cross.	+EARDVVLF Cross. Æ	
364	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	,, Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
365	,, ,,	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
366	XƎЯ ƎDIꞀЯƎD ЯEX+ Double circle enclosing pellet.	ꟻꞀVVDЯAVAꟻ+ Double circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
367	+EDIꟻREII REX Cross.	,, Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
368	XƎЯ ƎDIꞀЯƎD+ Circle enclosing pellet.	FLVVDRAE+ Cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 21.]		
369	+EDILRED RE⁻ Circle enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing star. Æ	
370	,, ,,	+EARDVVLF ,, (Dots L·.·) Æ	
371	,, [⁻] Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF ,, Æ	
372	,, . RE⁻ Circle enclosing cross.	,, Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
373	,, Circle of dots (Dot L) enclosing pellet.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
374	ꟻEDILRED RE (Dots +·Ǝ·) Cross.	ƎLVVDRƎV+ Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
375	+EDILRED RE Circle enclosing pellet.	Ⅎ „ „ Æ	
376	XR ꟻEDILRED+ „	„ „ Æ	
377	R ꟻEDILRED Pellet. (Dots :⅃)	+EARDAALI Four pellets. Æ	
378	ꟻEDILRED∧ (Dots ·ƎR·) Cross.	ƎLVVDRƎV+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
379	XƎR ꟻEDƎD REX+ Cross of five pellets.	+EARDVVLF Cross; dots in field. Æ	
			Eordred, *see* Fordrod.
380	EDELRFD REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ERPINNE Cross of eight pellets. Æ	Erwinne [Irvine, Irving].
381	[X]ƎRDRƎDILRƎDI Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	EDEΓHVHH Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eðelwulf.
382	+EDLIEDRLIC (Dots LI.·.E) Cross; dots in angles.	+ELDFAA Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
383	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+EAAAALE Cross; four dots in field. Æ	Uncertain
384	+EDILRED RE Cross.	+EVDRTECΛ Cross. Æ	Uncertain.
385	+EDILRED REX (Dots E·.·X) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	ƎƎRDROƎ+ (Dots R·.·O) Cross of five pellets. Æ	Fordred or Eordred.*
386	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+FORDRED Cross. Æ	
387	+EDIΓRED REX „	ƎƎRDRƎD+ (Dots R·.·O) Cross, dots in angles. Æ	

* See note on p. 151.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
388	+EDIꟻRED REX Cross.	DƎRDROƎ+ Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred.
389	,, ,,	⁜FORDRED ,, Æ	
390	,, ,,	+·˙·ꟻORDRED ,, Æ	
391	,, ,,	+FORDRED ,, (Dots R ·˙·˙· E) Æ	
392	,, ,,	+EOFRED (?) ,, Æ	
393	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+EORDRED ,, Æ	
394	+EDIꟻRED REX ,,	⁜FⵔRDRED (Dots numerous). Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
395	,, ,,	+FORDRED ,, (Dots numerous). Æ	
396	,, ,,	,, Cross. (Dots numerous).	
397	,, ,,	⁜FORDRED Cross dots in angles. Æ	
398	,, ,,	+FORDRED (Dots R·D R·ED·) Cross of five pellets. Æ	
399	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	,, Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
400	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
401	,, Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	,, ,, Æ	
	[Pl. XXI. 22.]		
402	,, ,,	,, ,, (Dot O·) Æ	
403	,, ,,	+FORDRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
404	,, ,,	,, Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
405	+EDIꟻRED REX Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	+FORDRED Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred.
406	„ „	ꟻOЯDЯƎ+ „ (Dot R·D)	
407	+EDLIRED RE Cross.	+EORDRED Cross. Æ	
408	„ „ (Dot R·E)	„ „ Æ	
409	+EDLIRED RE „	„ Cross of five (Dot R·D) pellets. Æ	
410	„ „	+EORDRED „ Æ	
411	„ Cross of five pellets.	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
412	+EDILRED RI Cross.	+FORDRED· Cross. Æ	
413	ER DERLIDE+ „	+EORDRED „ Æ	
414	„ „	+FORDRED Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
415	„ „	+EORDRED Cross of five pellets.	

[Pl. XXI. 23.]

416	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
417	+EDIꟻRED RE „	+FORDRED „ Æ	
418	+EÐLIRED X Cross of five pellets.	„ Cross of five (Dot R·D) pellets. Æ	
419	+EÐFLRED REX „	+FORDRED „ Æ	
420	„ Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet.	„ Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
421	+EÐFLRED RE Cross.	+FORDRED· Cross. Æ	Fordred, or Eordred.
422	,, Cross of five pellets.	,, ,, Æ	
423	,, ,,	+FORDRED (Dot R·D) Cross of five pellets. Æ	
424	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	+FORDRED ,, Æ	
425	,, Pellet.	+FORDRED· Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
426	,, Cross; dots in angles.	+FORDRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
427	EÐFLRED R Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	,, ,, Æ	
428	+ERDERLIRE Cross.	+EORIRDED Cross. Æ	
429	+EDILRED Cross.	+HNIFVLA Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	Hnifula (Hunlaf?).
430	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
431	+EDILRED REX Cross.	[H]VNLAF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Hunlaf?
432	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	LEOF DEG И An animal prancing r., head l.? Æ	Leofdegn.
	[Pl. XXII. 1.]		
433	,, ,,	+LEOFDEƐN Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
434	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+LEOFDEƐИ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Leofdegn.
435	„ „	+LEOFDEXN Cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 2.]		
436	„ „	„ „ Æ	
437	+EDIꟻRED REX Cross.	+ꟻEOFDEƐИ „ Æ	
438	„ „	„ 3 Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
439	„ „	„ „ Æ	
440	„ „	NƆƎDꟻOƎ⅃+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
441	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+ꟻEOFDEƷИ Cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 3.]		
442	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
443	+EDILREDD REX Cross.	X⅃ƎDꟻOƎ⅃+ Cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 4.]		
444	+EDILRED RE „	+LEOFDEƐИ „ Æ	
445	„ „	„ „ Æ	
446	„ Cross; dots in angles.	„ „ Æ	
447	„ „	„ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
448	+EDIꟻRED RE Cross.	+LEOϒDEƷИ Cross. Æ	
449	„ „	+LEOFDEƐX „ (Dot L·) Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
450	+EÐILIRED X Cross.	+ᚾEOᚴDE3X Cross. (Dots 3·.·) Æ	Leofdegn.
451	+EDILRED ,,	+ᚾEOFDEƐИ ,, Æ	
452	+EÐELRED REX Four pellets united by circle enclosing cross.	+LEOFDE3И ,, Æ	
453	,, ,,	,, Double circle enclosing pellet; inner one of dots Æ	
454	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
455	,, ,,	+ΓEOᚴDEƐM Cross. Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 5.]

456	D Circle enclosing star of six rays.	+LEOFDE3И ,, Æ	
457	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
458	,, ,,	+LEOᚴDEƐИ (Dot O·) Circle enclosing cross pattée. Æ	
459	,, ,,	,, (No dot) Circle enclosing cross; dots in angles. Æ	
460	+EÐFLREP REX Circle.	+LEOFDEƐX (Dot L·) Cross. Æ	
461	+EDELRED REX Circle enclosing four small circles arranged in cross.	+LEOᚴDE3h ᚹOИET Voided cross having circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. *sceattas* Nos. 93, 161, 170, Pl. II. 18; III. 25; IV. 2.) Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 6.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
462	+EDELRED REX Circle enclosing four small circles arranged in cross.	+LEOϷDEƷh ϷOИET Voided cross having circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. *sceattas* Nos. 93, 161, 170, Pl. II. 18; III. 25; IV. 2.) Æ	Leofdegn.
	[Pl. XXII. 7.]		
463	„ „	+[LE]OFDEƐИ: „ Æ	
464	„ Circle enclosing Ⱥ	+LEOϷDEƐИ Cross; pellet in second quarter. Æ	
465	„ „	„ Voided cross, having circular spaces between limbs; pellet in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
466	„ „ (Pellet D·)	„ „ Æ	
467	„ Circle enclosing Ꝏ	+ΓEOϷDEƐM Cross pattée. Æ	
468	„ „ wedge below Ꝏ	+LEOFDEƐИ Circle enclosing cross pattée. Æ	
469	+EDELRED RE Circle enclosing cross pattée.	ИƐEDFOEJ+ „ Æ	
470	+EDELRED R Cross pattée.	+LEODEƷИX Cross pattée. Æ	
471	„ „	„ „ Æ	
472	„ „	+LEOFDEƷ[И?] Triple circle, middle one of dots. Æ	
473	„ „	„ Triple circle, (Dots N·∴·) middle one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
474	+EDELRED R Cross pattée.	+LEOƤDEƆИ Double circle. Æ	Leofdegn.
475	+EDELRD REX „	„ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
476	+EDERED REX „	„ Voided cross having circular spaces between limbs; pellet in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
477	+EDLRED RE „	+LEOFDEƷИ Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
478	„ „	+L+XFDEƷИ Cross. Æ	
479	„ „	+LEOFDEƆX „ (Dot L·) Æ	
480	+ÆEDILRED R „ (Dot Æ·)	+LEOƤDEƆИ Cross. Æ	
481	„ „	ИƉDƤOEJ+ „ (Dot ·J) Æ	
482	+AEƉEUREƉ REX Circle enclosing cross pattée with four rays proceeding from it.	+LEOƤDEƆ⋈ Double circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 8.]

483	„ „	+LEOFDEƆИ „ Æ	
484	„ „	++LEOCDEƆN „ (Dots O· N·) Æ	
485	„ „	+LEOƤDEƆИ Double circle, enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 9.]

486	„ „	+UEOFƉEƷИ+ Triple circle, inner one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
487	+AEƉELREƉ REX Greek pattern (swastica).	+ᑌEOFƉEƷИX Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Leofdegn.
488	„ „	+ᑌEOᖷƉEƷNX Circle enclosing lozenge of dots; within, pellet. Æ	
489	„ Circle enclosing four ovals in cross.	+LEOᖷDEƐh ᗰOИET Voided cross, having circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) Æ	
490	+AEIILREDI R Lozenge of dots. (Double struck).	+LEE · · · ƐN Cross. Æ	
491	Legend defaced. Circle enclosing pellet.	+LEOEDƐN „ Æ	
492	+AEILRED R Pellet.	+LEOFDEƐИX Double circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
493	+FRDERLE [To be read across FDELRER] Cross.	+LEOFDEƐИ Cross. Æ	
494	„ „ „	+LEODEƐИ Æ	
495	„ „ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
496	+EDILEDR RE „ (Double struck).	+LEOFDEƷИ Cross. Æ	
497	+EƉILRED REX Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+MOИNE Cross. Æ	Monne.
498	„ „	„ Circle of dots (Dots N⁘E⁘) enclosing pellet. Æ	
499	„ „	„ Pellet. (No dots). Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
500	+EDILRED REX Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
501	+EDILR · · · · „	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
502	+EDILRED REX Cross.	И Circle enclosing (Dots И·N:E·) pellet. Æ	
503	+EDILRED REX „	„ Pellet. Æ	
504	+EDILRED REX „	„ Cross. Æ	
505	„ „	„ (Dots И·N) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
506	„ Circle enclosing pellet.	+MONNE Cross. Æ	
507	„ „	+MONNE „ (Dots O·) Æ	
508	„ „	+MONNE (Dots N·E·) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
509	„ „	ENNOM+ (Dot N·) Cross of five dots. Æ	
510	+EDILRED RE (Dots ·L) Circle enclosing cross.	ENNOM+ Cross. (Dots ·N·O) Æ	
511	+EDILRED RE Cross.	+MONNE „ Æ	
512	„ „	„ „ (Dots И·E) Æ	
513	+EDLIRED RE „	„ „ „ Æ	
514	„ „	+ENNOM+ Cross; dot in field. Æ	
515	„ „	+MONNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
516	+EDLIRED RE Cross.	+MOИNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
517	,, ,,	FИNOM+ (Dot N·O) ,, Æ	
518	,, ,,	+MOИNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
519	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
520	+EDILRED X ,,	+MOИNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	
521	,, ,,	,, Pellet. Æ	
522	+EƀILRED X Circle of dots enclosing cross.	,, Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
523	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
524	,, ,,	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet. (Dots И·N··E·) Æ	
525	,, Cross of five pellets.	ƎИNOM+ Cross; dot in field. Æ	
526	,, ,, (Dot D·X)	+MOИИE Cross. Æ	
527	,, ,, (Dot L·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+MOИNE Lozenge of dots, pellet in centre. Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 10.]		
528	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
529	,, ,,	,, Pellet. Æ	
530	,, ,,	,, Cross of five pellets. Æ	
531	XOƎƎJIDƎ+ ,,	ƎИNOM+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
532	+EÐILRED·:·X:: Pellet.	+MOИNE Pellet. Æ	Monne.
533	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
534	,, ,,	,, Cross. Æ	
535	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
536	,, ,,	,, Cross of five pellets. Æ	
537	,, ,,	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
538	+EDILRED·:· Cross.	,, Cross. Æ	
539	,, ,,	,, ,, (Dots E·:·) Æ	
540	,, ,,	,, Cross of five pellets. Æ	
541	,, ,,	+MOИNE ,, Æ	
542	+EDILRED ,,	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
543	+EDIIRED ,,	,, Cross. Æ	
544	+EDILRED Cross of five pellets.	,, ,, Æ	
545	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
546	,, ,, (Dot L·)	+MOИNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	
547	,, ,,	+MʘNNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
548	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	+MOИИE Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
549	+EDILRED Circle enclosing pellet.	+MOИИE Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Monne.
550	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
551	„ „	„ „ Æ	
552	+EÐELRED REX Cross.	+MOИNE Cross. Æ	
553	„ „	ƎИNOM+ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
554	F „	+MOИNE Double circle enclosing pellet; outer of dots. Æ	
555	E „	„ Pellet. Æ	
556	+EÐEIRFD REX „	+HPИNE Cross. Æ	
557	+EÐELRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+MOИNE Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross. Æ	
558	„ „ (Dot E·)	„ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
559	„ „ (Dots E :·)	„ „ Æ	
560	„ „	„ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
561	„ „ (No dots).	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
562	„ „	„ Pellet. Æ	
563	„ Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross.	„ Four pellets. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
564	+EÐELRED REX Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross.	+MOИNE Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.
565	,, ,,	,, Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	
566	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+MOИИE Cross. Æ	
567	,, ,,	+MONNE ,, Æ	
568	+EÐELRED REX ,,	+MOИNE ,, Æ	
569	+EDELRED ЯEX Cross potent.	,, Cross potent. (Dots E·.·) Æ	
570	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
571	+EÐELRED REX ,,	,, (Dots numerous). Cross of five pellets. Æ	
572	Я ,,	,, (Dots E·.·) Four dots joined by circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
573	R ,,	,, ,, (No dots). Æ	
574	+EÐELRED REX Pellet.	,, Cross. Æ	
575	,, ,,	+MOИИE Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
576	AEDELRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross; dots in angles.	+MONИE· ,, Æ	
577	+EÐELRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+ODILO MO Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Odilo.
578	Ð Cross of five pellets.	,, ,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
579	+EDILDE· Cross; dots in angles.	+OLDAИ Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Oldan.
580	+EDLRED [R]E Cross?	+TIDVVLF Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	Tidwulf.
581	ƆƎЯꓶIƆƎ+ Cross; dots in angles.	LFΛΛDI[T]+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
582	+EDILRED REX Cross.	[+VEИ]DELBERHT Cross. Æ	Wendelberht.
583	„ „	+VEИDEΓBERHT „ (Dots L· R·) Æ	
584	Γ „	+VEИDEΓBERHT „ Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 11.]		
585	+EDILRED RE „	L „ Æ	
586	ꓷ „	„ „ Æ	
587	„ „	„ „ (Dot L·) Æ	
588	+EDILRED RE „	Γ „ Æ	
589	„ „	L „ Æ	
590	ꓷ „	+VEИƆELBERHT „ Æ	
591	+EDIΓRED REX „	+VEИDEΓBERHT „ (Dot R·) Æ	
592	ER DERLIDE+ „	L „ Æ	
593	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+VIH↑RED Cross. Æ	Wintred. *See also* Dirindc.
	[Pl. XXII. 12.]		
594	„ „	N „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
595	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+VINTRED Cross. Æ	Wintred.
596	+EDILRED ЯEX ,,	+DINTRD ,, Æ	
597	,, Lozenge of dots.	H ,, Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 13.]		
598	+EÐFLRED REX Cross.	+PINTRED· ,, Æ	
599	,, ,,	И ,, Æ	
600	+EDFLREÐ REX ,,	N ,, Æ	
601	,, ,,	+PINTRD ,, Æ	
602	+EÐELRED REX ,,	ЯЯTHIC+ ,, Æ	
603	+EDELREÐ REX ,,	DIRTNID+ ,, Æ	
604	+EƆELR ƎƎ ЯEX ,,	+DINTRD ,, Æ	
605	Ɔ ,,	,, ,, Æ	
606	+EÐFLRED RE ,,	+PIRTNDE ,, Æ	
607	+EÐFLRED REX Double circle, outer of dots, enclosing pellet.	+PIИTRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
608	,, ,,	,, Double circle, outer of dots, en closing pellet. Æ	
609	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+VVLFRED Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Wulfred.
610	+EÐILRED REX Cross pattée.	,, Pellet. Æ	
611	+EDLIRED RE ,,	,, ,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
612	+·:·EÐILRED X Cross pattée.	+VVLFRED Cross. Æ	Wulfred.
613	,, ,,	+VVLFR ED (Dots V·V L·, R·) ,, Æ	
614	,, ,,	,, (Dots R·) ,, Æ	
615	,, ,,	E (Dots L·, R·) ,, Æ	
616	,, ,,	+VVLFRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
	[Pl. XXII. 14.]		
617	,, ,,	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
618	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
619	,, ,,	,, Pellet. Æ	
620	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
621	,, Pellet.	,, ,, Æ	
622	+EDILRED Cross of five pellets.	+VVLFRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
623	,, ,,	+VVLERED (Dots L·.·) ,, Æ	
624	+EÐELRED REX Cross.	+VVLFRED Cross. (Dots L·.·.·) Æ	
625	+EDLIRED RE Cross.	ↄIƧ⅁ꞱVV+ Cross. Æ	Wulfsig.
626	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
627	,, Cross of five pellets.	,, (Dots ·:·⅁.Ʇ) ,, Æ	
628	,, ,,	,, (Dots ·:·⅁) ,, Æ	

REDWULF.*

SUCCEEDED ON EXPULSION OF ETHELRED, A.D. 844. SLAIN BY DANES (?) SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Alghere.
Broðer.
Coenred.
Cuðberht.
Eanred.
Eardwulf [*Eordwulf*].
Eordred or Fordred.
Herreð.
Huætnoð.
Huætred?
Hunlaf.
Monne.
Wendelberht.
Wintred.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
629	+REDVLF RX	Cross.	+ÆLCHERE (Dot Æ·)	Cross. Æ	Alghere.
630	,,	,,	+ÆLCHERE	,, Æ	
631	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+BROÐER	Cross. Æ	Broðer.
632	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
633	+REDVL RE	,,	,,	,, Æ	
634	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+COENRED (Dot C)	Cross. Æ	Coenred.
635	+REDVVLF REX Circle of dots enclosing pellet.		+COENED	Cross. Æ	
636	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+CVDBEREHT	Cross. Æ	Cuðberht.
	[Pl. XXII. 15.]				
637	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
638	,,	,,	ƎИƎЯƎBDVƆ+ (Dots ·Ǝ·)	,, Æ	
639	+ЯEDVLF REX	,,	+CVDBEREHT Cross of five pellets.	Æ	

* Only mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, anno 844; who says that he was killed fighting against the Danes.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
640	+REDVᒥF RE Cross.	+EᗑNRED Cross. Æ	Eanred.
641	+REDVLF REX ,,	+EᗑИRED·.· Cross of five pellets. Æ	
642	,, ,,	,, [·.·] ,, Æ	
643	+REDVLF REX Cross.	+EORDRER (Dot E·O) Cross of five pellets. Æ	Eordred or Fordred.
644	+·REDVLF RE Cross; dots in field.	D ,, (Dot R·D) Æ	
645	+REDVL RE Cross.	,, ,, Æ	
646	,, Cross; dots in angles.	+EORDRE Cross. Æ	
647	ER FLVDER+ Cross.	+EORDRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	
648	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
649	,, ,,	+FORDRED Cross. Æ	
650	+REDVVLF REX Cross; dots in field.	+HVAETNDD Cross. Æ	Huætnoð.
651	,, ,,	,, ,, dots in field. Æ	
652	,, ,,	ᗡᗡNTƎAVH+ ,, no dots. Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 16.]

653	+REDVLF RE Cross.	+HVNL[AF] Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	Hunlaf.
654	+REDVLF REX Cross.	EИNOM+ Cross of five pellets. Æ	Monne.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
655	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+MOИNE	Pellet. Æ	Monne.
656	RE Cross; two dots in in field.		+MOIVVIE	Cross. Æ	
657	ER ELVDER+	Cross.	EИNOM+ Cross of five pellets.	Æ	
658	,,	,,	,,	,, (Double struck).	
659	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
660	+HEDVVLF REX	Cross.	+VEИDEΓBERHT (Dot R·)	Cross. Æ	Wendel-berht.
661	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	
662	,,	,,	,,	,, Æ	

[Pl. XXII. 17.]

OSBERHT.

A.D. 849 or 850—A.D. 867. DEPOSED. RESTORED SAME YEAR AS JOINT KING WITH ÆLLA; SLAIN BY DANES SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Anberht.
Cuðberht.
Eanred.
Eanwulf.
Eardwulf.
Erwinne.
Eðelhelm.
Monne.
Ranulf.
Wendelberht?
Winiberht [for Wendelberht?].
Wulfred.
Wulfsig.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
663	ᚷᛖ ᛏᚻᛈᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ Cross pattée.	ᛖᛚᚹᚾᚪ+ Pellet. (Dot ·ᚾ·) Æ	Eanwulf.
664	ᚷᚳᚱ ᛏᚻᛈᚱᛋᛒᛟ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ᛖᛚᚹᚹᚾᚪᛖ+ Cross. Æ	
665	ᚷᛖᚱ ᛏᚻᛈᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ (Dot ·X·) Cross; dots in angles. Æ	ᚠ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
666	ᚷᛖ ᚼᚻᛈᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ Cross of five pellets.	+BANVLF Cross. Æ	
667	ᛈᛖ ᚺᛚᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ Cross. (Dots ·ᛈ·ᛚ·)	,, ,, Æ	
668	OSBERH . . . Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ᚠᛚᚹᚹᚾᛖ+ ,, (Dots ·ᚠ·V·V·) Æ	
669	ᚷᚳᚱ ᛏᚻᛈᚱᛋᛒᛟ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+MONИB ,, (Dots :M·) Æ	Monne.

[Pl. XXII. 18.]

670	ᚳᚻᛈᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ (Dots .·.H) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	.·.ᛏᚻᚱᛖᛒᛁᚾᚹ Cross of five pellets. Æ	Winiberht (for Wendelberht?)
671	ᚳᚻᛖᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ Pellet.	ᛏᚻᚱᛖᛒᛁᚾᛁᚹ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
672	,, ,,	ᚾ Cross of five pellets. Æ	
673	ᛖᚱ ᛏᚻᛚᚱᛖᛋᛒᛟ Circle enclosing cross.	,, Cross; dots in angles. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
674	ЭЯ ТНЛЯЭВЭSO Circle enclosing cross.	ТНЯЭВІИІV (Dots ⁚· И) Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Winiberht (for Wendelberht?)
675	OSBƎLHBEB (Dots O·.·) Cross.	+VVLFSIXT Cross. Æ	Wulfsig.
	[Pl. XXII. 19.]		
676	Blundered coin, probably Osberht.	Æ	

ÆLLA.

Rival to Osberht, A.D. 867; joined forces with him the same year to besiege Danes in York, when both were slain.

For coins which have been attributed to this king see *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 65, and *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 303. The attribution must be considered very doubtful.

There follow three kings who were set up in succession by the Danes, the real masters of Northumbria subsequent to A.D. 867. Of these no coins are known, and without doubt from 867 the copper coins (*stycas*) ceased to be coined in Northumbria.

ECGBERHT I.

A.D. 867—873.

RICSIG.

A.D. 873—A.D. 875.

ECGBERHT II.

A.D. 875—A.D. 876.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

ECGBERHT.

A.D. 734—A.D. 766.

See Royal Series of Northumbria (Eadberht).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
677	+EꞆGBERhTS Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses.	ꞆTBEREVhTEꞇ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ. Wt. 16·8.	No Moneyer.

Coin similar to No. 4.

[Pl. XXIII. 1.]

EANBALD II.

A.D. 796—A.D. 808?

Moneyers.

Cunwulf [Canwulf or Cynwulf?]. Eardwulf [Eadwulf, Eodwulf].
Eðelweard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
678	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+CΨNVLF Cross of five pellets. Æ	Cunwulf, Canwulf, or Cynwulf.
679	+ENDALD ΛEP Cross.	+CΨNVALF „ Æ	
680	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	·ƎLAVAΛΨƆ (Dot ·Ɔ) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
681	+FNBALD ℞ER· Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EΨΛNVLF Cross. Æ	
682	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADVVLF· Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
683	„ „	+EADVVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
684	„ „	„ „ (Dot F·) Æ	

[Pl. XXIII. 2.]

685	„ „	A „ Æ	
686	+EANBALD AREP· „ (Dots A·L, A·R)	+EADVVLF „ (Dot E·) Æ	
687	„ „ (No dots).	+EADVVLF· „ Æ	
688	+EANBALD ARE „	+·EADVVLF „ Æ	
689	+EANBALD ARE „ (Dot L·) Æ	„ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
690	+EANBALD ARE Circle enclosing pellet.	+EADVVLF (Dot D·) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	Eardwulf.
691	+EANBALD+ Cross of five pellets.	+EADVVLF Pellet. Æ	
692	,, Pellet.	,, ,, Æ	
693	+EANBALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	,, Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
694	A A Cross.	,, Cross. Æ	
695	Uncertain legend. Circle enclosing cross.	+EADVVLF ,, (Dot L.). Æ (base)?	
696	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+AEDVVLF· Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
697	ANALDAREREB (Blundered legend.) Circle enclosing cross.	+EADVVOLF Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
698	+EANBALD Circle enclosing pellet.	A ,, ,, Æ (base)?	

[Pl. XXIII. 3.]

699	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EADLVV+F Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
700	+EANBALD AR ,,	+EODVVLF Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
701	+EANBALD AB ,,	+EODVVLEI ,, Æ (base)?	
702	+EANBALD AR Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EODVVLF· ,, Æ (base?)	

[Pl. XXIII. 4.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
703	+EAANBAALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EODVVLF Cross. Æ	Eardwulf.
704	,, Pellet.	,, Circle enclosing cross. Æ	
705	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	ꟻ⅃VVᗡO+Ǝ+ Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
706	+EAANGAALD Cross.	ꟻ⅃VVᗡOƎ+ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ (base?)	
707	+EAANBAALD Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EVVLAFD Cross. Æ	
708	+EANBAD AR Cross.	+EODVVLF ,, Æ	
709	+EANBALD Cross.	+EDILVEARD Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
710	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
711	EANBAID ARC (Dot E·A) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EDILAARD Circle of dots enclosing cross. Æ	
712	+EANBALD AR Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+EDILVARD ,, Æ (base)?	
	[Pl. XXIII. 5.]		
713	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
714	+EVNBVLD AR ,,	+EDILAARD ,, Æ	
715	A ,,	,, (Dot RD·) ,, Æ	
716	+EANBALD V Cross.	+EDILVARD Cross. Æ	
717	V ,,	A ,, Æ	

WIGMUND (WIMUND).

A.D. 837—A.D. 854?

Moneyers.

Coenred.
Eardwulf.
Elfheard.
Eðelhelm.
Eðelweard.
Erwinne.
Hunlaf.
Wilheah.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Gold Coin (Solidus).		
718	VIGMVND ARE P Tonsured bust facing.	·MVNVS DIVINVM· Cross pattée within wreath. AV ·8 Wt. 68·2.	
	[Pl. XXIII. 6.]		
	Copper Coins (Stycas).		
719	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	+ꝀOENRED Cross of five pellets. Æ	Coenred.
720	ИD· ,,	,, ,, Æ	
721	,,	,, ,, Æ	
722	+VIGMVND IREP· Cross.	,, ,, Æ	
723	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
724	+VIGMVИD· IREP ,,	,, Cross. Æ	
725	,, ,,	,, ,, Æ	
726	ND· ,, Cross; dot in one angle.	,, ,, Æ	
727	И Cross; dots in angles.	+CONERED ,, Æ	
728	ND ,,	+ꝀOENRED ,, Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
729	+VIGMVИD ΛREP Cross; dots in angles.	+ᄂOENRED Cross. Æ	Coenred.
730	„ „	+ᄂOEИRED „ Æ	
731	+VIGMVND IREP Cross.	+ᄂOENRED „ Rude outline of full face. Æ	
732	„ „	„ Same degenerated to ☩ Æ	
733	·I „	„ „ Æ	
734	+VIGMVND „	+ᄂOENRED Cross. Æ	
735	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	ᗡƎЯИƎOƎ+ „ Æ	
736	+VIGMVИD: IREP „	+ᄂ⊙NERED „ Æ	

[Pl. XXIII. 7.]

737	„ „	O „ Æ	
738	DИVMƆꟻ+ Cross of five pellets.	⅁VVᗡЯΛƎ+ Cross; dots in angles. Æ	Eardwulf.
739	+VIGMVND Cross.	+EDEᒥHEᒥM Cross. Æ	Eðelhelm.
740	„ „	„ „ Æ	
741	„ И „	+·EDEᒥHEᒥM „ Æ	
742	„ N „	+EDEᒥHEᒥM· „ Æ	
743	„ И „	+EDEᒥHEᒥM Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
744	„ N „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
745	+VIGMΛИD „	„ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
746	+VIGMHEʌM Cross. (Blundered through counterstriking of obverse by reverse, and reverse by obverse).	+HEΓMMVИD Cross. Æ	Eðelhelm.
747	+ EIGMVND „	+EDEΓHEΓM „ Æ	
748	„ „	„ „ Æ	
	[Pl. XXIII. 8.]		
749	+VIGИVИD ʌREP Cross.	+EDILVEʌRD Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
	[Pl. XXIII. 9.]		
750	„ „	„ „ Æ	
751	„ „	„ „ Æ	
752	„ „	ꓷRʌƎVJIDƎ+ „ Æ	
753	„ „	+EDILVEʌRD Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
754	+VIGMVND IREP. „	„ Cross. Æ	
	[Pl. XXIII. 10.]		
755	„ (No dot.) „	Ǝ „ Æ	
756	„ (Dots E·P·) „	E „ Æ	
757	„ „	„ „ Æ	
758	+VIGMVND IREP „	+EDILVEʌRD Æ	
759	„ Cross; dots in two angles.	+EDILVE⅄RD „ Æ	
760	„ Cross. (Dots E·P·)	ꓷRʌƎVJIDƎ+ „ Æ	
761	„ (Dot P·) „	ꓷIИƎVJIDƎ+ „ Æ	
762	VIGMVND IREP Cross; dot in one angle.	ꓷƎIIƎVJIDƎ+ „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
763	+EARA DNVMDIV+ Cross.	+EDILVEARD Cross. Æ	Eðelweard.
764	„ „	+EDILVEARD „ Æ	
765	A „	+EDILVEARD „ Æ	
766	PEIA „	+EDILVEARD „ Æ	
767	„ „	+EDILVEARD „ Æ	
768	+IGMVNP APEP „	+EDILVEARD „ Æ	
769	„ „	+EDILVBVRD „ Æ	
770	„ „	+EDILVBVRD „ Æ	
771	+VGMVND IPEP „ (Dot D·)	+EILVBVAD „ Æ	
772	+VIGMVND IRER (Dot E·) Cross.	+ERPINNE Cross of eight pellets. Æ	Erwinne.
773	+VIGMVND IREÞ Cross; dots in angles.	+HVNLAF Cross. Æ	Hunlaf.
774	+VIGMVND IR Cross.	+HVNLAF „ Æ	
775	„ „	„ „ Æ	
776	„ „	„ Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
777	N „	„ „ Æ	
778	+VIOMVNDIR Cross; dots in angles.	„ Cross. Æ	
779	„ (Double struck).	„ „ Æ	
780	„ „	+HVNLAF „ Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
781	+VIGMVИD IR Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+HVИLΛF Cross. Æ	Hunlaf.
782	+VIƆMVИD IR⁝ „	+HVNLΛF „ Æ	
783	„ „	„ „ Æ	
784	„ „	+HVИΓΛF Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
785	„ „	+HVLΛF⁝ „ Æ	
786	+VIGMVHD Cross.	+HVИLΛF Cross. Æ	
787	N „	+HVИLΛF· „ Æ	
788	+VIGMVND⁝ Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+HVИLΛF „ Æ	
789	+VIGMVИDI „	„ „ Æ	
790	ΛΛDИVMƆIV+ „	ꟻĀJИVH+ (Dots ·Ā·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
791	„ „	„ „ (Numerous dots). Æ	
792	ΛA „ „	ꟻĀJΛNH+ (Numerous dots). Cross; dots in angles. Æ	
793	+VIƆMVИD···· „	Blundered. Circle of dots enclosing pellet. Æ	
794	+VIGNMVHD Cross. (Double struck).	+HVИLΛF Cross. Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
795	+VIGMVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	+VIGNVND IREP Cross. Æ	Name of Archbishop on both sides.
796	„ „	+VIGNVND VREP „ Æ	
797	+VIGMVND IREP. Cross.	+VIONVND VREP „ Æ	
798	„ „	+VIONNIID VREP+ „ Æ	

WULFHERE.

A.D. 854—A.D. 900.

Moneyer.

Wulfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
799	+VLFHERE ABED Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+VVLFRED Cross. Æ	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XXIII. 11.]		
800	VVLFHERE_PEP Circle enclosing cross.	VVLFR+EG Four crescents, horns outwards, enclosing pellet. Æ	
	[Pl. XXIII. 12.]		

Without doubt all these Stycas are of a date not later than A.D. 867.

Uncertain Stycas.

The legends of all the following coins are exceedingly obscure, and the reading even of those which are given must be considered merely tentative. It has been thought best, therefore, not to classify them under any king or archbishop, even when the name of the moneyer makes it probable that they were struck under some particular one of these.

801	IƎIAGRAƎX Cross of five pellets.	+BABDVVLF	Cross. Æ	
802	· · · · ƎLVV+ Cross of five pellets. (Possibly Abp. Wulfhere.)	+ꓭOEИDE	Cross. Æ	Coenred?
803	ΛERENDΛLR? Cross.	+ꓭѰΛVLF	Pellet. Æ	Coenwulf?
804	+ENREVI Cross.	+DIRE+EV	Cross. Æ	
805	VEDNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	×DIRE+EV	Cross. Æ	
806	Uncertain. Cross; dots in angles.	ꓷLIꓷꓷ+	Cross. Æ	Odilo?

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
807	+ÆE N ÆD	Cross.	+EÆOVVLF	Cross. Æ	Eadwulf?
808	Я · · · VVƎ··	Cross.	⅁VVDRΛƎ+ Cross; dots in angles.	Æ	Eardwulf.
809	+ΓHEΛИ·	Pellet.	+EHVLT	Cross. Æ	
810	Uncertain.	Cross.	⅁ƎRJIDƎ+ (Dots ·:·˩·:·)	Cross. Æ	Eðelred.
811	+EDILVEARD	Cross.	+EDILVEVRD	Cross. Æ (base)?	Eðelweard.
812	+EΛИD? (Dot Λ·)	Cross.	IVƎVHDƎ+	Cross. Æ	Eðelweard?
813	+ƎИVRE	Cross.	+HERRED	Cross. Æ	Herreð.
814	+ƎИVREX	Cross.	+HERREÐ	Cross. Æ	
815	+EΛDIVN	Cross.	+HERRD	Cross. Æ	
816	Uncertain. Cross; dots in angles.		⅁ƎRRƎH+	Five dots. Æ	
817	×HERREÐ	Cross.	×HERREÐ	Cross. Æ	
818	+HEV+REV	Cross.	+HERREΓ⅁· Circle enclosing pellet.	Æ	
819 to 868	Fifty more pieces are quite undecipherable.				

NORTHUMBRIA.

PENNY SERIES.

Danish and Norse Kings.

Great difficulty attends the arrangement of the series of Northumbrian pennies, owing to the shifting character of Danish and Norse rule in Northumbria, in Ireland, and in the Western Isles, combined with the constant recurrence of the same names, Regnald (Ragnvald), Sihtric, Anlaf (Olaf), Godfred, Eric, &c. The attribution of the following coins is more fully discussed in the *Introduction*. But for the guidance of the reader it may be as well to give here a rough outline of the history of the Danish and Norse silver coinage in the British Isles, so far as is necessary to show the connection of the following series.

The introduction of a silver coinage into the North of England was undoubtedly the work of the Northern invaders. And the remarkable find of coins at Cuerdale in Lancashire seems to represent the earliest stages in this new departure. For it consisted partly of pennies of English kings (Æthelred, Ælfred, Eadweard the Elder) and Archbishops of Canterbury (Ceolnoð, Æthered, Plegmund); partly of Danish or quasi-Danish coins struck for the South of England (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, Guthorm-Æthelstan, "St. Eadmund" pennies); but chiefly of the coins of two early Northumbrian kings, Cnut and Siefred, as they are described below. These kings reigned contemporaneously with Ælfred, that is to say, before the end of the ninth century. As we distinguish the period before the definite settlement of the Scandinavian colonists in England as the Viking Age, the coinage represented by the Cuerdale Find may fairly be called a *Viking* coinage. The Vikings, who were constantly crossing the English Channel and the North Sea, had no fixed home and received the coinage of the Frankish kings as readily as that of the English. Thus it is that, among the Cuerdale coins, occur some types which are peculiarly English, others which are almost as exclusively Frankish, and others again which are thought to show a Byzantine origin. Some pieces bear the names of foreign mints. Many of the names of moneyers on these Cuerdale coins are of Frankish form. Others again may be Danish. This has already been pointed out in the case of the "St. Eadmund" coinage.

Again it is not necessary to suppose that, during this anarchical period, all the coins were struck under the direct authority of the king whose name they bear. If private persons (*e.g.* the moneyers themselves) continued for their own purposes the practice of striking coins which they had begun under authority, they would adopt such legends as were likely to give the money currency. Those who received the coins (*e.g.* the crew of some Viking fleet) would not scrutinise too closely their types if they *reminded* them of the coins they had been in the habit of receiving, and if, by their ring or in some similar way, they had satisfied themselves of their purity. It is, however, of course necessary to classify the coins under the king whose name they bear. So that one coin with the name CNVT at the angles of a cross on one side, and ÆLFRED REX upon the other, coins with SC EADMVND on one side, and AELFRED REX on the other,

and those with the name of Ælfred and the monogram of Lincoln, are described among the money of Ælfred; though it may be doubted whether Ælfred had any hand in the striking of them. In the same way the enormous coinage with the names of Cnut and Siefred, found at Cuerdale, may not be in the strictest sense the coinage of these kings.

1. The coin of Halfdan, which heads the list, although one of the Cuerdale coins, was very probably *not* struck in Northumbria. It belongs in fact to the same class as the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and stands quite apart from the series which follows.

2. Next come the coins bearing the names of Cnut and Siefred, or having types copied from their coins. The identity of this Cnut with the Guðred mentioned by Symeon of Durham, Adam of Bremen, &c., as king of Northumbria, was first suggested by Mr. Haigh, was adopted by Mr. Rashleigh in his paper on the *Coins of Northumbria* (Num. Chron. N. S. vol. ix. p. 68 *seqq.*) but has been rejected by Mr. Kenyon in his edition of Hawkins' *English Silver Coins*, p. 84. It may, however, be considered established by the further researches of Professor Johannes Steenstrup (*Normannerne*, II. p. 93 *seqq.*). Some of the coins of this series bear the names of foreign mints, all are more or less un-English in their character. Nevertheless they must be taken to inaugurate the penny coinage of Northumbria.

3. Somewhat distinct from this series, and different from one another, are two uncertain Cuerdale coins bearing the name of Sihtric *Comes*, and Alvaldus, whose possible attributions are discussed in the course of the catalogue.

4. Finally we come to the coinage of the settled Danes and Norsemen and their kings, a coinage which belongs wholly to the tenth century, which copies the types of English coins from Eadweard I. to Eadmund, and which differs altogether from the *Viking* class of coins described just now. Some difficulties attend the distribution of the coins of this series. These are discussed in the Introduction, and in notes to the following pages, where reasons have been shown for not accepting all the attributions of Mr. Rashleigh in the paper referred to above.

Most of the kings whose names appear in this last class were connected with the Danish (or Norse) colonies in Ireland, and at one time bore rule at Dublin or Waterford. It has therefore been suggested that some of the coins of this series were struck, not in England but in Ireland, where specimens have been found. Formerly it was believed that there existed Dano-Irish coins which could be attributed to Irish kings who reigned contemporaneously with the Northumbrian kings, whose coins are described below. It is now, however, established that the coinage of the Danes or Norsemen in Ireland begins with imitations of the coinage of Æthelred II. made by Sihtric (III.) Olafsson, called Silkiskegg, who died in 1042. It is not probable, therefore, that a regular coinage was set on foot in Ireland before that date, or that any of the coins of the Northumbrian kings were struck in Ireland.

HALFDAN,

SON OF RAGNAR LODBROG?

KING IN NORTHUMBRIA A.D. 875 OR 876—A.D. 877.* EXPELLED FROM NORTHUMBRIA BY THE DANISH ARMY.

HALFPENNY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
869	+ΛLF DE ИE RX Small cross (+).	RAINO In field, ⁘ ⁘ ΛΓD ϽO æ ·6 Wt. 9·1.	Regnald.

[Pl. XXIV. 1.]

Halfdan was the first Danish king in Northumbria. But there is no certainty that this coin was struck by him in that district. Another coin of Halfdan bears the monogram of London, and the type of this piece is exactly like that of Ælfred's halfpennies. We may assume, therefore, that it was struck in the South of England. Halfdan was in London in 872.

* The date of Halfdan's expulsion has been critically discussed by Steenstrup (o. c. II. pp. 91, 92). Kennyon (o. c. p. 79) gives A.D. 875—A.D. 883 as the date of his reign without citing any authority, but no doubt upon that of a passage in Sym. Dun. *H. D. E.* c. 13. (See *Introduction.*) Rashleigh (l. c. p. 68) gives A.D. 875—(878 ?).

(GUÐRED) CNUT.

CIRCA A.D. 877—A.D. 894.

COINS STRUCK AT YORK.*

PENNIES.

Types *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, have all on the obverse the name CNVT disposed at the end of the limbs of a cross. This general type has been referred for its prototype to Byzantine coins, on which the legend is arranged in a similar way. Thus one of them has a cross of which the upper limb terminates in P, the lower in ω, the left-hand one in M and the right-hand in A, making the word PωMA (Roma), arranged in exactly the same way as Cnut's name (Hawkins, *Eng. Silver Coins* 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82). Such may have been the origin of the type, but for the immediate prototypes of these coins it is not necessary to go further than to the *denarii* of Charles the Bald and to some modification of the 'Karolus' monogram introduced by that king. Such modifications are given in Gariel, *Monnaies royales de la race Carlovingienne*, pl. xxiv. 75–84 (Charles the Bald), pl. xxxix. 19 (Carloman). A modification of the Byzantine type referred to occurs, moreover, upon Carlovingian-Papal coins, *Ibid.* pl. xli. 31–4.

On the reverse side, the division of the legend into four parts, so as to form a sort of cruciform pattern, as on the coins No. 873 *seqq.* below, is a peculiarity of the English coinage introduced by Alfred and imitated by Guthorm-Æthelstan of East Anglia (p. 95). So that the following coins may be said to bear types characteristic respectively of England and of the Frankish Empire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type a.		
870	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C И V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and ·∴· before C	✠EBRAICE CIVITAS Small cross pattée. ℞ 8† Wt. 22·8.	YORK.
	[Pl. XXIV. 2.]		
871	·∴·C N V T R E X „	✠EBIAICE CIVITA „ ℞ Wt. 23·9.	
872	·∴·C N V ⊥ E R X „	✠EBRAICE CIVITS „ „ ℞ Wt. 16·1.	
873	·∴·C N V T R E X „	✠EB·∴·RAI·∴·CE CIVI Small cross pattée; dot in field. ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
874	R·∴·E:X „	✠EB·∴·RAI·∴·CE CIV·∴· Small cross pattée; no dot in field. ℞ Wt. 20·5.	

* The attribution of these coins to York has been disputed, and it has been suggested that EBRAICE CIVITAS stands for Évreux in France. The attribution to York seems to be established by the 'St. Peter' coins and is now generally accepted, although *Eboracum*, and not *Ebraicum* or *Ebraica*, is the proper name of the city.

† Which is likewise the average measurement of the coins of Cnut and Siefred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type a.		
875	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C И V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and ·⁘· before C	✠EB RAI CEC IV Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 17·8.	York.
876	„ „	✠EB·⁘·IAI·⁘·CEC·⁘·IVI·⁘· „ ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 3.]		
877	„ R·⁘·E·⁘·X No dots in angles of cross.	✠EB·⁘·IAI·⁘·CEC·⁘·IVI „ dot in each angle of cross. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
878	·⁘·C N V T R·⁘·E X·⁘· „ No dots in angles of cross.	✠EB·⁘·IAI·⁘·CEC·⁘·IV·⁘· „ dots in two angles of cross. ℞ Wt. 21·2.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 4.]		
879	·⁘·C И V T R E X Dots as before in angles of cross.	✠EB·⁘·ARI·⁘·CEC·⁘·IVI „ no dots. ℞ Wt. 21·8.	
880	„ „	✠BRAICE CIVIT „ ℞ Wt. 23·0.	
881	·⁝· C И V T R E X „	✠EIRAICE · CIVI „ ℞ Wt. 22·0.	
	Type b.		
882	·⁘·C N V T R·⁘·E ⁘·X Arranged in similar manner about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠EBRAICE CIVITA·⁘· Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 22·8.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 5.]		
883	·⁝· C N V T R·⁘·E·⁘·X	✠EB·IAI·⁘·CE·⁘·CI·V·⁘· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
884	·⁘·C И V T R·⁘·E X „	✠EB·IAI·⁘·CE·CI·⁘· „ ℞ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type b.)		
885	·∴·C И ∀ T R·∴·E·∴ ·∴·X Arranged in similar manner about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠EB·IΛI·∴·CE·C·∴· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 22·0.	York.
886	∴·C И V T R·∴·E X „	✠EB·∴·IΛI·∴·CEC·∴·ITЬ·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·5.	
887	„ „	✠EB·IΛI·∴·CE·CIT·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	
888	„ „	✠EB·IΛI·∴·CEC:ITI·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	
889	„ R∴·E·∴ ·∴·X „	✠EB·∴·IΛI·∴·CI·∴·CV·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·8.	
890	∴·C N V T R·∴·Ꞓ·∴ ·∴·X „	✠EB·∴·IVI·∴·CꞒC·∴·IA „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·0.	
891	·∴·C И ∀ T R·∴· ·X· „	✠EB·∴·IΛI·∴·CEC·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·8.	
892	∴·C N V T R E X „	✠E.∴.B CEC V: „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	
893	O·∴·N V T ꟼ ∃ X „	✠EB·∴·I·∴·ICECIV „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	
894	∴·C N V T R I X „	✠IBR·∴·AICECI·∴·ITA „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·0.	
895	·∴·C ∀ T R·∴·I X B „	✠EB·∴·IΛI·∴·CE·∴·CI· „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·5.	
896	C V T R E X B „ (Irregularly written).	✠EB·∴·IAR·∴·ICE·∴·I·∴· „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·5.	
897	∴·C ∀ T R.∴.I E·X B „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	
898	∴·C И V T R·∴·E·∴ ·∴·X „	✠EB·∴·IAR·∴·ICE:I·∴· Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	
899	Similar legend much blundered and misplaced.	✠IꞒIVTIIRERI Cross pattée; four dots around it. Ꞧ Wt. 17·8.	
900	„ „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 22·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type b.)		
901	·:·C И V T R E X much blundered and misplaced.	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·:·IVI Cross; dots in angles. Æ Wt. 19·0.	York.
902	·:·C N V T R E:X „	✠·:·ƎRAICE CVITA Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
	Type b, var.		
903	·:·C N V T R E X (arranged as before). Patriarchal cross inverted; at end of upper limb Я; dots in four angles.	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·:·IV·:· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 19·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 6.]		
	Type c.		
904	CR E ⊢ N Between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·IV·: Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
905	CR ⊢ E·:·N „	„ „ Æ Wt. 22·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 7.]		

Type d.

This type resembles that of the Frankish currency still more closely than do the previous types, as it contains the well-known 'Karolus' monogram introduced by Charlemagne and specially ordained by Charles the Bald in the Edict of Pitres § 11 (A.D. 864).

906	·:·C N V T R·:·E·:· ·:·X Patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠EBRAICE CIVITA Monogram R K◇S L (Karolus). Æ Wt. 22·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 8.]		

HALFPENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		Type b.	
907	·:·C N V T R·:·E X Patriarchal cross (as before).	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·:·IV Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ⱥ Wt. 9·0.	YORK.
		[Pl. XXIV. 9.]	
908	·:·C V T R·:·E XB „	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CE·IV·:· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ⱥ Wt. 9·0.	
909	⁞C И·:·V T R·:·E⁞X Patriarchal cross sideways.	✠E·:·B⁞ID·:·C·:·ECIA.·. Small cross pattée; dot in each angle. Ⱥ Wt. 9·0.	
		Type c.	
910	C R ⊢ E N between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	✠EB·RAI·CEC·IV· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ⱥ Wt. 8·5.	
		[Pl. XXIV. 10.]	
		Type d.	
911	·.C И V T R·:·E X Patriarchal cross, as before.	✠EB·IAI·:·CE·CIT.·. Monogram of Karolus as above (No. 906). Ⱥ Wt. 8·5.	
		[Pl. XXIV. 11.]	
912	„ „	✠ED·:·IAI·:·CI·:·VI·:· „ Same monogram reversed. Ⱥ Wt. 9·0.	
		Barbarous coin.	
		Type a.	
913	Traces of legend C N V T at extremity of limbs of a cross.	+EBIAIICCCIIF (much blundered). Small cross. Ⱥ Wt. 8·8.	
		[Pl. XXIV. 12.]	

WITHOUT THE NAME OF ANY MINT.

1. *Reverse legend*, MIRABILIA FECIT.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b.		
914	·:·C И V T R·:·E·:· ·:·X at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠MIRΛBILΛ FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ar. Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 13.]		
915	„ „	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FEI „ Ar. Wt. 21·2.	
916	·C И V T R·E· ·X „	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FC „ Ar. Wt. 21·8.	
917	C И V T R E X „ very irregularly disposed.	✠MIRΛBIIIΛ FTC „ Ar. Wt. 20·3.	

2. *Reverse legend*, DNS. DS. REX (DOMINVS DEVS REX†).

	Type b.		
918	C V T R E X B disposed as before at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; having dots in four angles.	·:·ƎЯ:·ƧƆ·:·SИ⅁✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ar. Wt. 22·2.	
	[Pl. XXIV. 14.]		

* From the *Cantate*, 'cantate Domino canticum novum, quia mirabilia fecit.
† Comp. from the *Gloria in excelsis*, 'Domine Deus, rex cœlestis.'

With Uncertain or Foreign Mint-Names.

The two legends, being apparently mint-names, which appear on the reverses of the coins of this series are CVNNETTI and QUENTOVICI. The second must be Quentovic, the well-known sea-port at the mouth of the Canche, near where Étaples now stands.

What town is signified by the former legend must remain uncertain. Condé has been suggested, and it must be remembered that in the year 880 the Viking army, after leaving England, made a settlement at that town. But the Latin name of Condé was Condæum. It may be argued that if Eboracum becomes Ebraice, Condæum might become Cunnetti, but such an interpretation seems arbitrary and hardly to be accepted. Another suggestion is that it is only another form for the town of Quentovic; this hypothesis is devoid of foundation. English numismatists have suggested 'Cuneet,' which occurs in Domesday as the name of a village in Shropshire, Cunetio (Marlborough), and Cuncacæstra (Chester-le-Street) in Northumbria, in which there was a monastery, which according to Mr. Rashleigh was also called Cuneta-cæstra. But of this he alleges no proof.

The other two English places are quite inadmissible, and it seems safest to assume that these coins were struck abroad or at least bear the name of some foreign mint. (See *Num. Chron.* N. S. vol. ix. p. 71, *seq.*, vol. xx. 192, *seq.*, Hawkins's *Eng. Silver Coins*, 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82, for the various opinions on that question.)

Reverse Legend, CVNNETTI.

Pennies.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type a.		
919	·:·C N V T R:·E·:·X disposed at ends of and between limbs of long cross.	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· Cross pattée; dot in each angle. ℞ Wt. 24·7.	Uncertain Mint.
920	·:·C N V T R E X „	✠:CVN·:·NET·:·TI: Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ℞ Wt. 21·1.	
	[Pl. XXV. 1.]		
921	·:·C N V T R·:·E·:·X	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· „ ℞ Wt. 19·8.	
922	·:·C И V T R E X „ (Dots in angles of cross).	✠CVИ·:·ИET·:·TI·:· Cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
923	X Ǝ Я T V И Ↄ·:· „ (No dots in angles of cross).	·:·IT·:·TƎИ·:·NVↃ✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. ℞ Wt. 16·8.	
924	·:·C N V T R·:·E X „	✠CVN·:·NETI·:· „ ℞ Wt. 19·0.	
	[Pl. XXV. 2.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b.		
925	·:·C N V T R·:· E ·:·X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	:IT·:·TƎИ·:·ИVƆ✠ Cross pattée; dot in each angle. Ꞧ Wt. 21·2.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
926	·:·C N V T R E·:·X „	✠CVN·:· NET✠TI·:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 20·8.	
927	·:·C N V T R·:· E ·:·X„	✠CVN·:· NET·:· TI·:· „ dots in two angles of cross. Ꞧ Wt. 21·7.	
	[Pl. XXV. 3.]		
928	„ R E X „	„ „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·7.	
929	„ „ „	✠CVN.·.NET·:·TI:· Cross pattée; dot in one angle. Ꞧ Wt. 22·4.	
930	·.·C N V T R·.·E X „	✠CVN·:·NET:·TI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 20·5.	
931	·:·C И V T R E·.·X „	✠CVИ·:·ИET·.·TI Cross pattée; dot in one angle. Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	
932	·:·C N V T R E·:· X Patriarchal cross turned to l.; dots in four angles.	✠CVИ·:·NET·:·TI: Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·0.	
	[Pl. XXV. 4.]		
933	✠C N V T R E·:· Cross inverted as before.	✠CVИ·:·ИET·:·TI·:· „ dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 23·2.	
934	·:·C И V T R·.· E·.· ·.·X „	✠CVИ✠ИET✠TI:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·7.	
935	·.·C N V T R E X „	✠CVN·.·NETI·.·TI·.· „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·7.	
936	·:·C N V T R·.· E X „ three dots in r. upper angle of cross, and one in each lower angle.	✠CVN·:·NE·:·TI✠ Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 21·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		(*Type b.*)	
937	·:·C N V T R E·:·X „ disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; small cross in l. upper angle of patriarchal cross.	✠CVN·:·NETI·:· Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·2.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
938	·:·C N V T R E I·:·X „ six dots in angles of cross.	✠CVN·:·NEH I·:· „ Æ Wt. 20·8.	
939	„ R·:· E·:· X „ dots in four lower angles.	„ ·:· „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
940	„ R·:·E·:·X „ six dots in angles.	„ „ Æ Wt. 22·0.	
941	„ R·:·E·:·X „ five dots in angles.	„ „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
942	„ „ „	„ „ Æ Wt. 16·7.	
943	„ „ „ six dots in angles.	·:·I ⊣ƎNИVƆ✠ „ Æ Wt. 20·8.	
944	„ „ „ four dots in angles.	✠CVN·:·IIEH I·:· Cross pattée; dot in each angle. Æ Wt. 20·5.	
945	·:·C И V T R ·:·E X „	✠CVИ·:·ИET·:·T·:· Cross pattée; two dots in angles. Æ Wt. 20·9.	
946	·:·C N V T R·:· E·:· X „	✠CVN·:·NET·:·T „ dot in each angle. Æ Wt. 22·5.	
947	„ „ „	„ „ no dots in angles of cross. Æ Wt. 20·2.	
948	·:·C N V T R E·:· X „	✠CVИ·:·NIET·:·TI „ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
949	·:·C И V T R E X „	✠CVИ·:·NETCI „ two dots in angles of cross. Æ Wt. 18·9.	
950	N „	✠CVN·:·NT·:·TEI·:· „ Æ Wt. 20·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type b.*)		
951	·:·C И V T R E X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; four dots in angles.	✠CVN·:·NT·:·T·:·E Cross pattée; two dots in angles. Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	Uncertain Mint.
952	N „	✠CILI·:·INT·:·T·:·I „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·6.	
953	·:·C И V T R E X.·. „	·:·IT·:·TИƎ·:·NVO✠ no dots in angles. Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	
954	X Ǝ Я T V И O·:· „	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI „ two dots in angles of cross. Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	
955	·:·C N V T R E·:·X „	✠VN·:·NET·:·TI „ dot in each angle. Ꞧ Wt. 19·5.	
956	·:·C N V T R·:·E·:· X „	VII✠IN·.·IIR·.·IIIO Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 19·7.	
957	·.·C N V T R I X „	✠CVN NET✠TI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	
958	C N V T R·.·I X „	·.·IT·.·TƎИ·.·NVO✠ „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·0.	
959	R I X „	✠CVN·:·NTI „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·8.	
960	·:·C N V T R I X „	✠CILI·:·INT·:·T·:·I „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·8.	
961	·.·C N V T R·:·E I X Patriarchal cross inverted; crosses in two upper angles, dots in four others.	✠CVN·:·NEꟾI·:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 21·1.	
962	·:·C „	„ no dots in angles of cross. Ꞧ Wt. 19·2.	
963	:C H V T R·:· X Patriarchal cross; dots in four lower angles.	✠CVH·:·HET·:·TI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 18·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type b.)		
964	C N ⊥ Λ R E X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; no dots in angles.	✠CVN·⁘·NET·⁘·TI Cross pattée; no dots in angles. Æ Wt. 21·2.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
965	C N ⊥ Λ R E·⁘ ⁘ X disposed as last; four dots in angles of cross.	✠CVИ·⁘·ИЄT·⁘·TI „ dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·8.	
966	⁘·C N V T R E X „ Patriarchal cross to r.	✠CVN·⁘·NET·⁘·TI·⁘· „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	
967	·⁘·C N V T R E·⁘ X·⁘·„ irregularly disposed; dots in four angles of cross.	✠CVN·⁘·NET·⁘·TI·⁘· „ Æ Wt. 21·8.	
968	C N V·⁘·⊢ E R X irregular „	✠CVИ·⁘·NET·⁘·T „ Æ Wt. 17·0.	
969	·⁘·C И V T E R X „ disposed as before about patriarchal cross having dots in four angles.	✠CVИ·⁘·ИET·⁘·TI „ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
970	E X Я ⊥ V I I Ↄ „ irregularly disposed; dots in two angles of cross.	✠CVN·⁘·NE⊢ I·⁘· Cross pattée; no dots in angles. Æ Wt. 23·3.	
971	„ „	⁘I ⊣ЄN⁘IIVↃ✠ „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	
972	C V ⊥ N R X·⁘·E „ irregularly disposed.	✠CVN.⁘.NETI·⁘· „ dots in two angles of cross. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
973	·⁘·C N V T I E X „ dots in four angles of cross.	✠CVN·⁘·N.⁘.TI⁘ „ Æ Wt. 19·0.	
974	·⁘·C·⁘·N V T I·⁘·X „	✠CVN·⁘·NET·⁘·TI „ Æ Wt. 19·7.	
975	·⁘·C·⁘·N V T I X „	✠CVN·⁘·NET·⁘·TI „ Æ Wt. 19·1.	
976	⁘·C N V T I·E·X „ dots in three angles of cross.	✠CVN·⁘·NI·⁘·T✠I „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type b.)		
977	XXIЯ TVNO·:· disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; no dots in angles.	✠CIV·:·ИEⱭI·:· Small cross pattée; four dots around. Ꞧ Wt. 20·3.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
978	✠C N V T R.·. ·X very irregularly disposed; dots in four angles of cross.	.·.T TƎN : NVO✠ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 19·2.	
979	II XꟼI TVII O very irregularly disposed; no dots in angles of cross.	T TƎ II II VO✠ Small cross pattée; no dots in angles. Ꞧ Wt. 20·6.	
980	.·.C N V R I : X.·. four dots in angles of cross.	✠CIV.·.INT·:·T·:·I Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 18·7.	
981	X·:·E I·:·Я TΛII O·:· disposed about patriarchal cross to r.; dots in four angles.	✠CVN·:·ИⅭTI·:·T „ Ꞧ Wt. 18·0.	
	(Very barbarous coin.)		
982	X И Я TVNO very irregularly disposed about patriarchal cross; no dots in angles.	EⱭIRИVO✠ Cross pattée; no dots in angles. Ꞧ Wt. 20·0.	
983	·:·C N V T R·.· E X „ dots in four angles of cross.	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·.· „ dots in two angles of cross. Ꞧ (broken)	
	Type b. var.		
984	✠C N V T R E : X : disposed at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; upper limb ends in Я; dots in four angles of cross.	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 19·1.	
985	C N V T R·.·E X „	✠CVN·:·NETI·:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type c.		
986	C R ⊢ E И between limbs of cross crosslet, having dots in angles and two at extremity of each limb. [Pl. XXV. 5.]	·:·IT·:·TƎN·:·ИVC✠ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·4.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
	Type c. var.		
987	·:·C И V T R·:· E ·:·X at ends of and between limbs of cross; upper and lower limbs crosslet; dots in eight angles thus formed. [Pl. XXV. 6.]	·:·IT·:·TƎN·:·ИVC✠ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 18·6.	
988	X·:·Ǝ·:·Я T V И C·:· „ dots in four angles of cross only.	·:·IT·:·TƎN·:·ИVC✠ „ Æ Wt. 21·5.	

HALFPENNIES.

1. Made by dividing piece.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b.		
989	C N T R· ·E· Half of patriarchal cross.	✠CV T·:·TI Cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 9·8.	UNCERTAIN MINT.
990	N T E·:· X „	CVИ ·:· NE Half of cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 9·8.	
	2. True Halfpennies.		
	Type b.		
991	·:·C N V T R E·:· ·:·X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· Small cross pattée surrounded by dots. Ꞧ* Wt. 8·9.	
	[Pl. XXV. 7.]		
992	·:·C N V T R·:· E X „	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ꞧ Wt. 8·8.	
993	·:·C N V T R E ⁝ X „ dots in all angles of cross.	✠CVN·:·NE⊢ I·:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 12·5.	
994	C·:· ·H ⊥ V E X „ dots in four angles of cross only.	✠CVИ·:·ИIT·:·TI „ Ꞧ Wt. 8·8.	
995	C C V⁻ R X „	✠CVN·:·IIET·:·T·:· Small cross pattée; three dots around. Ꞧ Wt. 9·1.	
996	C I I V T I X Я very irregularly disposed; no dots in angles of cross.	✠CVII·:·⊢·:·III·:· Small cross pattée. Ꞧ Wt. 9·3.	

* The measurement of the halfpennies of this series is ·55–·6 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type d.		
997	·:·C N V T R·:· E·:· ·:·X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· Monogram of Charles the Bald. (Karolus). Ꞧ Wt. 9·4.	Uncertain Mint.
	[Pl. XXV. 8.]		
998	·:·C N V T R E X „	✠CVN·:·NET·:·TI·:· „ Ꞧ Wt. 8·6.	
999	X·:·Ǝ·:·Я T V H Ↄ·:· „	·:·IT·:·TƎИ·:·ИVↃ✠ „ (monogram much blundered). Ꞧ Wt. 9·0.	
1000	·:·C И V T E R X „	IT·:·TƎИ·:·ИVↃ✠ „ (much blundered). Ꞧ Wt. 7·9.	
1001	·:·C И V T ⊏ R X „	IT·:·TIИ·:·ИVↃ✠ „ (somewhat blundered). Ꞧ Wt. 7·9.	
1002	·C N V T R·I·:·X „	✠CVN·NET·TI· Similar monogram (Letter L reversed). Ꞧ Wt. 8·8.	
1003	C N V T I·E·:·X „ dots in two angles of cross.	✠CVII·:·NIT:TI Similar monogram much blundered. Ꞧ Wt. 8·4.	
1004	·:·C N V T I R ⊏·:·X „ dots in four angles of cross.	✠CV·:·NE·⊢·:·⊢·E·:·I Similar monogram. Ꞧ Wt. 8·5.	

QUENTOVIC.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	General type.		
	Blundered form of legend CNVT REX reading directly CIRTENV; in centre cross.	QVENTOVICI Cross in centre.	QUENTOVIC.
	Var. 1.		
1005	✠CIRLENA Roman cross.	✠QVENTOVICI Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	
	[Pl. XXV. 9.]		
1006	„ „	✠QVIƎITOVICI „ Æ Wt. 18·5.	
	Var. 2 (*Type a*).		
1007	·.·C✠IRLENA Even-limbed cross; dot in each angle.	✠QVENTOVICI Even-limbed cross. Æ Wt. 21·5.	
	[Pl. XXV. 10.]		
1008	„ „	ICIVOTNƎVQ✠ „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
1009	„ „	✠QIVEIITOVICI „ Æ Wt. 20·0.	
1010	✠C·.·FINLAN „	·.·QEVAC✠NOE „ Æ Wt. 17·8.	
	Var. 3.		
1011	✠CIRLENA·.· Small cross pattée having each limb prolonged and a dot in each angle.	✠QVENTOVIC Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·2.	
1012	„ „	✠QVIƎITOVICI „ Æ Wt. 21·0.	
1013	„ „	✠QVENTOIVICI „ Æ Wt. 21·9.	
1014	✠IORLAENAI „	✠QVENTOVICI „ Æ Wt. 20·5.	

HALFPENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	General type. Similar to that of the pennies, but legends more blundered.		
	Var. 2.		
1015	✠IꞖOEIINC Even-limbed cross.	✠QVIIITOVCI Even-limbed cross. ℞ ·65 Wt. 9·6. [Pl. XXV. 11.]	QUENTOVIC.
1016	✠I ⊣OENAC Even-limbed cross; dot in each angle.	✠QVEITOVCI ,, ℞ ·6 Wt. 8·0.	
	Var. 3.		
1017	✠I ⊣O[ENA]C Cross pattée with limbs prolonged.	✠QVEITOVICI ,, ℞ ·6 Wt. 9·0.	

CNUT AND SIEFRED.

CIRCA 894.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	General type (b).		
	Patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles; at the opposite ends of limbs CNVT and between, REX.	✠SIEFREDVS Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	
1018	·:·CNVT R·:·EX	„ (Small cross pattée.) Æ* Wt. 20·8.	
	[Pl. XXV. 12.]		
1019	·:·CNVT R·:·E·:·X	✠SI EF RED VS Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 21·8.	
1020	·:·CИVT R·:·X	„ „ Æ Wt. 21·1.	
1021	·:·CИVT R·:·EX	„ „ Æ Wt. 23·6.	
1022	„ R·E·X	„ „ Æ Wt. 21·7.	
	[Pl. XXV. 13.]		

* Average measurement ·75 in.

SIEFRED (SIEGFRED ?).

A.D. 894—Circa 898.*

I. WITH NAME SPELT SIEFREDUS.

1. Coins struck at York.

Pennies.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type a. (*Type c* of Cnut.)		
1023	✠SIEFREDVS REX Cross crosslet.	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots (⁖) opposite each angle. Æ† Wt. 23·7. [Pl. XXVI. 1.]	York.
1024	✠SIE⁖FRE⁖DVS⁖REX⁖ Cross crosslet.	„ Æ Wt. 19·1. [Pl. XXVI. 2.]	„
	Type b. (*Type a* of Cnut.)		
1025	‡CSIE ERX ERS IIPE Cross; dots symmetrically arranged in angles and at extremities of limbs.	✠EB ⁖IAI ⁖CEC ⁖IVI⁖ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXVI. 3.]	
	Type c.		
1026	⁖ C SIEFRE ⁖ DIIS REX ⁖	✠EB ⁖IAI ⁖CEC ⁖IVI⁖ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXVI. 4.]	
1027	⁖ C SIEFRX · EDIIS RE ⁖	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots (⁖) at end of each limb. Æ Wt. 21·5.	

* This date is given on the foundation of a passage in Æthelweard iv. 3. But it must be considered as quite uncertain.

† Average measurement of Siefred's pennies ·75 in.

‡ It is possible that this letter stands for comes.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type c.)		
1028	⁘ C SIEFR · EHIISE ⁘	✠ED RAI CE CIVI Small cross pattée. ℞ Wt. 19·5.	York.
	Type d.		
1029	⁘ Between lines C SIEFRE of legend long cross on two DIIS REX steps, side- ⁘ ways to legend.	✠ED RAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée: three dots ∴ at end of each limb. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
1030	⁘ C SIEFRX „ EDIIS RE ⁘	✠ED IAI CEC IVI „ ℞ Wt. 18·5.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 5.]		
1031	„ „	✠ED·⁘·IAI·⁘·CEC·⁘·IVI·⁘· „ ℞ Wt. 18·4.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 6.]		
	This type appears upon the coins of Ælfred.		
	Halfpenny.		
	Type d.		
1032	FRE Between lines, long cross on C SIE two steps, as before.	✠ED IVI CEC IVI Small cross pattée. ℞ ·6 Wt. 19·3.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 7.]		
	2. Coins without name of Mint.		
	Pennies.		
1033	✠SI EF RED VS Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	✠R E X at the ends of the limbs of even-limbed cross. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	No Mint.
	[Pl. XXVI. 8.]		
1034	„ Cross pattée; two dots at end of each limb.	✠R E X at the ends of the limbs of a cross crosslet; four dots (⁘) between letters. ℞ Wt. 20·3.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 9.]		

II. WITH THE NAME SPELT SIEVERT.

1. Coins struck at York.

Pennies.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type a.		
1035	RS IE VE RT Between limbs of cross crosslet having dots (·:·) in each angle. [Pl. XXVI. 10.]	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·:·IVI·:· Small cross pattée. Ⱥ Wt. 19·8.	York.
1036	IS IE VE RT „ [Pl. XXVI. 11.]	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; dots (·:·) opposite angles of cross. Ⱥ Wt. 22·0.	
1037	Similar legend, irregularly placed thus, RS RT VE IE „	„ Cross pattée; no dots. Ⱥ Wt. 20·5.	
1038	IS RT VE IE „	„ Cross pattée; dots (·:·) opposite angles. Ⱥ Wt. 21·3.	
	Type d.		
1039	Legend in two lines, SIEVE RT RX Between lines of legend, but sideways to l., long cross on two steps. [Pl. XXVI. 12.]	✠EB·:·IAI·:·CEC·:·IVI·:· Small cross pattée. Ⱥ Wt. 21·5.	

Halfpenny.

	Type a.		
1040	RS IE VE RT Between limbs of cross crosslet. [Pl. XXVI. 13.]	✠EB IAI CEC IVI Cross pattée. Ⱥ ·55 Wt. 8·5.	

2. Coins without name of Mint.

i. *With the reverse legend* MIRABILIA FECIT.

Penny.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b.		
1041	✠SIEUERT REX Patriarchal cross; dots in angles &c.	✠MIRABILA FECIT Small cross pattée; dots in two angles ℞ Wt. 21·6.	Uncertain Mint.
	[Pl. XXVII. 1.]		

Halfpenny.

1042	✠SI.·.FCR.·.TRE Patriarchal cross; dots in angles.	✠NI·⁚·RA.·.BI·⁚·LI·⁚· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ℞· 55 Wt. 7·8.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 2.]		

ii. *With the reverse legend* DNS. DS. REX.

Pennies.

1043	✠SIEUERT REX Patriarchal cross; dots in angles &c.	✠D·NS·.·DS.·.R·EX·.· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. ℞ Wt. 19·3.	
1044	,, ,,	✠D·NS·DS·REX· ,, ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
1045	,, REX· ,,	,, ,, ℞ Wt. 22·3.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 3.]		
1046	✠SI·⁚·EU·⁚·ERT.·. REX·⁚· ,,	,, ,, ℞ Wt. 21·9.	
1047	✠SI EU ERT REX ,,	·⁚·ƎЯ⁚·SD·⁚·SNO✠ ,, ℞ Wt. 20·0.	
1048	✠SICURT RE· ,,	,, ,, ℞ Wt. 21·5.	
1049	,, ,,	✠D·NS·DS·REX· ,, ℞ Wt. 23·0.	
1050	✠SI ECR TRE ,,	·⁚·ƎЯ⁚·SD·⁚·SNO✠ ,, ℞ Wt. 21·8.	

HALFPENNY.

Half coin.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1051	···IEURT Patriarchal cross.	·····DS REX Small cross pattée as above. Ⱥ Wt. 11·0. [Pl. XXVII. 4.]	UNCERTAIN MINT.

CNUT OR SIEFRED.

WITH THE REVERSE LEGENDS OF THESE KINGS.

STRUCK AT YORK.

With reverse legend, MIRABILIA FECIT.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b of Cnut.		
1052	✠E·BR·ΛI·CEC. Patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles.	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FC Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ar Wt. 21·0.	YORK.
1053	,, ,, (dots in legend differently disposed.)	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FE: ,, Ar Wt. 21·2.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 5.]		
1054	,, ,, Cross to r.	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FEI ,, Ar Wt. 19·2.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 6.]		
1055	,, ,, ,,	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FTC ,, Ar Wt. 20·3.	
1056	,, ,, ,,	✠MIRΛBILΛ FECIT ,, Ar Wt. 21·5.	
1057	,, ,, ,, Cross to l.	✠MIR·ΛBIL·Λ IECT ,, Ar Wt. 19·0.	
1058	✠·EB·RΛ·EC·EC Cross to r.	,, ,, Ar Wt. 20·5.	
1059	✠·EBR·Λ·EC·E·C: ,,	,, ,, Ar Wt. 22·5.	
1060	✠:EB·RΛ·EC·EC: ,,	✠MIRΛBILΛ FECIT ,, Ar Wt. 21·5.	
1061	✠EB·RΛ·CE·CET Cross upright.	✠MIRΛBILIΛ FC ,, Ar Wt. 23·5.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 7.]		
1062	CVT RIEX EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles.	✠MIRΛBILΛ FECIT ,, Ar Wt. 21·8.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 8.]		

With reverse legend, DNS. DS. REX.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type b of Cnut.*)		
1063	+·EBR·AI·CE·C Patriarchal cross, upright; dots in four angles.	✠·D·NS·DS·REX· Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Ar Wt. 21·5.	York.
	[Pl. XXVII. 9.]		
1064	CVT RIEX EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles.	,, (no dots).	,, dot in one angle. Ar Wt. 21·2.

Probably struck at York,

Having the Reverse Legends of the last two classes.

Pennies.

	Type g.		
1065	✠MIRABILIA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	DN̄S D̄S · ✠ · ✪ REX Ar Wt. 20·0.	York?
1066	,, ,,	DNS DS · ✠ · ✪ REX Ar Wt. 19·5.	
1067	,, ,,	DIIS DS ✠ ✪ REX Ar Wt. 20·5.	
1068	,, ,,	DHS DS ✠ ✪ REX Ar Wt. 21·5.	
1069	✠MIRABILA FECIT ,,	DNS DS · ✠ · ✪ REX Ar Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 10.]		
1070	✠MIR·:·ABIA FECIT: ,,	DNS DS ✠ ✪ REX Ar Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Rude and blundered coins of the same type.		
1071	✠MIRAIFIA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	ƧD ƧИD ✠ ✪ REX ℞ Wt. 23·0.	York?
	[Pl. XXVII. 11.]		
1072	✠MIRAILIA FECIT „	DNS DS ✠ ✪ REX ℞ Wt. 22·5.	
1073	✠MIRVBIFIV FEC·IT „	DNS DS · ✠ · ✪ REX ℞ Wt. 20·8.	
1074	✠NDADNIAI FECIT „	D$\bar{N}$S D$\bar{S}$ ✪ REX ℞ Wt. 21·7.	
	[Pl. XXVII. 12.]		
1075	✠ИI::DABIA EDT „	D$\bar{И}$S D$\bar{S}$ ✠ ✪ REX ℞ Wt. 22·0.	

Halfpenny.

Type g.

1076	✠II·ID·AFI.·.CIT· Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	DNS D ✠ ✪ REX	Between lines of legend small cross pattée. ℞ ·55 Wt. 8·5.
	[Pl. XXVII. 13.]		

About the time of the death of Siefred—the date of which is uncertain—there seems to have ensued a period of anarchy in Northumbria (see Æthelweard, iv. 3). The coin next to follow would be that of Æthelwald *the Ætheling* (see next page), were there sufficient ground for its attribution.

Uncertain Norse or Danish Coins.

EARL SIHTRIC.

It is impossible to say who is the Sihtric whose name appears on this coin. Two Sihtrics (or Sidrocs) are mentioned in the *Chronicle* as having commanded portions of the Great Army, and having fallen in the battle of Ashdown (A.D. 871), or immediately before it.* But as the type of the coin below is the same as Ælfred's Oxford type, it must be *at least* twenty years later than the battle of Ashdown. (See Haigh, *Coins of Ælfred the Great* in *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. x. (1860), p. 37.) Mr. Rashleigh's identification of him (*N. C.* N.S. ix. 74) as a brother of Guðred and son of Ivar, seems to be without foundation.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1077	SITRIC COMEꞀ In field, ✠ ∴	GVIIDI ꞀCELDFOR BERTVꞀ Above and below, ∴	Shelford? Gundibert.
		℞ ·8 Wt. 19·2.	

[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]

ALVALDUS.

This coin has been ascribed to Æthelwald, *the Ætheling*, son of Æthelred and cousin of Eadweard *the Elder*, who on the death of Ælfred (A.D. 901) laid claim to the throne. He was received by the Northumbrians as king, and afterwards (A.D. 904, 905) by the Danes in Essex and East Anglia. He was killed at the battle of Holme (in Norfolk)†, A.D. 905. The grounds for this identification are very slender. This piece is evidently a Norse or Danish coin, as it formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard, and it is by its reverse type closely connected with the foregoing series of Cnut and Siefred.

1078	✠AL·VVAL·DV Cross; dots in two angles.	DN̄S D̄S · REX	℞ ·8 Wt. 23·2.

[Pl. XXVIII. 2.]

* The death of one of the Earl Sidrocs (Sidracs) is mentioned twice over in the same MSS. (*Ch. S.* a. 871 **A**—**D**), first at Englefield and afterwards at Ashdown, in the same year. It is possible there were three Earl Sihtrics in the army.

† See Steenstrup, *Normannerne* iii. p. 7 *seqq.* for the harmony of the different accounts of this battle.

KINGS OF THE FAMILY OF IVAR.

PENNIES.

The kings who follow seem all to have belonged to the house of Ivar. They are known as the Hy Imhair in the Irish Annals. Todd (*War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill*, App. D. p. 268) considers that their common ancestor was probably Ivar *Beinlaus*, called the son of Ragnar Lodbrog, and therefore brother of Halfdan and Ubbe. But this identification of Ivar, the ancestor the Hy Imhair, with Ivar *Lodbrogsson*, is very doubtful. There are many considerations which point out this dynasty as being of Norse origin (Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, ii. p. 121, and iii. p. 95). It is probable that Ragnar Lodbrog was of Danish origin.

There are considerable difficulties in the way of the distribution of the following coins among the different Scandinavian kings who reigned in Northumbria. The biographies of the different kings to whom they might be attributed are given in the *Introduction*. In the headings below it is assumed that the coins with the name of Sihtric, Regnald, and Anlaf were struck by Sihtric, called *Gale* or *Caoch*, by Regnald *Godfredsson*, and by Anlaf *Sihtricsson* called *Quaran*, and by no others.

The chief difficulty in the way of this attribution lies in the close resemblance of the coins of Sihtric to those of Regnald and Anlaf, though the two series must nevertheless have been separated by an interval of thirteen years. But there is no way by which this difficulty could be overcome. The coins of Regnald might indeed be attributed to an earlier Regnald, first cousin (?) of Sihtric *Gale* whom he preceded in 921. But this would make an interval of twenty years between the date of Regnald's coins and the probable date of Anlaf's (see *Introduction*), and this is quite inadmissible.

SIHTRIC, *GALE or CAOCH?*

A.D. 921—A.D. 926 OR 927.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1079	✠SIHTRIC·E·ЦNVNE·Λ Trefoil, sometimes called three bucklers.	ΛSELOLV MONETRΛ (Dots ·Λ·S, R·Λ·) Triangular standard or pennon fringed, bearing cross.* Ⱥ ·75 Wt. 15·9.	Ascolu.

[Pl. XXVIII. 3.]

* This reverse type is probably the earliest representation of a standard used by any of the Scandinavian nations. Comp. Worsaae, *Om Danebrog* and *Minder om de Dansk. og Norm. i England* &c., p. 80, and *Introduction*.

REGNALD *GODFREDSSON?*

A.D. 943—A.D. 944? (EXPELLED.)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 1.		
1080	✠REGNALD CVNVC (Dots, &c., N°A·L°D) Cross moline.	✠AVRA MONIT REC (Dots ·AVRA· N·). Small cross pattée. ℞ ·8 Wt. 20·5.	(Aura ?)*
	[Pl. XXVIII. 4.]		
	Type 2.		
1081	REGN[ALD CVNVC?] Portion of trefoil pattern sometimes called three bucklers.	✠B·A[CIACER MONIT?] Portion of standard as on No. 1079. ℞ (Fragment).	Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
	[Pl. XXVIII. 5.]		

REGNALD?

The following coins are barbarous and their attribution is very doubtful. They look somewhat like blundered coins of St. Peter, though the legend certainly appears to be Rainalt. It is impossible to believe that they were struck at the same time as the previous coins of Regnald. Mr. Rashleigh (in *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 81), attributes these coins to the first Regnald. This attribution seems inadmissible, on account of the resemblance of the obverse of Type 1 to the York coinage of Æthelstan and the connection of all three types with the "St. Peter" coinage, and hence with the coins of Eric (q. v.).

		Type 1.		
1082	✠RAIENALT	Head r.	✠EARICE CT (for EBRACICE CIVIT) In centre, monogram of Charles the Bald, somewhat blundered. ℞† Wt. 17·3.	York.
		[Pl. XXVIII. 6.]		

* This reverse has been read AVRA MONETARIVS REGIS or REGNALDI. It seems more probable, however, that the word AVRA is the old Norse Aura (Öre), a thing of value, a coin, an öre, and the legend would be AVRA MONETA REGIS or REGNALDI. *Aura* (from Latin *aurum*) from meaning coined treasure, in a general sense, as distinguished from uncoined (*baugr*), came to stand for a definite money of account (= 15*d.*) (See Cleasby & Vigfusson, *Icel. Dic.*, s. v. *eyrir*; Schmidt, *Gesetze der A. S.* Glossar; Geldrechnung, no. 6.) As this piece is simply a penny, it is not clear why the word *aura* appears upon it.

† Average measurement of these coins, ·7–·75 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1083	✠RAVEIIALT Head l.	✠EARICE CT In centre, P monogram CꝊS of Charles L the Bald, some- what blundered. Æ Wt. 18·0.	York.

[Pl. XXVIII. 7.]

The obverse of this type resembles that of the York coins of Æthelstan (A.D. 925—A.D. 940).

Type 2.

1084	✠RACIIODT Open hand, fingers downwards.	✠EIORACII (Dot R·) Monogram of Karolus or Carolus as in last type. Æ Wt. 17·5.	

[Pl. XXVIII. 8.]

1085	✠IACИOIT ,, (Dots I·.·) above the hand, · · ·	✠EIOACPI ,, (Dots O·.·) degraded. Æ Wt. 25·5.	
1086	✠ICAOƆTI ,,	✠EOARICE CT ,, Æ Wt. 15·4.	

This hand is doubtless the hand from heaven, the usual representation of the First Person of the Trinity at this period (Didron, *Icon. Chrét.* pp. 174, 175). The dots on no. 1085 represent the clouds from which the hand proceeds. A somewhat similar hand occurs, at a later date, on the coins of Æthelred II. (Hawkins o.c. pl. xvi. no. 206), and a hand in another form, giving the Greek benediction, on the coins of Eadweard *the Elder*. This type cannot have been copied from either of these.

Type 3.

1087	RACIIOIAT (Dots R·.·) Hammer as on coins of St. Peter. (See no. 1122.)	✠RABIOCIT Bow stretched with arrow in it. Æ Wt. 19·3.	

[Pl. XXVIII. 9.]

ANLAF [ONLAF, OLAF], *QUARAN.*

A.D. 941*—A.D. 944 (EXP.); A.D. 949—952.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æðelferð [Æðelfrið].
Ascolu.
Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
Eagmon.
Farman [Farmon].
Ingelgar.
Radwulf.
Sicares [Sigared ?].
Wadter [*Walter* ?].

1. WITH KING'S NAME WRITTEN ANLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 1.		
1088	✠ANLAF CVNVNC M Trefoil as on coins of Sihtric and Regnald.	✠ASCOLV MONETRA Standard as on coins of Sihtric and Regnald. Æ ·8 Wt. 15·1.	Ascolu.
1089	✠ANLAF CVNVNC M „	✠FAMLAN MONETA (Dots numerous). „ Æ ·75 Wt. 15·9.	Famlan, for Farman?
1090	✠·ANLAF CVNVNC: (Dot &c., L·A°) „	✠FARMAN MONETA (Dots numerous). „ Æ ·8 Wt. 17·3.	Farman.
	[Pl. XXIX. 1.]		
1091	Similar, but two uncertain letters (ш Г). after legend.	„ „ Æ ·75 Wt. 16·5.	
	Type 2.		
1092	·:·✠ANLAF CVNVNC:·:· Raven, wings displayed, head l.	✠AÐELFERD MINETREГ (Dot A·). Small cross pattée. Æ ·8 Wt· 19·8.	Æðelferð.
	[Pl. XXIX. 2.]		
1093	·✠ANLAF CVNVNC ⊖· (Dots A·NL·) „	✠AÐELFERD MINETRГ „ Æ ·8 Wt. 20·5.	

* Olaf *Quaran* was the principal actor at the famous battle of Brunnanburh (Brunanbyrig) A.D. 937, and had perhaps been in York as early as 927. But he does not appear to have had any footing in Northumbria at either time. He came to the battle of Brunnanburg from Scotland, where he had lived for some time, and where he had married the daughter of Constantine III.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1094	·✠ANLAF CVNVNC (Dots ·A·NL·) Raven, wings displayed, head l.; after legend uncertain mark (L⌐).	✠AÐELFERD MINETR (Dots numerous). Small cross pattée. Æ (broken) ·8.	Æðelferð.
1095	[✠A]NLAF CVNVNC I: (Dots ·A·) ,,	✠[AÐEL]FERD MINETR ,, Æ	
	(Fragment.)		
1096	°✠ANLAF CV[NVNC]° ,,	[✠AÐE]LFERD MINETR⌐ ,, Æ	
	(Fragment.)		

The obverse of this type is believed also to represent a Viking standard, the *Raven*. Compare Worsaae, l. c. and *Chr. S.* a. 878.

Type 3.

1097	✠ANLAF CVNVNC (Two circles of dots in legend.) Cross moline.	✠RAÐVLF MONETR Small cross pattée. Æ ·75. Wt. 14·0.	Radwulf.

[Pl. XXIX. 3.]

Type 4.

1098	✠ANRAF CVNVNC O* Small cross pattée.	✠SICARES MOT Small cross pattée; in field, M. Æ ·9 Wt. 23·7.	Sicares.

[Pl. XXIX. 4.]

Type 5.

1099	✠ANLAF REX·TOD·† Small cross pattée.	RADVLF Above legend a line from which grows a flower (rose) between two curved stalks. Below legend, full-blown flower with 8 petals. Æ ·85 Wt. 20·5.	Raðwulf.

[Pl. XXIX. 5.]

This type is perhaps originally derived from the coins of Magnus Maximus with the representation of the two emperors and the Holy Ghost above, Pl. i. *a*. Compare Hawkins, *S. C.* 2nd ed. Suppl. pl. ii. no. 500 (Ceolwulf II.—the Cuerdale coin), *Num. Chr.* N.S. vol. ix. pl. i. ii. (Halfdan), Hawkins o.c. pl. xiv. 180 (Eadweard the Elder), and *Num. Chr.* N.S. vol. xx. p. 202. But immediately it is derived from Eadweard's type.

* For Eoferwic (York)?

† Apparently a corruption of TOT B, (Totius Britanniæ), which occurs upon the coins of Æthelstan (A.D. 925—940).

2. With King's name written ONLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 6.		
1100	✠ONLAF REX ʃ (Dots L·R·E·) Small cross pattée.	✠FARMON MONE (Dots numerous). Small cross pattée. R ·8 Wt. 15·7.	Farmon.
1101	✠ONLAF REX ⁘ „ in field ∴	✠FARMON MONE „ R ·85 Wt. 21·7.	
	[Pl. XXIX. 6.]		
1102	REX ⁘ „	„ „ R 85. Wt. 20·8	
1103	✠ONLAF·REX·O·* „	✠INGELGAR·O· „ (Dots L·G·). R ·85 Wt. 21·1.	Ingelgar.
	[Pl. XXIX. 7.]		
	Type 7.		
1104	✠ONLOF REX I ∴ Small cross pattée.	∴ BACI ✠ ✠ ✠ AGER ∴ R ·85 Wt. 21·8.	Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
	[Pl. XXIX. 8.]		
1105	✠ONLAF REX ⁝ (Dots N·, A·, ·E·) „ In field pellet.	∴ INGEL ✠✠✠ GAR MO ∴ R ·85 Wt. 23·5.	Ingelgar.
	[Pl. XXIX. 9.]		

* For Eorferwic (York)?

FAMILY OF HARALD *HAARFAGR*.

ERIC (*BLÓÐÖX*?).

A.D. 948—949 (EXP.); A.D. 952—954 (EXP.).

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Aculf. *Leofic.*
Hunred. Radwulf.
Ingelgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 1.		
1106	✠ERICVS· REX·A· Small cross pattée.	∴ HVNR ✠✠✠ ED M̄O ∴ ℞ ·8 Wt. 16·5.	Hunred.
	[Pl. XXIX. 10.]		
1107	✠ERIC· REX·AL·∴ „	∴ INGEL ✠✠✠ GAR M̄O ∴ ℞ ·8 Wt. 23·0.	Ingelgar.
1108	✠ERIC· REX· EN· „ (Dot, E·N) Four dots in field.	„ ℞ ·8 Wt. 20·2.	
1109	✠ERIC REX EFOR* (Dots, ·I·, F.) „ Dot in field.	∴ RĀDV ✠✠✠ ΓE M̄O ∴ ℞ ·85 Wt. 21·8.	Radwulf.
	[Pl. XXIX. 11.]		
1110	✠ERIC· [REX··] IO „ (Dot, E·R)	∴ RĀDV ✠✠✠ LF H̄[O] ℞	
	(Fragment).		

* For Eoferwic (York).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 2.		
1111	∴ ◦ERIC ◦REX ∴ Between lines of legend, sword, r.; at point of sword, ∴	✠ÆCVLF MON (Dots numerous). Small cross pattée. ℞ ·8 Wt. 17·8. [Pl. XXIX. 12.]	Aculf.
1112	„ „	✠INGÆLGÆR⁝ „ (Dots, ·Æ·). Four dots in field. ℞ ·85 Wt. 19·1.	Ingelgar.
	ERIC?		
1113	✠ERIC MOTI (Dots, M·∴·) Cross; in alternate angles, crescents and dots.	L$\bar{V}$DO* SI TR Between lines of legend, sword, r.; dividing letters of lower line, ⅄ † as on coins of St. Peter. (See No. 1114.) ℞ ·8. Wt. 17·2. [Pl. XXIX. 13.]	

* This coin is perhaps a mule. The legend L$\bar{V}$DO would naturally stand for London. But the piece must have been struck in Northumbria.

† This object is perhaps a mitre or a pall reversed.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF ST. PETER.

STRUCK AT YORK DURING THE DANISH OCCUPATION.

A. Heavy Coins.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type 1.		
1114	✠ SCI PE ✠ TRD*MO Between lines of legend, sword r.	✠EBORACE II (Small crescent on either side of A). Cross pattée; dot in each angle. R ·8 Wt. 20·0.	YORK.
1115	,, (IIO) ,,	✠EBORACE I ,, (No crescents). R ·75 Wt. 20·0.	
1116	·✠· SCI PE TRDMO Similar type; three pellets at point of sword.	,, ,, (Dots ·A·, I·.·) R ·8 Wt. 20·5.	
	[Pl. XXX. 1.]		
1117	SI bE· TR IIO Similar type (somewhat blundered); cross at point of sword.	✠RD◇RACEI (Crescents on either side of A). Legend blundered. Cross pattée; dots in three angles. R ·75 Wt. 18·5.	
1118	,, ,,	✠R◇RACED ,, (Crescent on either side of A). R ·75 Wt. 26·0.	
	Type 2.		
1119	∴ SCIIP TD IIIO ▽ (Blundered legend.) Between lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.	✠ERIVIITM (Blundered legend.) In centre ♆ (Mitre or Pall?); three pellets (.·.) on either side. R ·75 Wt. 17·6.	
	[Pl. XXX. 2.]		

* This object is perhaps a mitre or a pall reversed.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type* 2.)		
1120	✠ SCIIE TIIIIO ✠ Between lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.	✠ERIVITИ Mitre or pall? no pellets Æ ·75 Wt. 16·2.	York.
1121	✠ SCII TIIIO ✠ Sword, l., crook on point.	Legend very much blundered and unintelligible. Same type. Æ ·75 Wt. 19·2.	
	[Pl. XXX. 3.]		
	Type 3.		
1122	✠ SCIIE TIIIIO ✠ Sword l., crook on point.	✠LBIOEVITR In centre, hammer, T, perhaps imitated from previous type. Æ ·75 Wt. 19·7.	
	[Pl. XXX. 4.]		
	Type 4.		
1123	SCIE TRN Three pellets in field,	✠ERAЯICE CT In centre, monogram R K◇S of Charles L the Bald. Æ ·7 Wt. 17·3.	
	[Pl. XXX. 5.]		
	Type 5.		
1124	SC̄I PE TRIM̄O In field, ✠ · ✠ · ✠	✠EB✪RAЯCE CIV: Small cross pattée. Æ ·75 Wt. 20·0.	
	[Pl. XXX. 6.]		
1125	SC̄I PE TRI MO In field, ✠ · · · ✠	✠EBORAЯCE CIV „ Æ ·75 Wt. 20·5.	
1126	„ In field, ✠ · ✠	✠EBORAЯCE CIVI „ Æ ·75 Wt. 20·8.	
1127	SC̄I PE TRI ℕ In field, (Uncertain object.)	✠EBORAЯCE CI „ Æ ·75 Wt. 19·5.	
	[Pl. XXX. 7.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type* 5.)		
1128	SCI PE In field, ·Ψ· TRI M (Uncertain object.)	✠EBORACE CI Small cross pattée. Ꝛ (broken) ·75.	York.
1129	„ In field, · ω ·	„ Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 18·6.	
1130	ꝏCI PE „ ☽ · ☾ TRI M̄O	✠EBORACE CIV Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 18·5.	
1131	SC̈I PE „ ◀ · ▶ TRI M̄O	✠EBORACE C·:· Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 22·7.	
1132	SC̄I PE „ „ TRI IM	✠EBORACE CIV Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 22·7.	
1133	SCIE „ · · · TIID	B✠·ACEIC Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 17·0.	
1134	ƧCIIE „ · ∞ · TIIИ	✠EDORACI (Dots ·O·). Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 17·0.	
1135	⅁IIƆƧ „ ✠ OIIIIT ✠	✠IBORACE CIV Ꝛ ·75 Wt. 21·6.	
1136	ƧCIII „ · · · TIIIIO D	✠EBRACE C Small cross pattée. Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 21·6.	
1137	ƧC̄III „ · · · TIII D	✠BORACE Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 18·5.	
1138	SCIC „ · TPII	✠CBORACI Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 16·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type* 5.)		
1139	SCIL In field, · · · TꝶII ·	✠ᗡBORCI Small cross pattée. Ʀ ·7 Wt. 18·0.	York.
1140	SCIᗡ Similar. TꝶII	✠EBORCI „ Ʀ ·7 Wt. 18·3.	
1141	ZCIIIT Much blundered legend; uncertain objects above and below. — ᒥ	✠BORꓤCE C „ Ʀ ·7 Wt. 18·0.	
	[Pl. XXX. 8.]		
	B. Light Coins.		
	Type 5.		
1142	SCIIE In field, · · · TRI ND ·	✠EDRꓤCE CI Small cross pattée. Ʀ ·7 Wt. 12·0.	
1143	SCIIE „ „ TR H	✠EBORꓤCII „ Ʀ ·65 Wt. 9·0.	
1144	SCIIE „ „ TRI II	✠EB✪RꓤCE CIV „ Ʀ ·7 Wt. 15·5.	
	[Pl. XXX. 9.]		
1145	SCIII „ „ TIIE	✠IRꓤCE CD „ Ʀ ·7 Wt. 11·5.	
1146	„ „ „	✠II . . CE CD „ Ʀ (broken) ·7.	
1147	SCIII „ „ TIII	✠EBORꓤCIT „ Ʀ ·7 Wt. 12·7.	
1148	SCIE „ · ᑕ TRID ·	✠ B ✠ RꓤC · „ Ʀ (broken) ·7.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		(*Type* 5.)		
1149	ƨCIII TIID	In field, I · · · C	✠BRΛCE Small cross pattée. Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 11·5.	York.
1150	ƨCIII TIII	„ ✠ · · · ✠	· BORΛ·I „ Ꝛ (broken) ·7.	
1151	ƨCIE TIII	„ · ✠ · ✠ ·	B✠RΛCE C „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 11·0.	
1152	ꝏCIE TIID	„ · · · · ·	✠IΛCEBC „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 13·0.	
1153	„	„ · · · ·	✠RΛCICD „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 10·5	
1154	ꝏCIE TRII	„ · · · · ·	✠RΛCB· „ Ꝛ (broken) ·7	
1155	ƨC̄IE TIID	„ „	✠IRΛCECD „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 13·8.	
1156	ƨCIƐ TPИ	„ · · · ⌒	✠IDORΛCI CIVI „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 14·0.	
1157	C̄CII TIIP	„ ▲ · · · ▼	✠BRΛCE „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 15·0.	
1158	ƨC̄IC TPIP	„ „	B✠ERΛCE C „ Ꝛ ·65 Wt. 11·0.	
1159	ꝏCIE TRII	„ · · · · ·	BCRΛCE „ Ꝛ ·7 Wt. 10·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(*Type* 5.)		
1160	SCII TꟽIN In field, · · ·	✠EBORꟽCE Small cross pattée. Æ (broken) ·65.	York.
1161	SCИ TIII " "	✠I·Iꟽ·CEC " Æ ·65 Wt. 11·8.	
1162	ꝺCII TIII " ✠ · ✠	✠PꟽC . . B " Æ (broken) ·65.	
1163	SCII TRIꞰ " · · ·	✠EBORꟽ CITV " Æ (broken) ·65.	
1164	SCIE TRII : " · · ·	· ·B· ·RꟽCII " Æ (broken) ·65.	
1165	ꝺCII TRII " "	✠BRꟽ· · · · " Æ (broken) ·6.	
	Halfpenny.		
1166	SCIII TRIM In field three pellets; cross · · · above and below, ✠ ✠	✠EDORꟽCE CI Small cross pattée. Æ ·5 Wt. 4·5.	

[Pl. XXX. 10.]

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[2] Doubtful whether same moneyer.

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[1] Not the same moneyer?

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				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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	Mercia.	Kent.	East Anglia.	Northumbria.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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	Mercia.	Kent.	East Anglia.	Northumbria.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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	Mercia.	Kent.	East Anglia.	Northumbria.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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	Mercia.	Kent.	East Anglia.	Northumbria.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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	Mercia.	Kent.	East Anglia.	Northumbria.	
				Styca ser.	Penny ser.
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[1] Not all the same moneyer.

III.—INDEX OF REMARKABLE INSCRIPTIONS.

*** The inscriptions not included in this Index are the names (and usual titles) of those under whose authority the coins were struck and the names of the moneyers. The former can be found by reference to the General Index, the latter are given in a special Index of Moneyers.

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IV.—INDEX OF REMARKABLE TYPES.

*** The types not included in this Index are the usual profile head or bust; the various forms of crosses and of cruciform or floral patterns which constitute the usual reverse types of the penny series; legends occupying the whole field of the coin and sometimes enclosed in lunettes: A, A, &c., in the centre of the field which forms the common device of the 'St. Eadmund' coins; and the usual types of the Northumbrian stycas, crosses, pellets, circles, &c.

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CORRIGENDA.

P. 35, No. 71, *add* Æ. Wt. 22·0.
Pp. 43 and 46, *for* A.D. 853 *read* A.D. 851?
P. 66, l. 2, *for* 'same year' *read* A.D. 855 or 857?
P. 90, l. 2, *for* 873 *read* A.D. 870.
P. 143, l. 35, and p. 144, l. 2, *for* A.D. 807 *read* 808 or 810?
P. 199, l. 2, *after* 900 *add* or 902?
P. 231, l. 27, *after* 921 *add* or 925?

TABLES.

TABLE

OF

The Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF

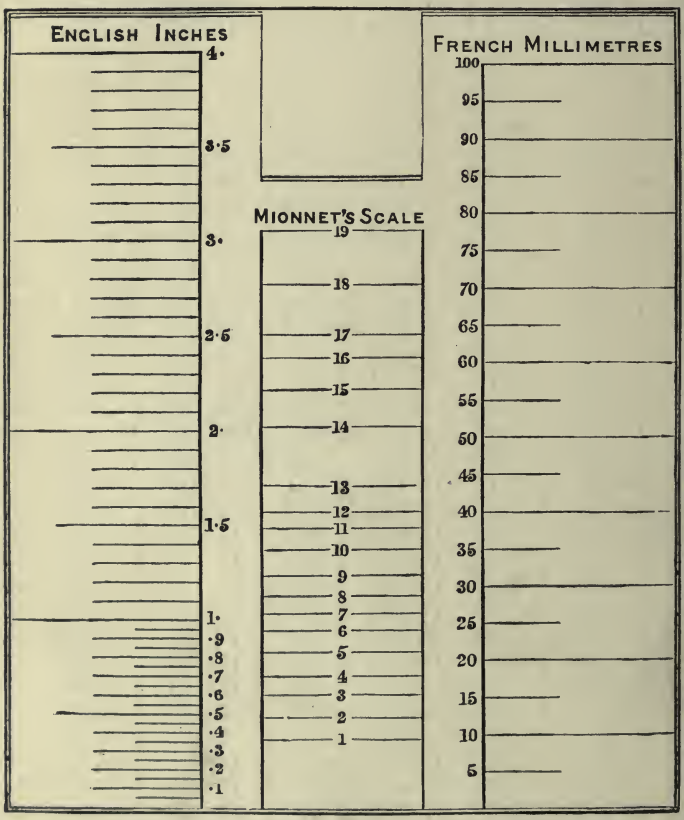
The Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

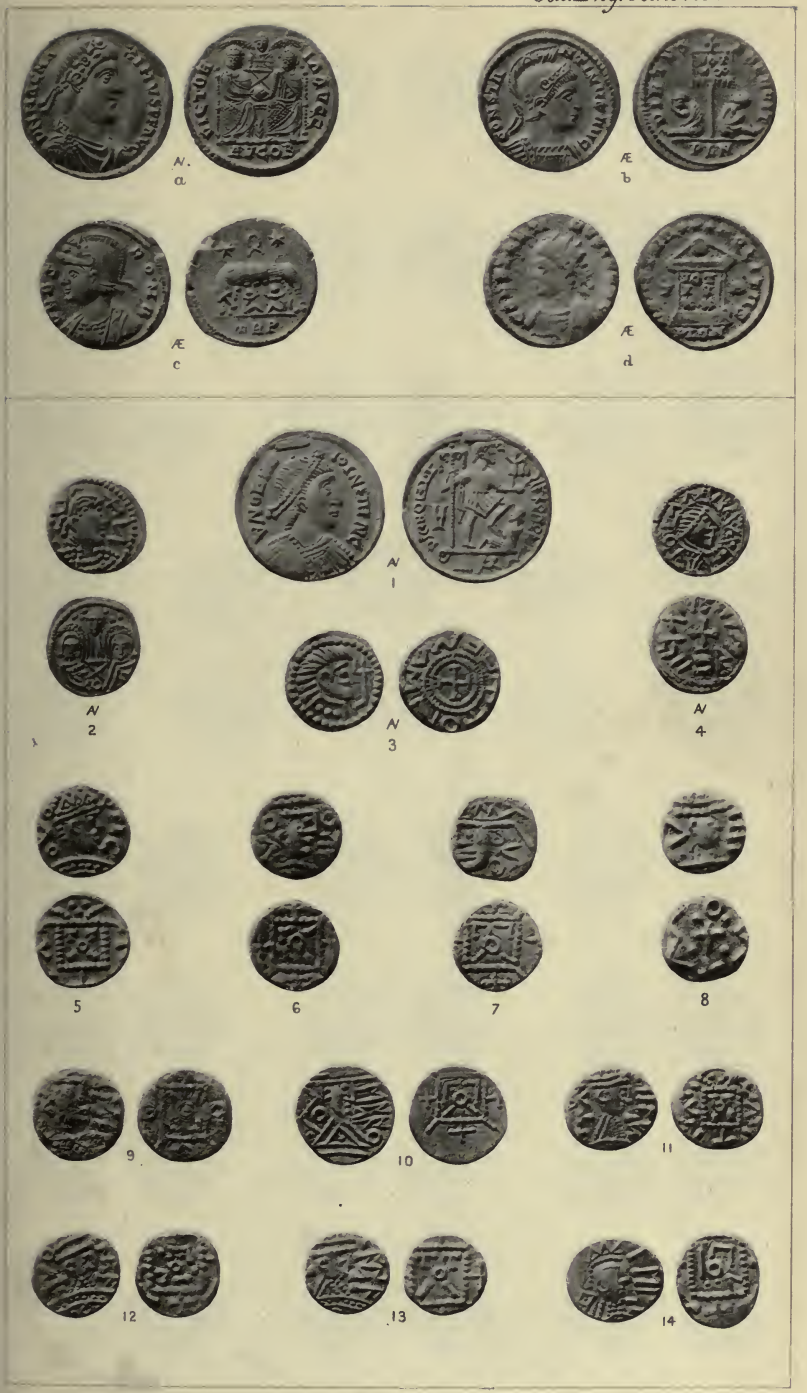
TABLE

FOR

Converting English Inches into Millimètres and the Measures of Mionnet's Scale.



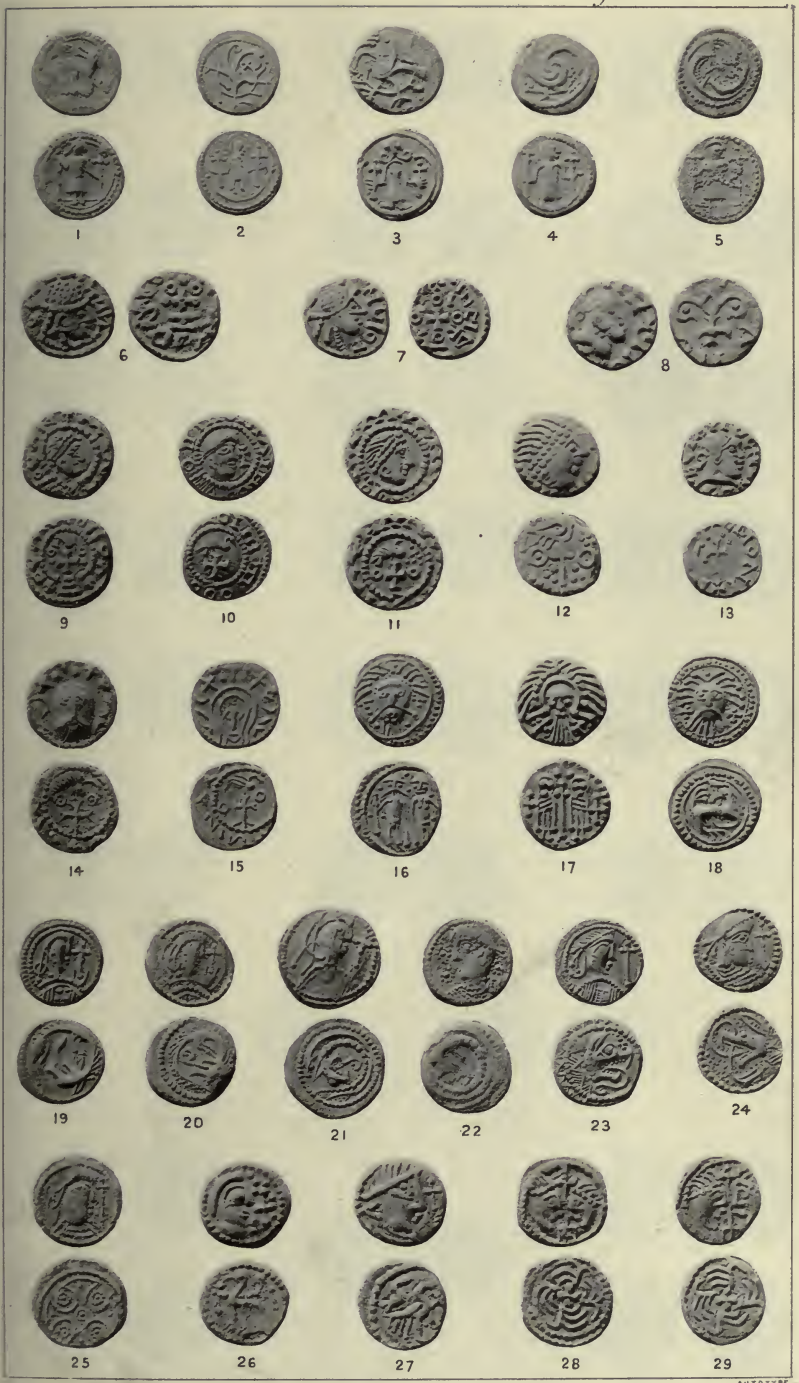
LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.



COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE.

Roman prototypes. Gold Coins. Silver Coins. (Sceattas).

SCEATTAS.

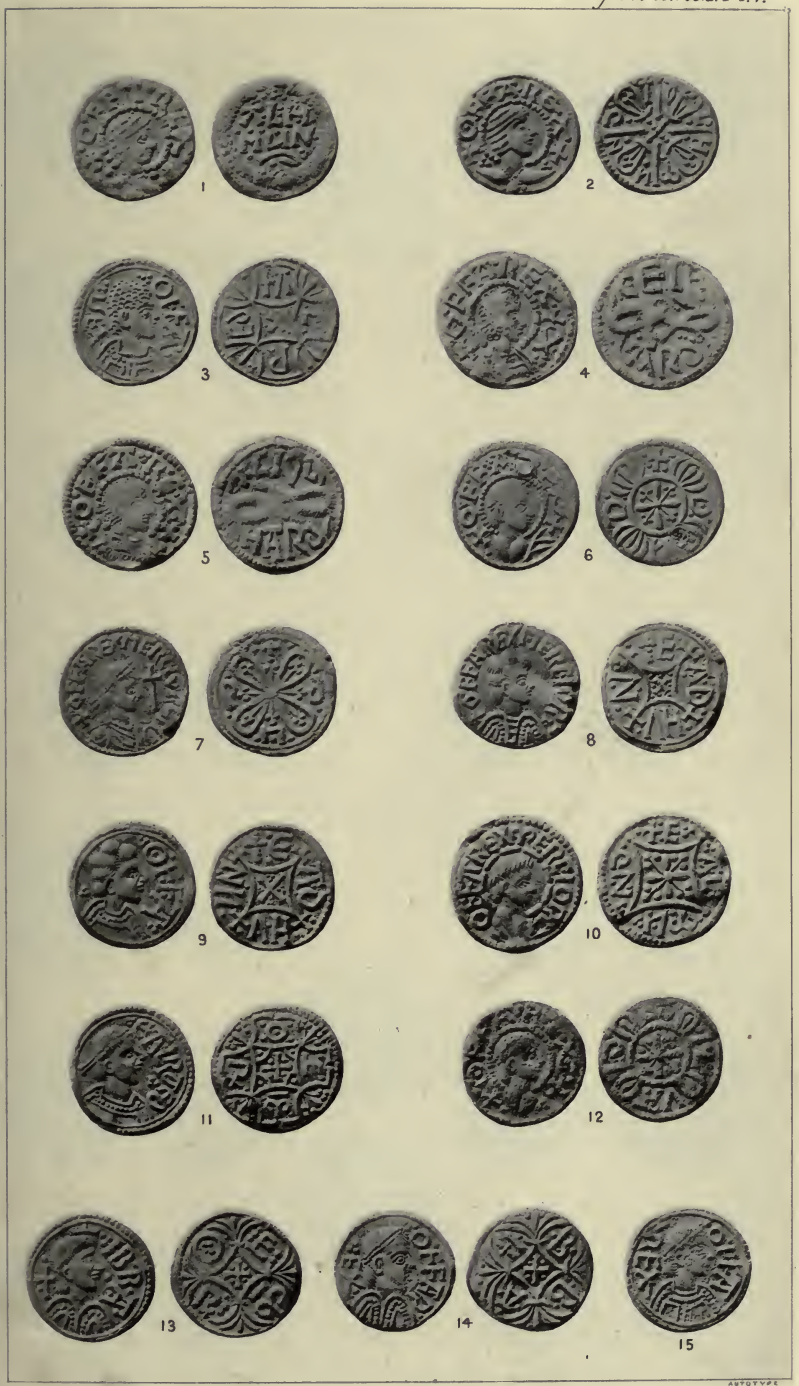


AUTOTYPE

SCEATTAS.

SCEATTAS.

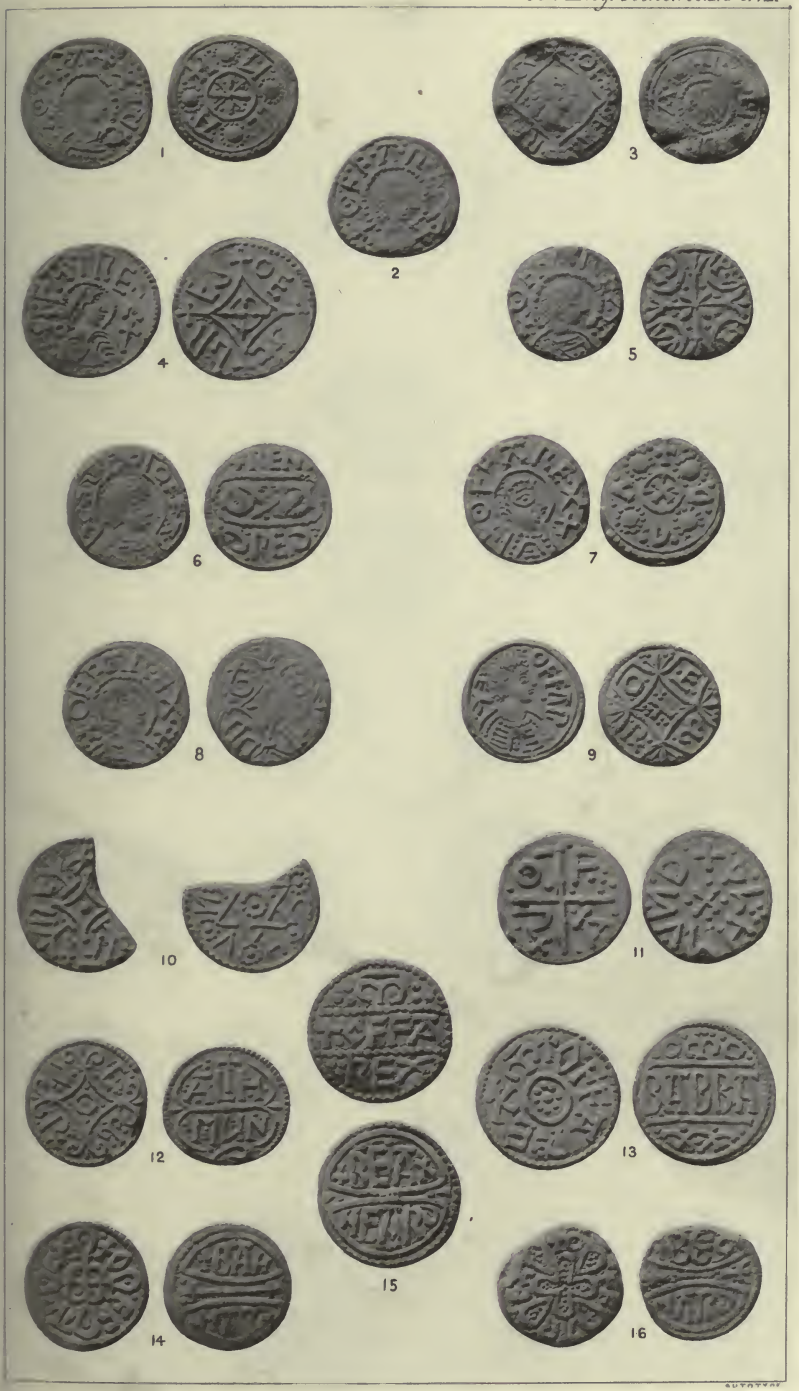
Kings of Mercia.



AUTOTYPE

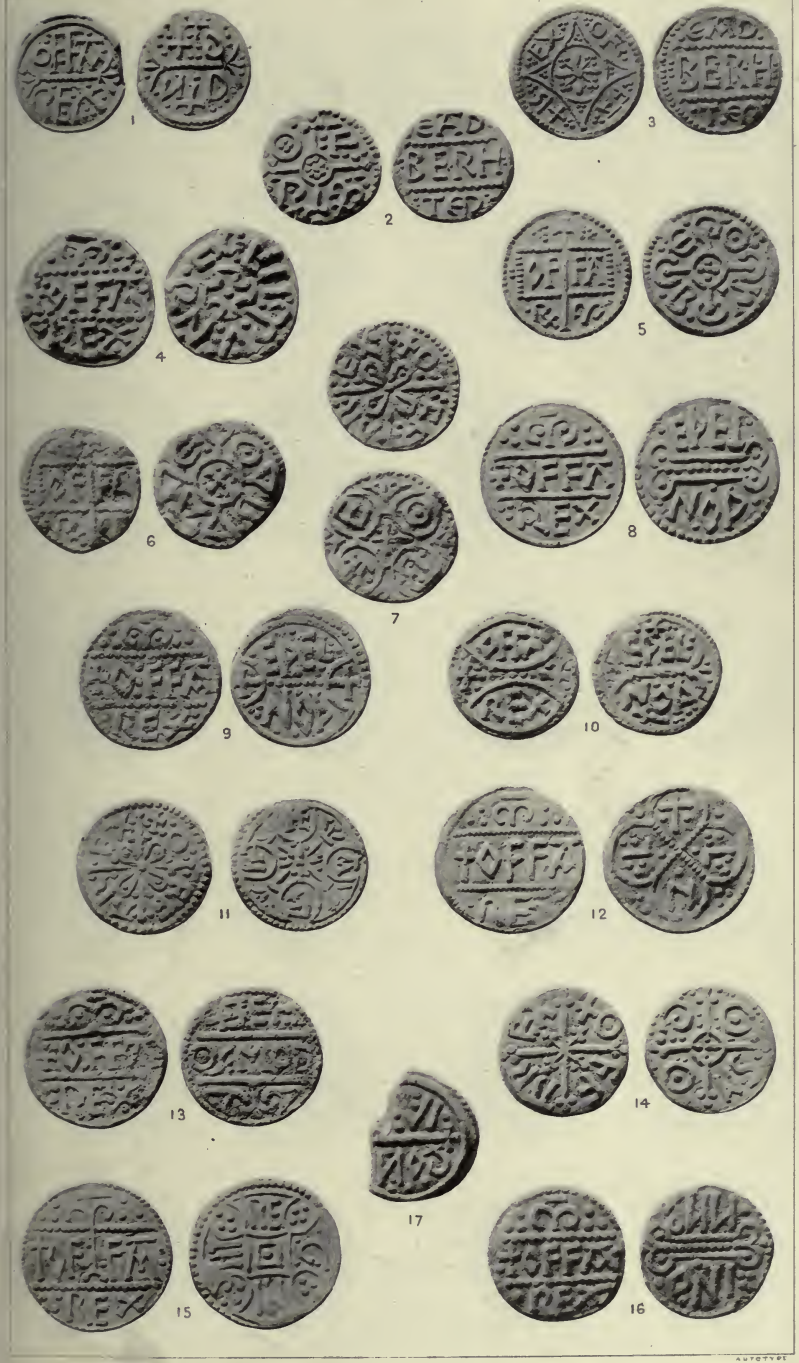
KINGS OF MERCIA.

Offa.



KINGS OF MERCIA.

Offa.



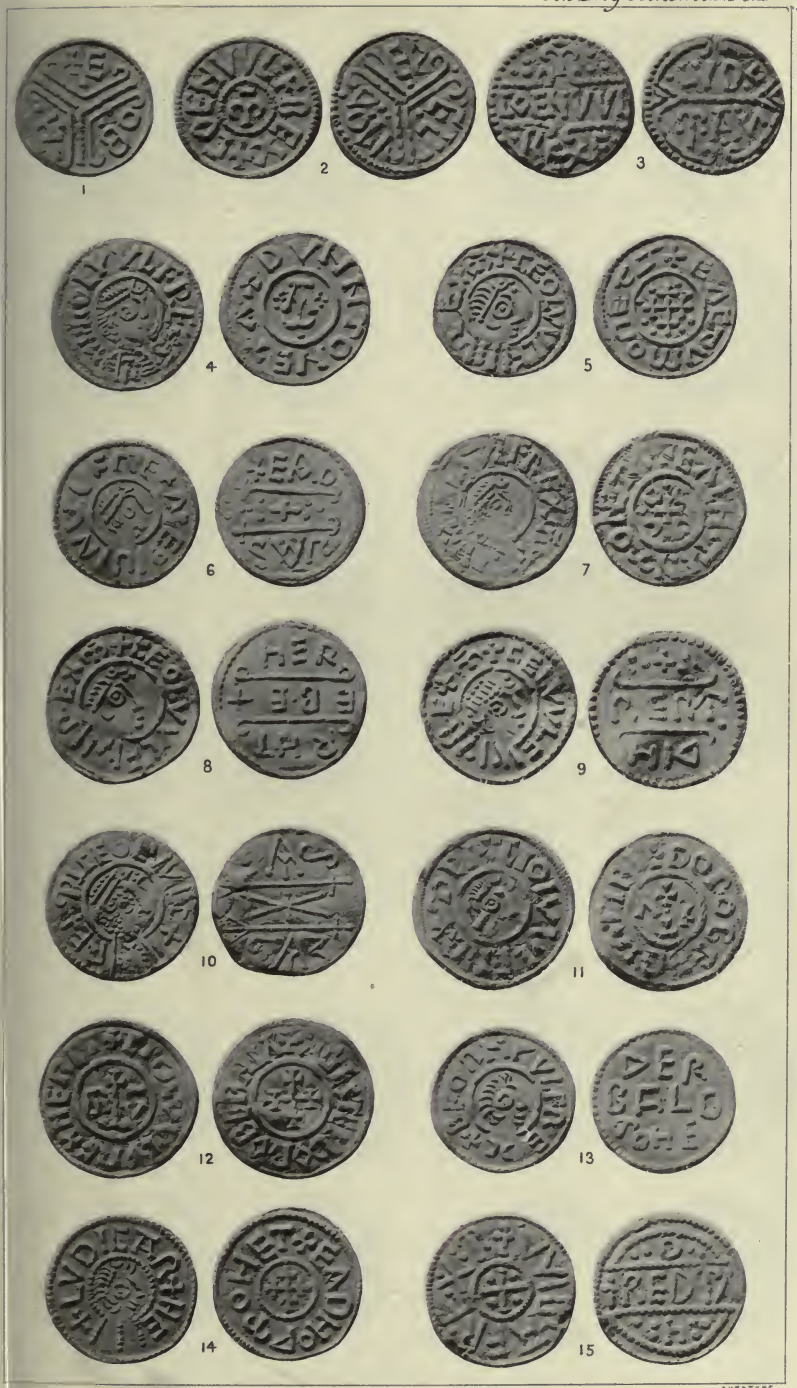
KINGS OF MERCIA.

Offa.

AUTOTYPE

KINGS OF MERCIA.

Cynethryth. Coenwulf.



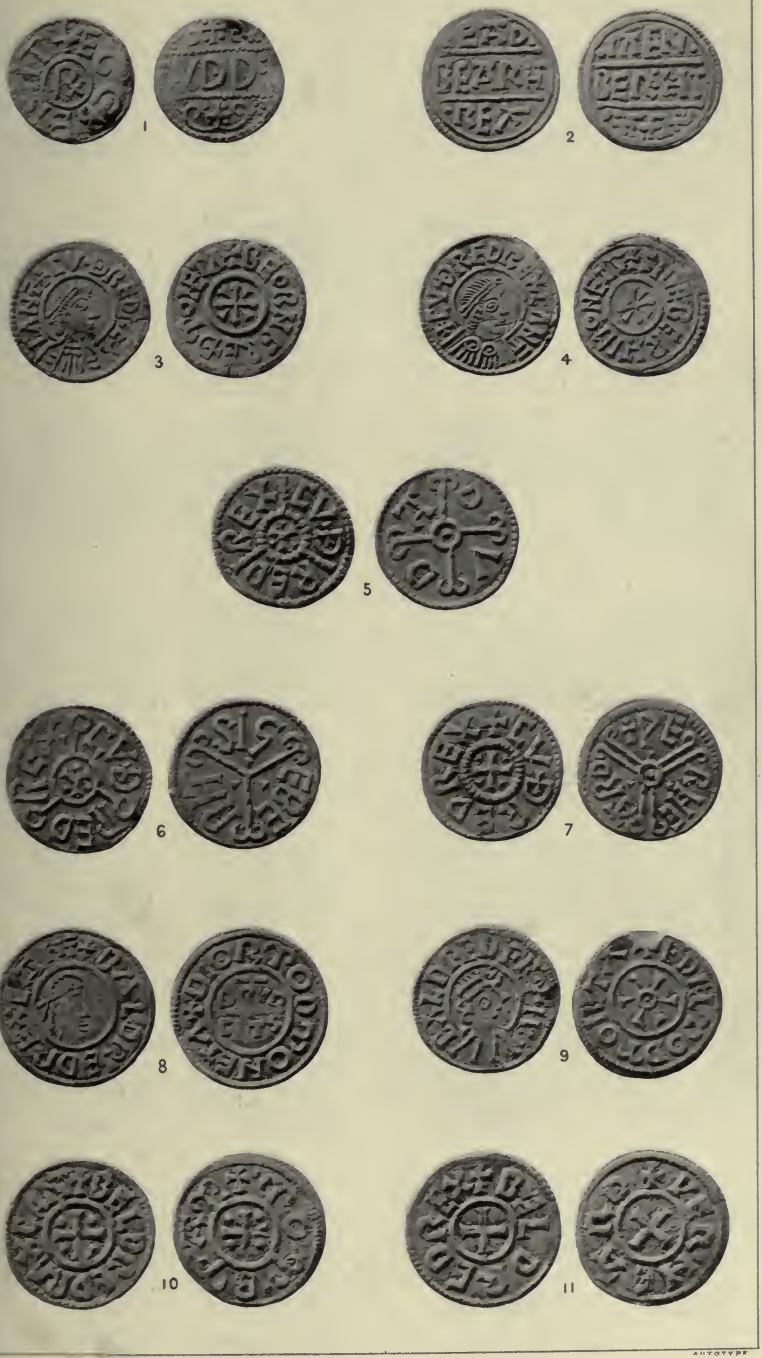
AUTOTYPE

KINGS OF MERCIA.

Coenwulf. Ceolwulf I. Beornwulf. Ludican. Wiglaf.

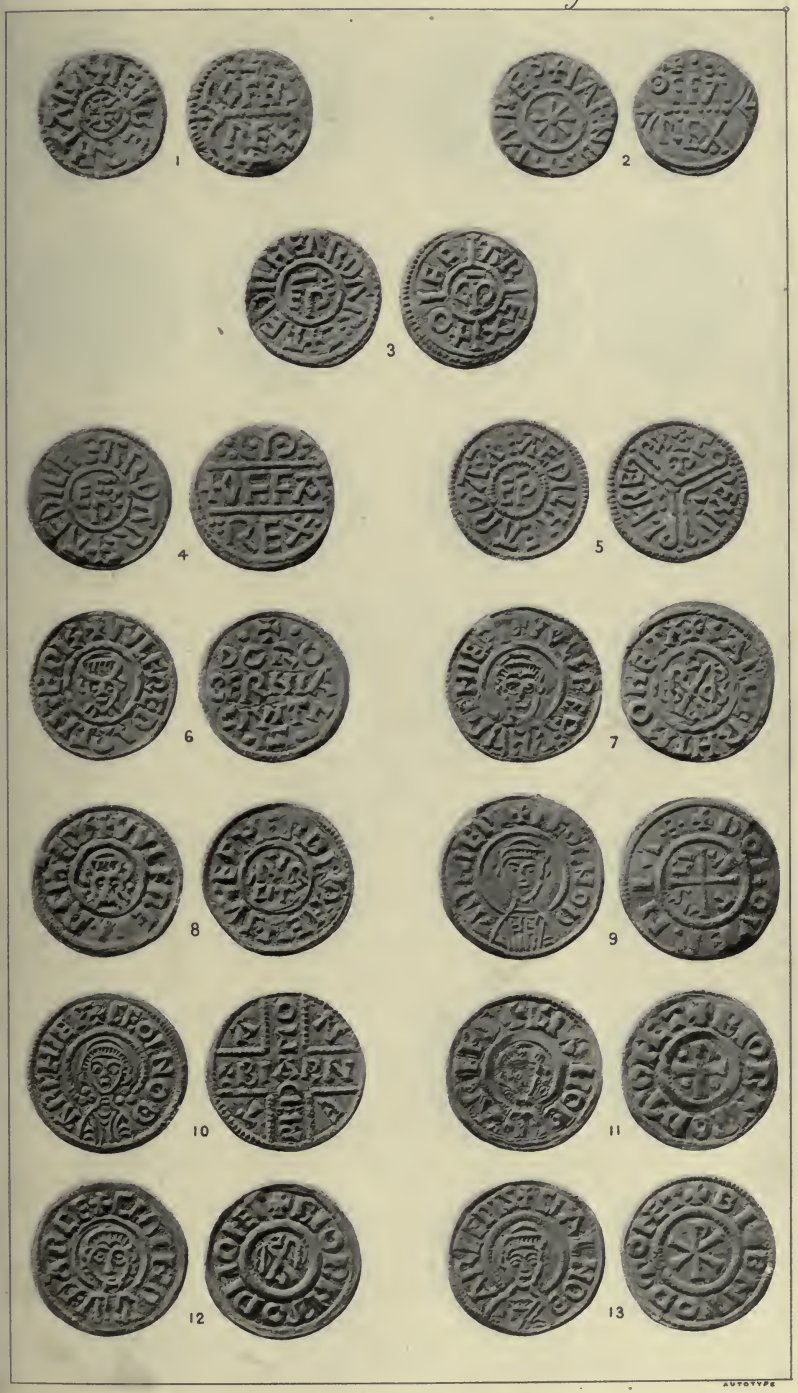
KINGS OF MERCIA.

Berhtwulf. Burgred. Ceolwulf II.



KINGS OF KENT.

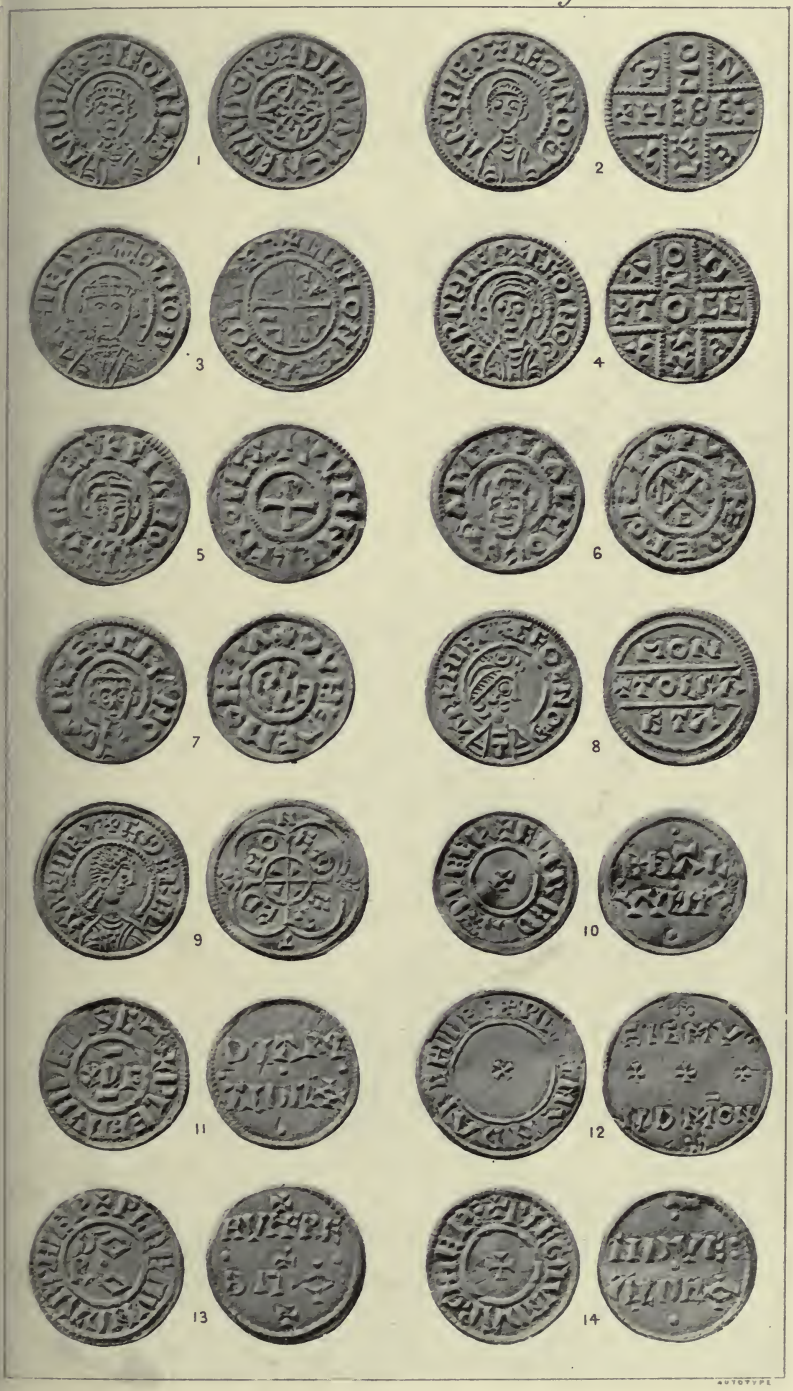
Ecgberht. Eadberht. Cuthred. Baldred.



AUTOTYPE

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

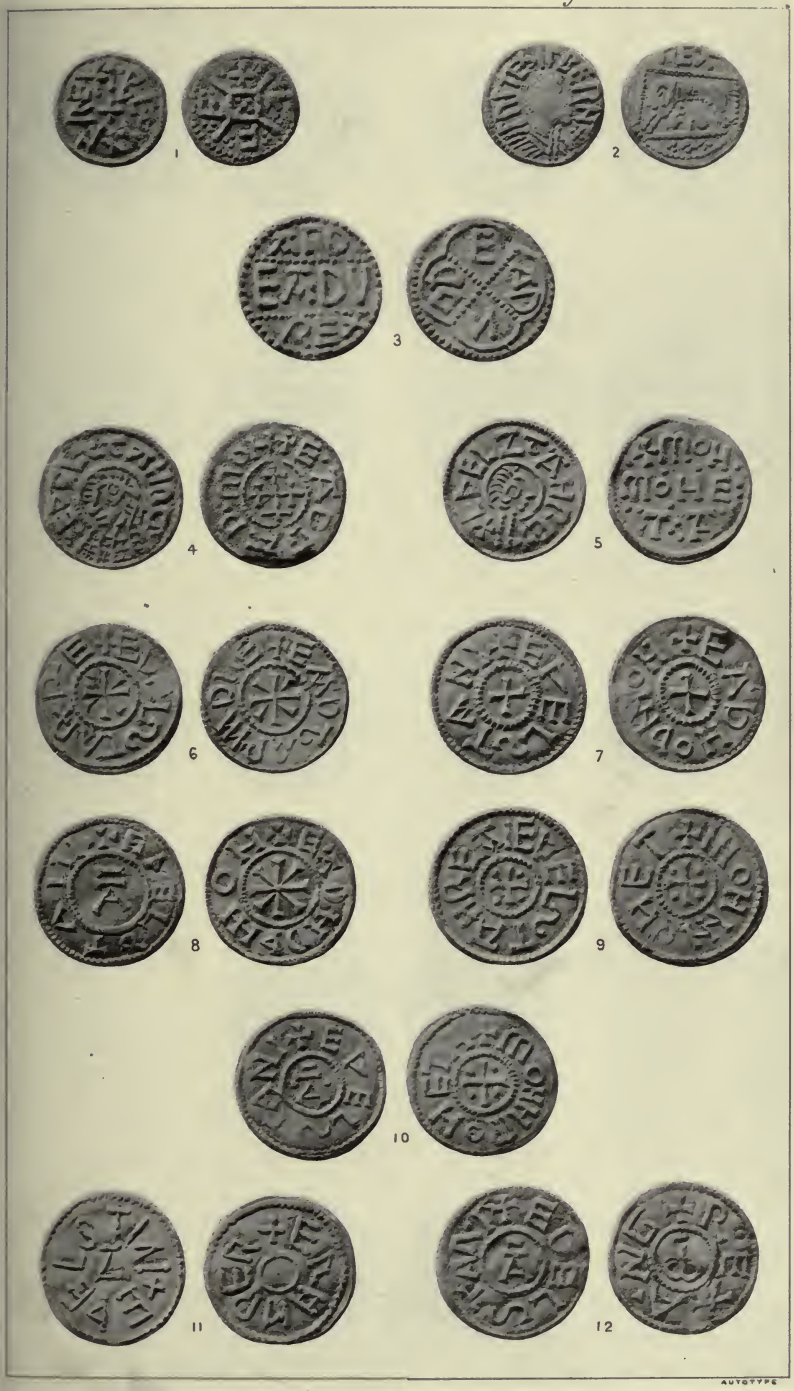
Jaenberht. Æthelheard. Wulfred. Ceolnod.



AUTOTYPE

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Ceolnod. Æthered. Plegmund.



AUTOTYPE

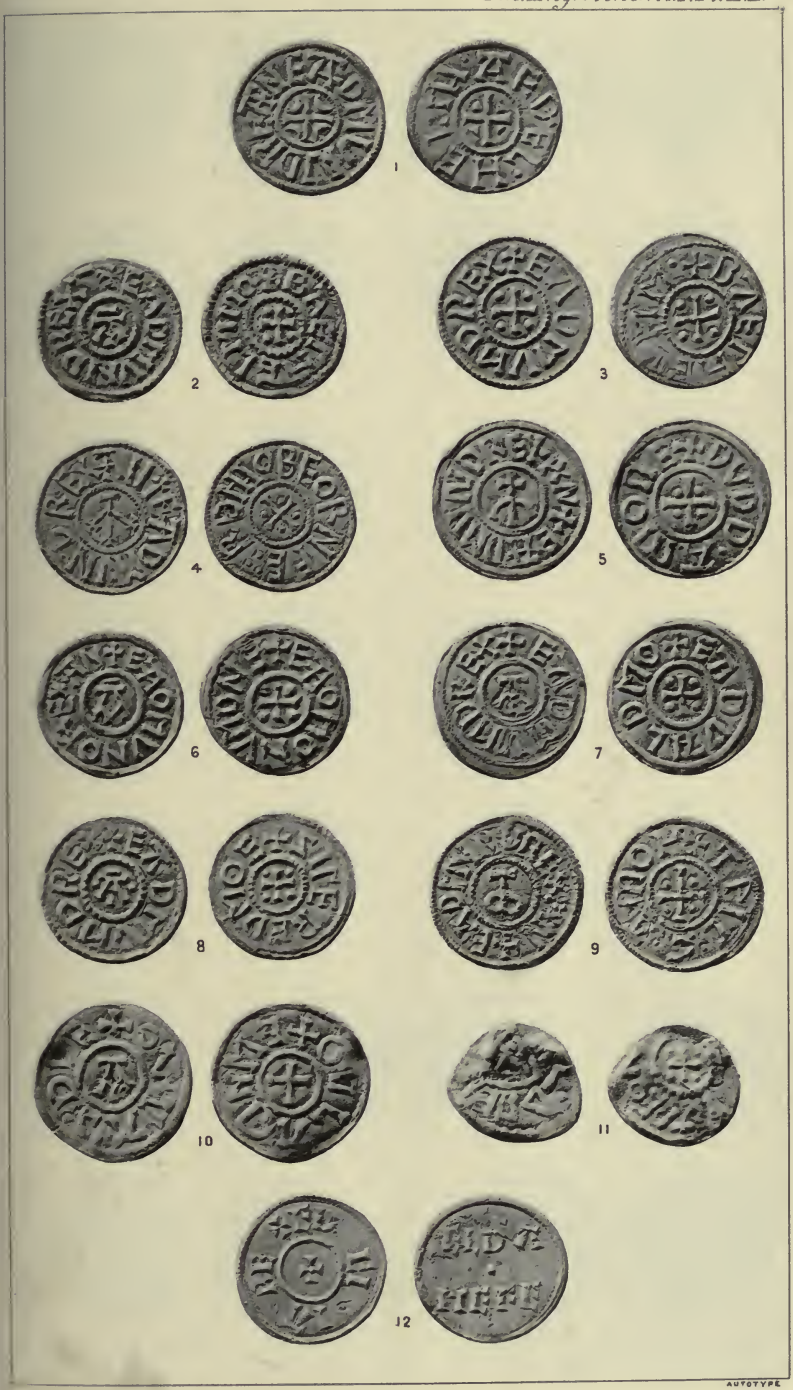
KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

Beonna. Æthelberht. Eadwald. Æthelstan I.

AUTOTYPE

KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

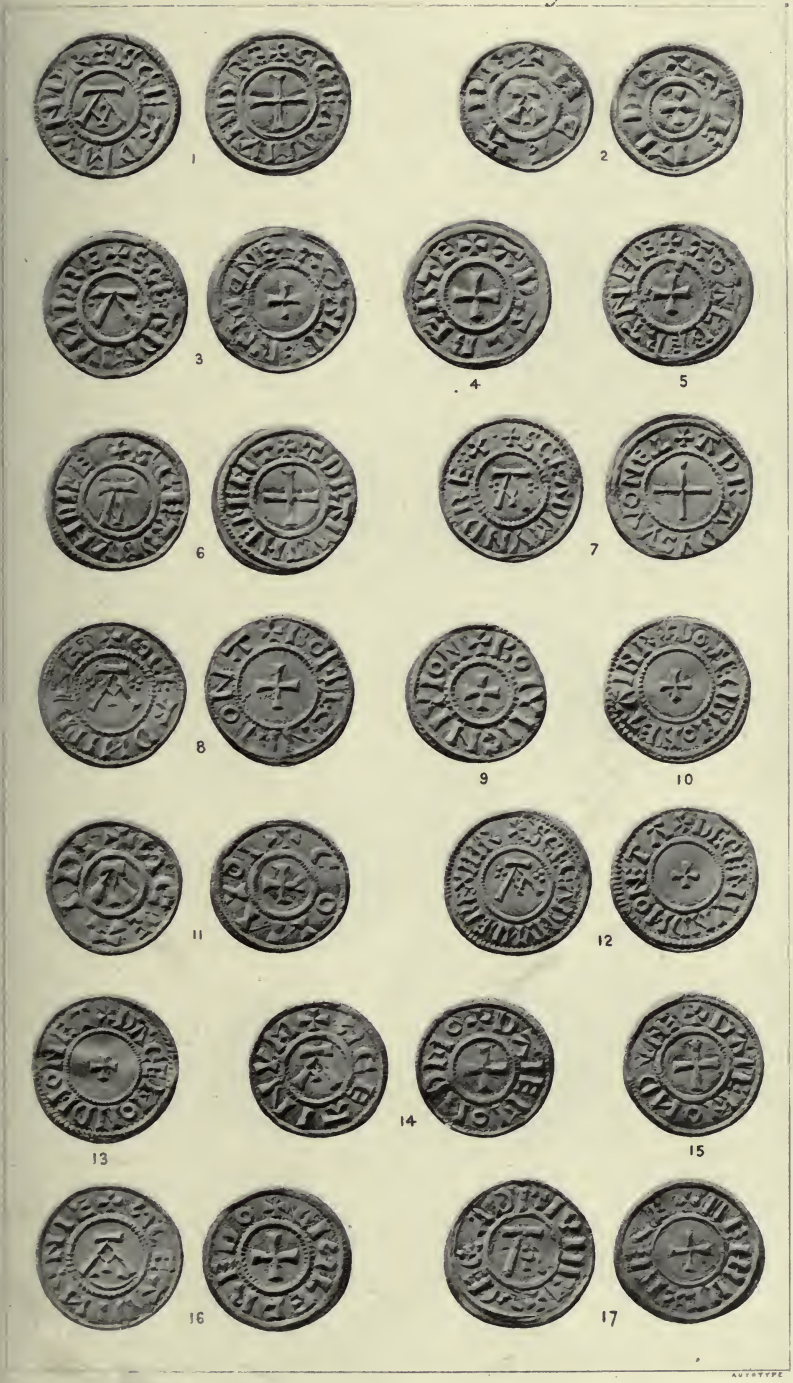
Æthelweard. Beorhtric.



AUTOTYPE

KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

Eadmund. Oswald? (Guthorm.) Æthelstan.



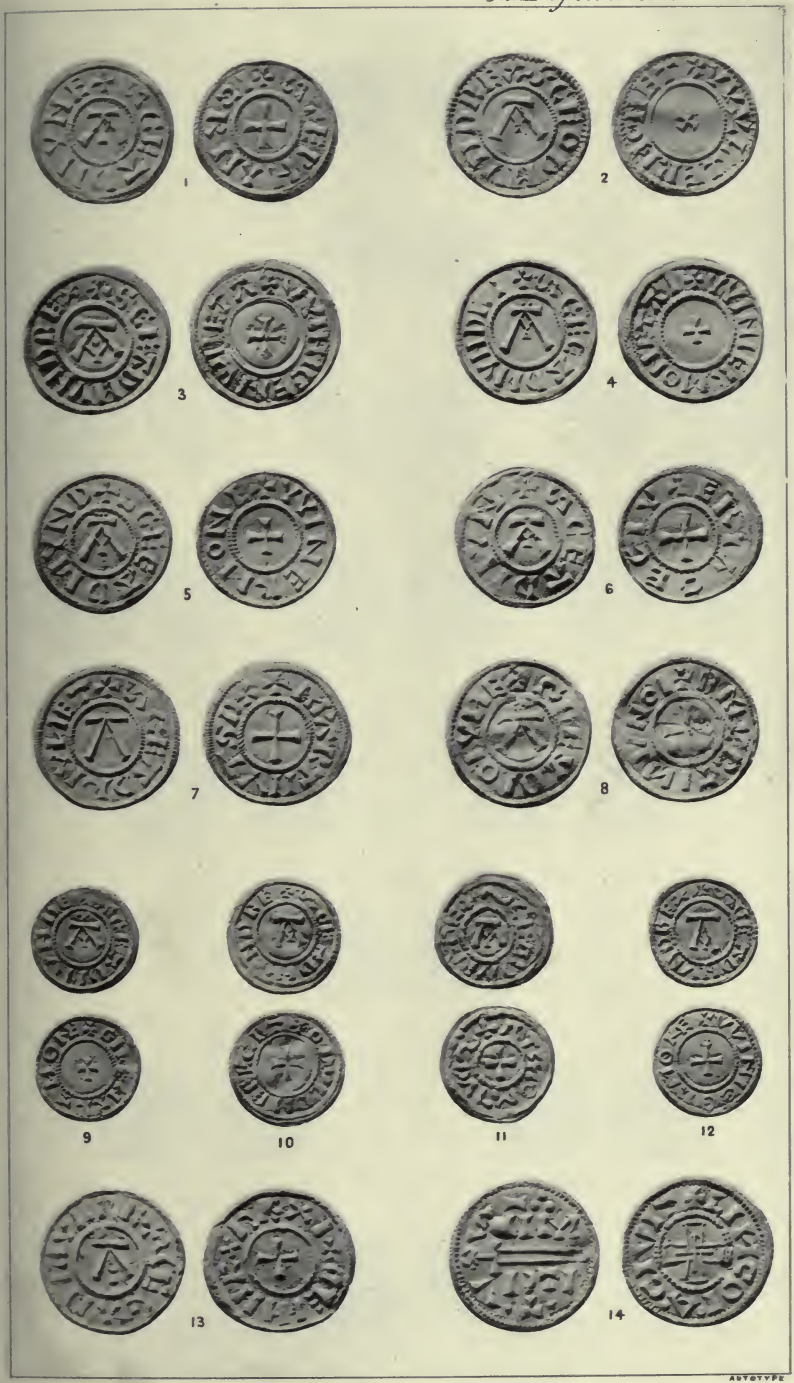
AUTOTYPE

EAST ANGLIA.

St. Eadmund.

EAST ANGLIA.

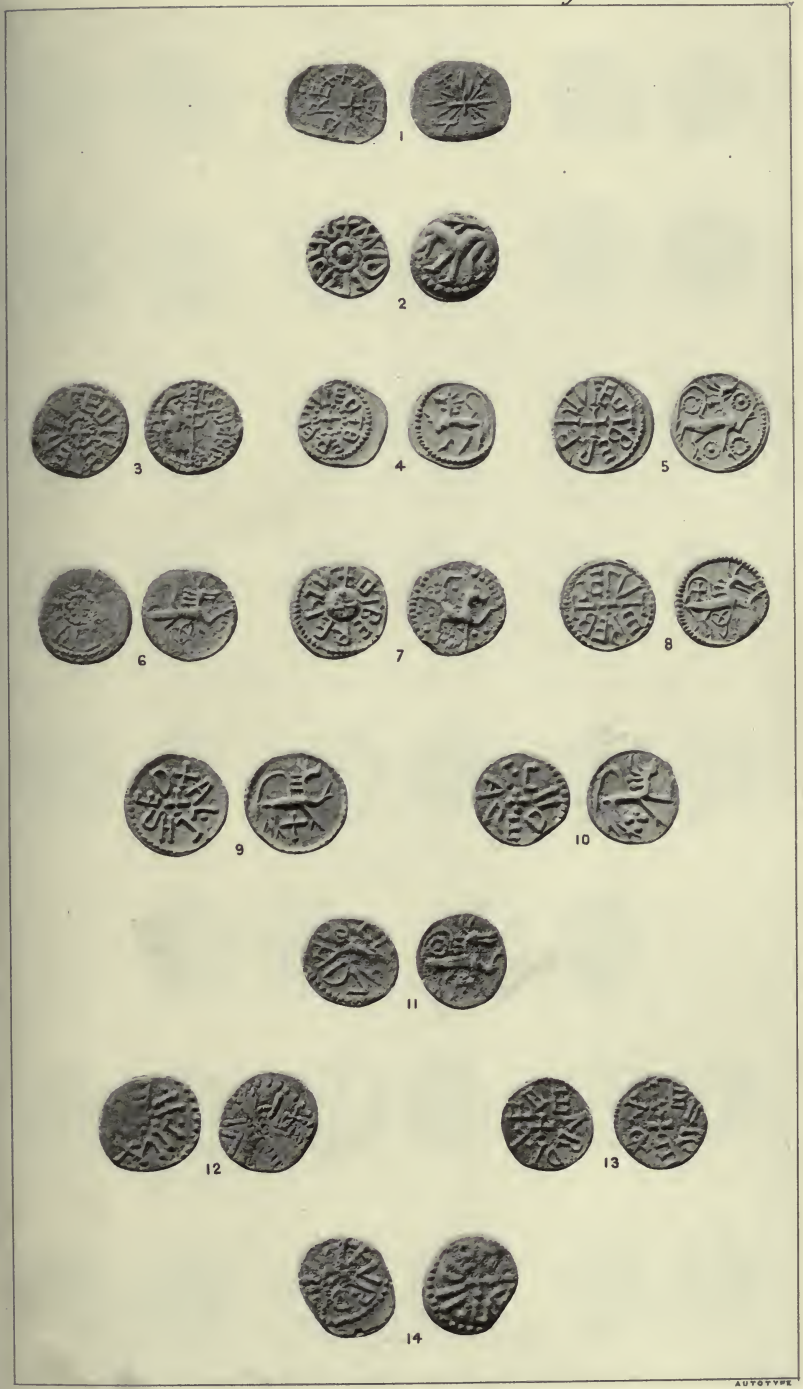
St. Eadmund.



AUTOTYPE

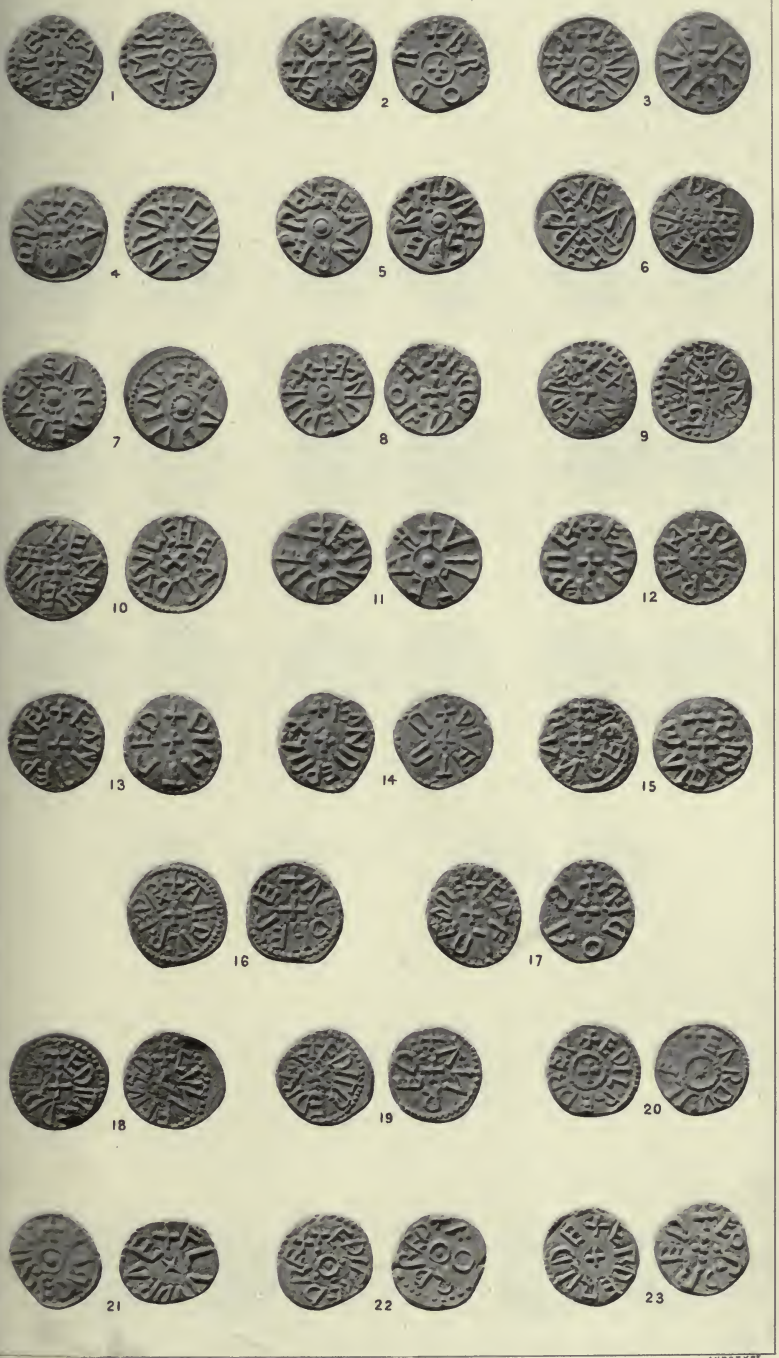
EAST ANGLIA.

St. Eadmund. St. Martin.



KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

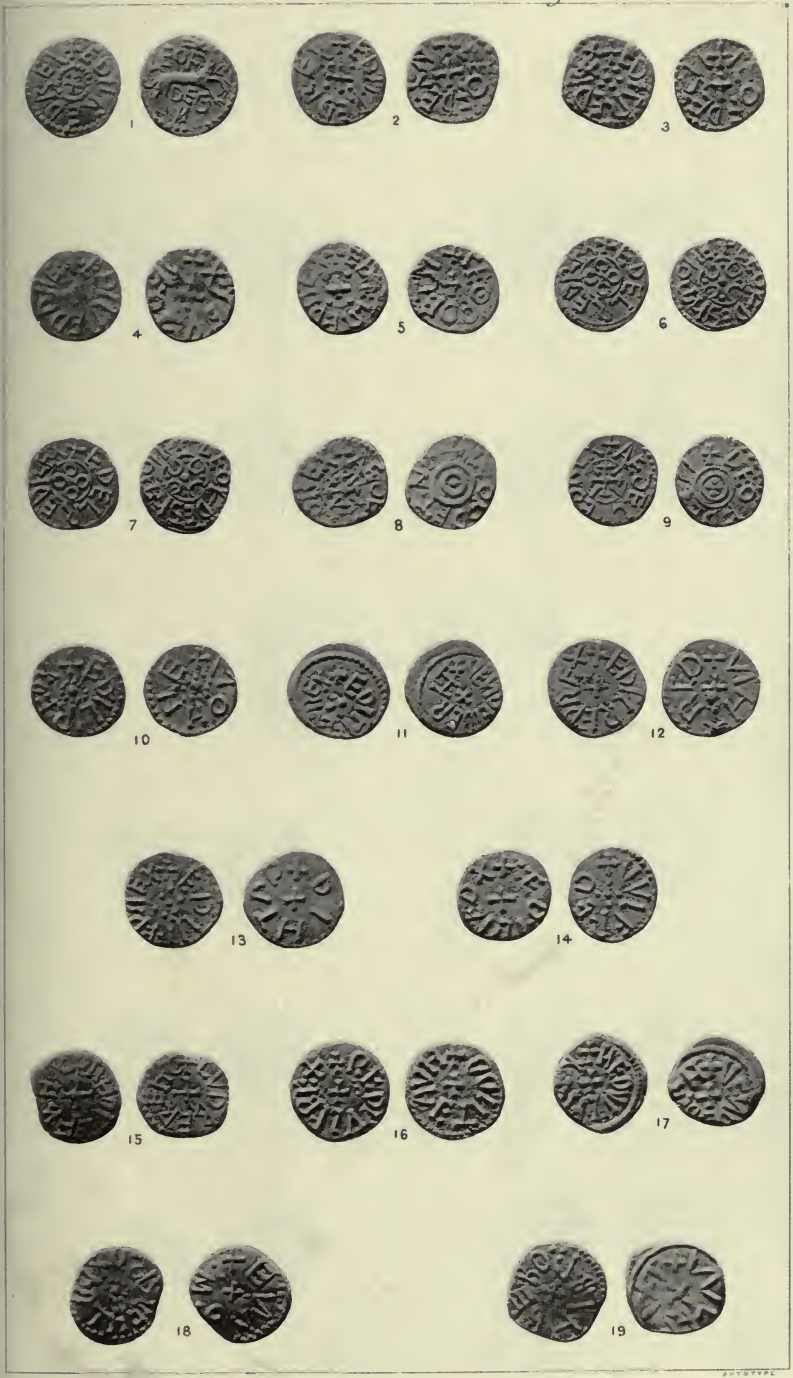
Ecgfrið. Aldfrið. Eadberht. Alchred. Ælfwald. Heardwulf



AUTOTYPE

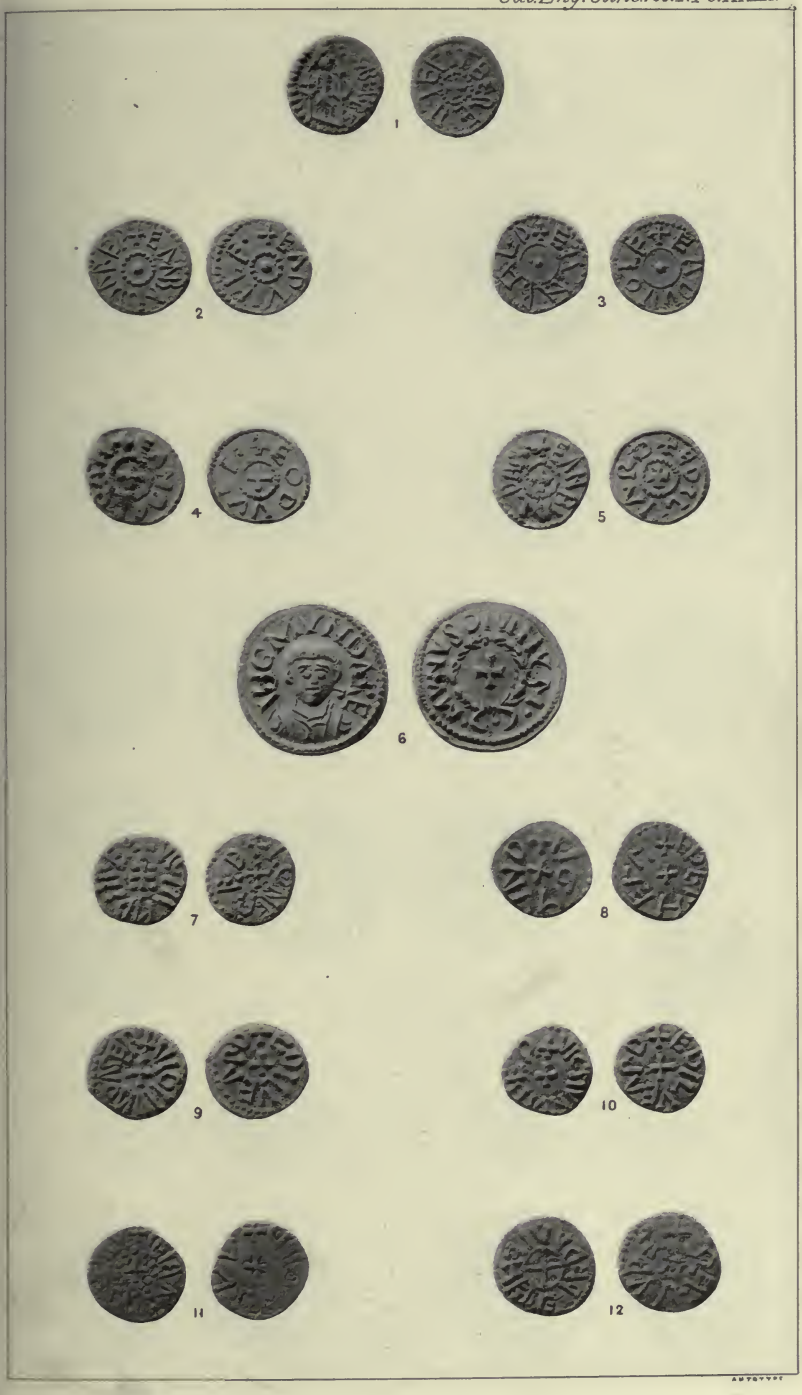
KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Eanred. Æthelred II.



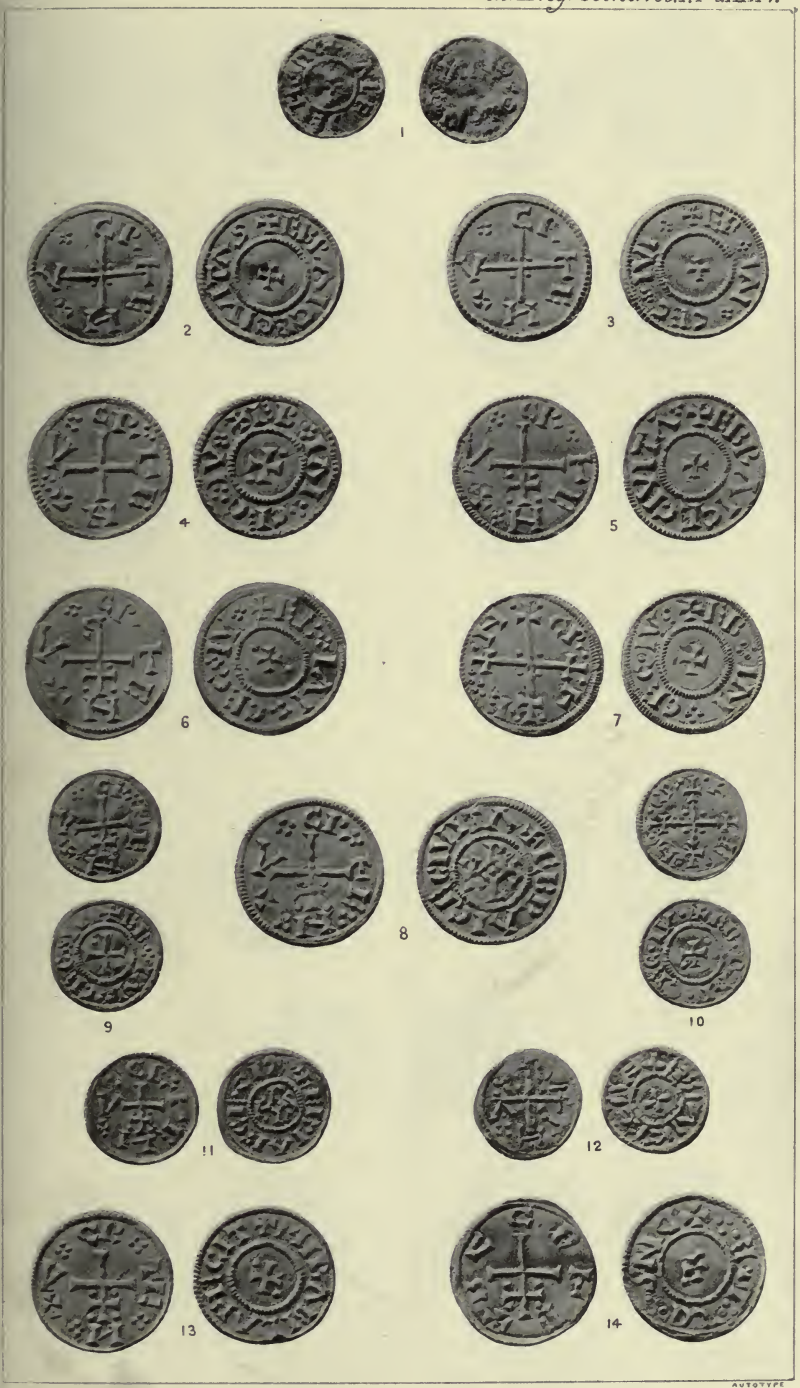
KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Æthelred II. Redwulf. Osberht.



ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

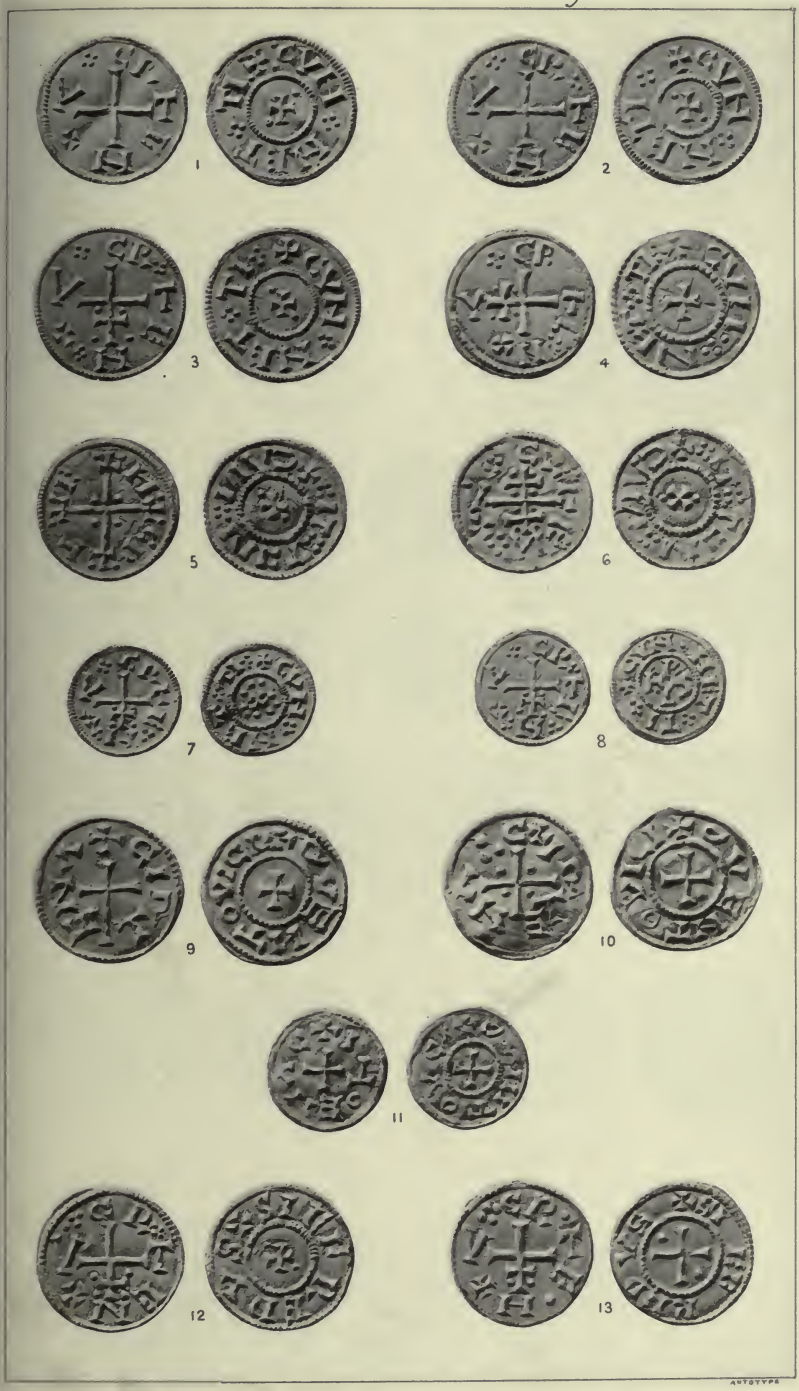
Ecgberht. Eanbald. Wigmund. Wulfhere.



AUTOTYPE

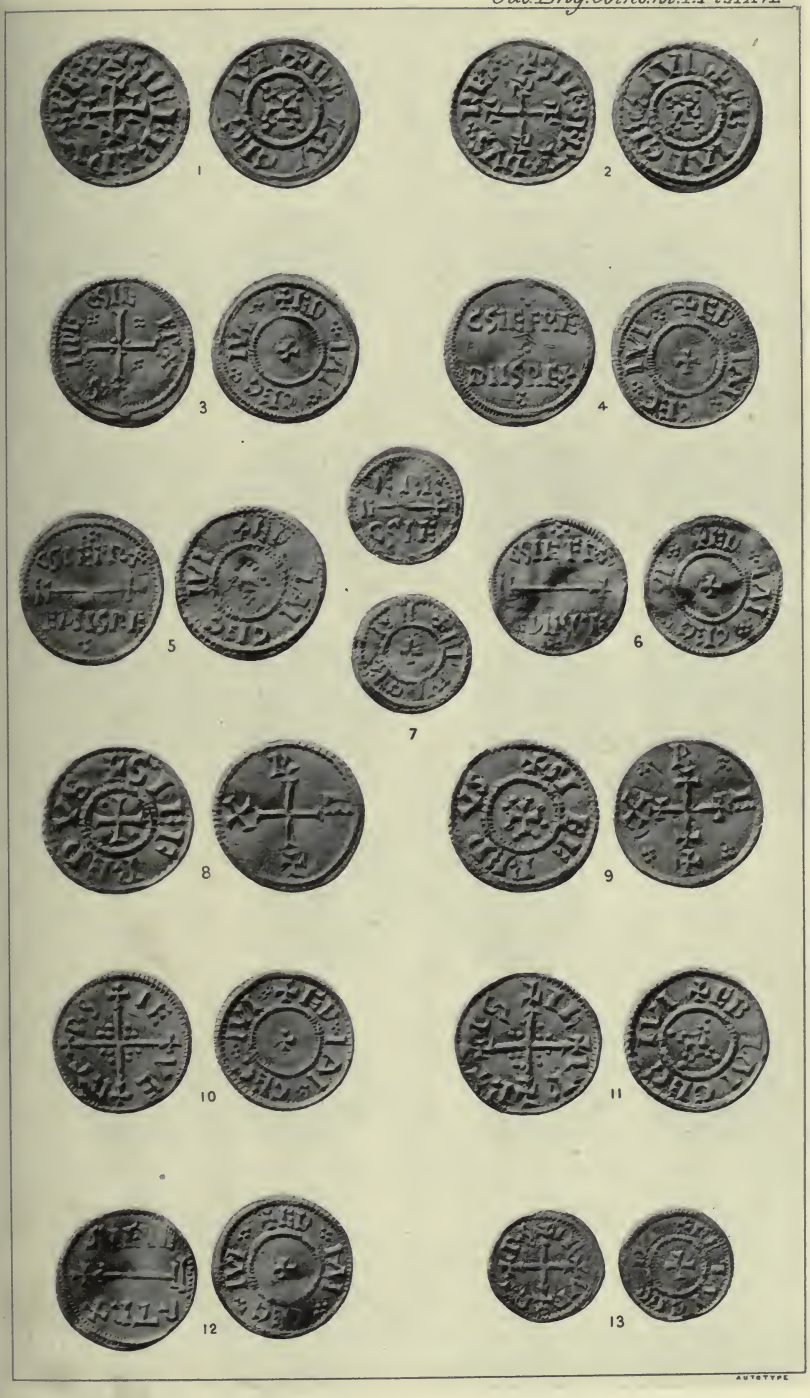
DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Halfdan. (Guðred) Cnut.



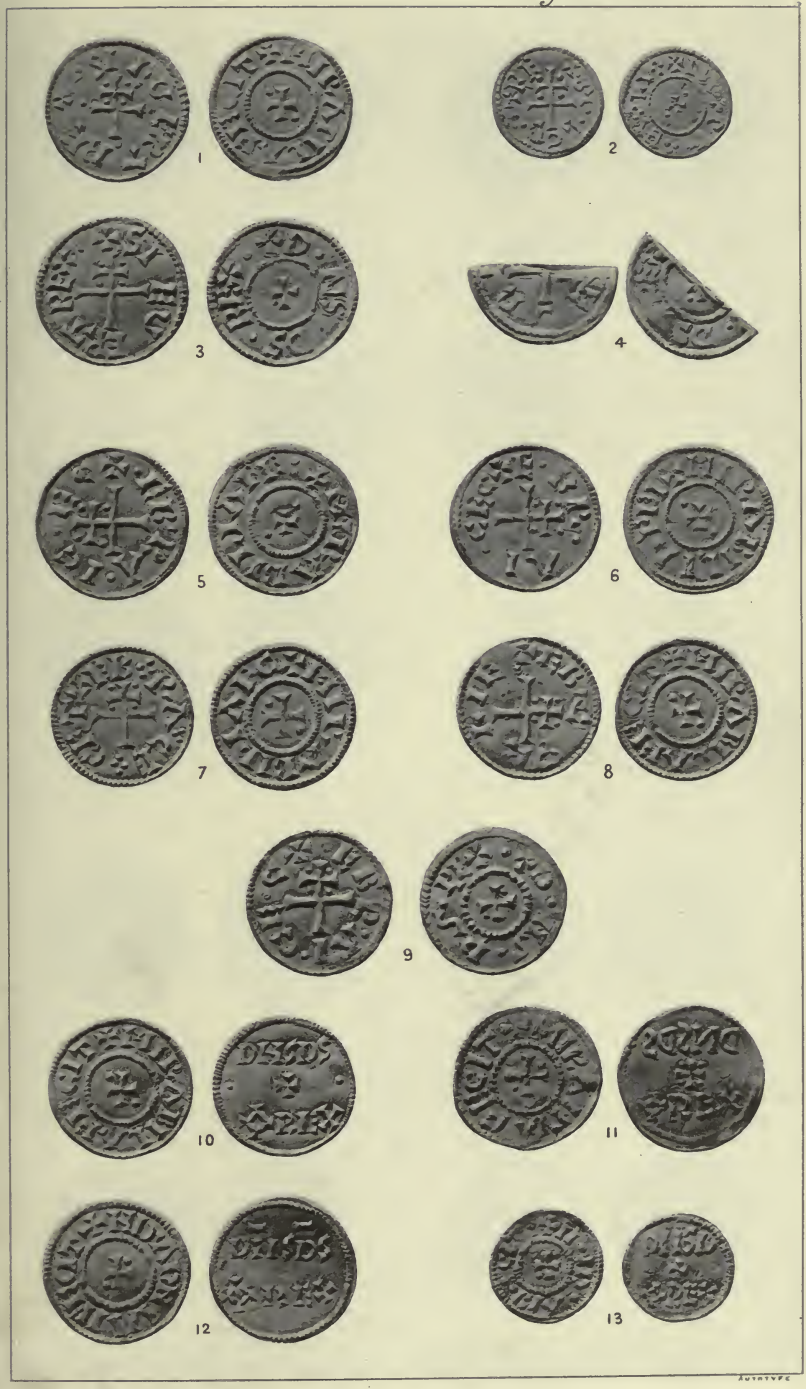
DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

(Guðred) Cnut. Cnut and Siefred.



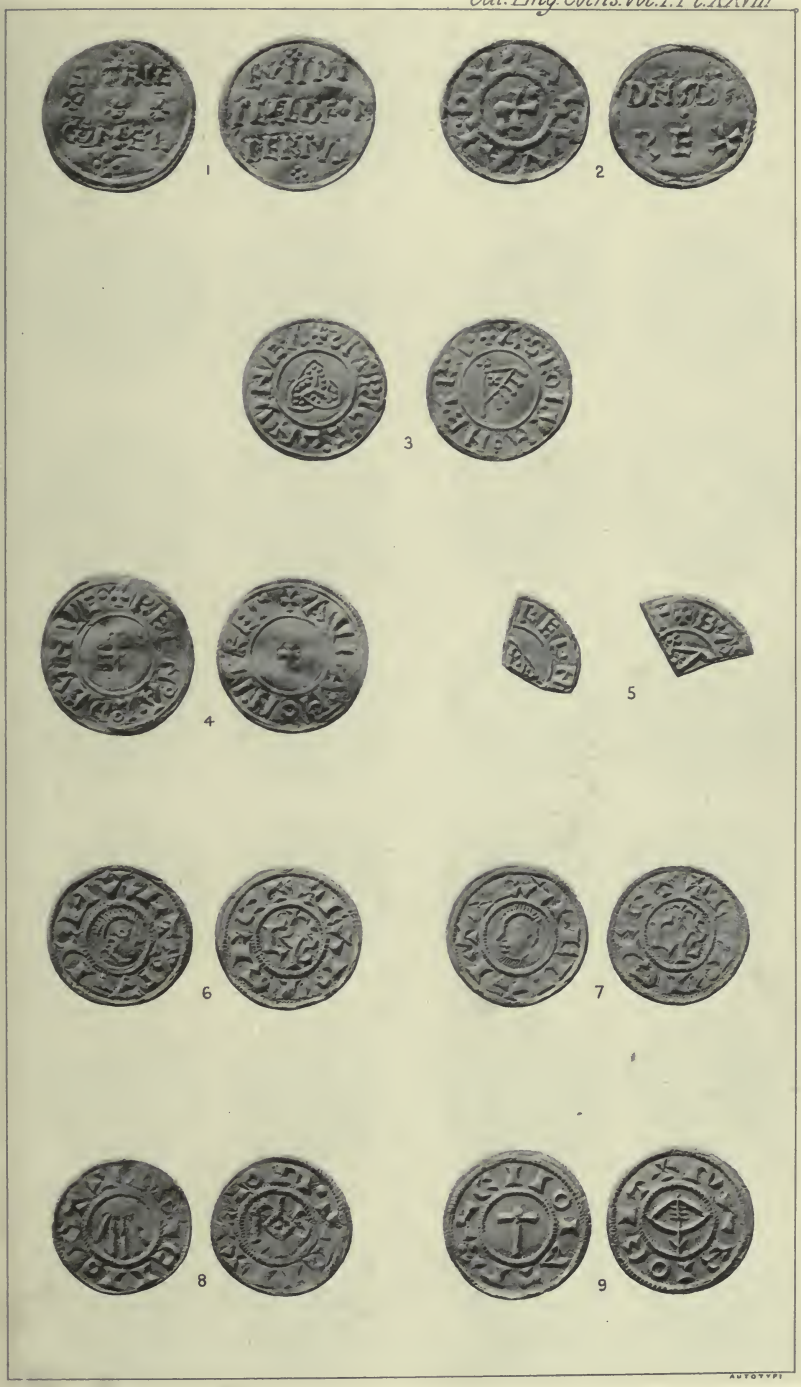
DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Siefred.



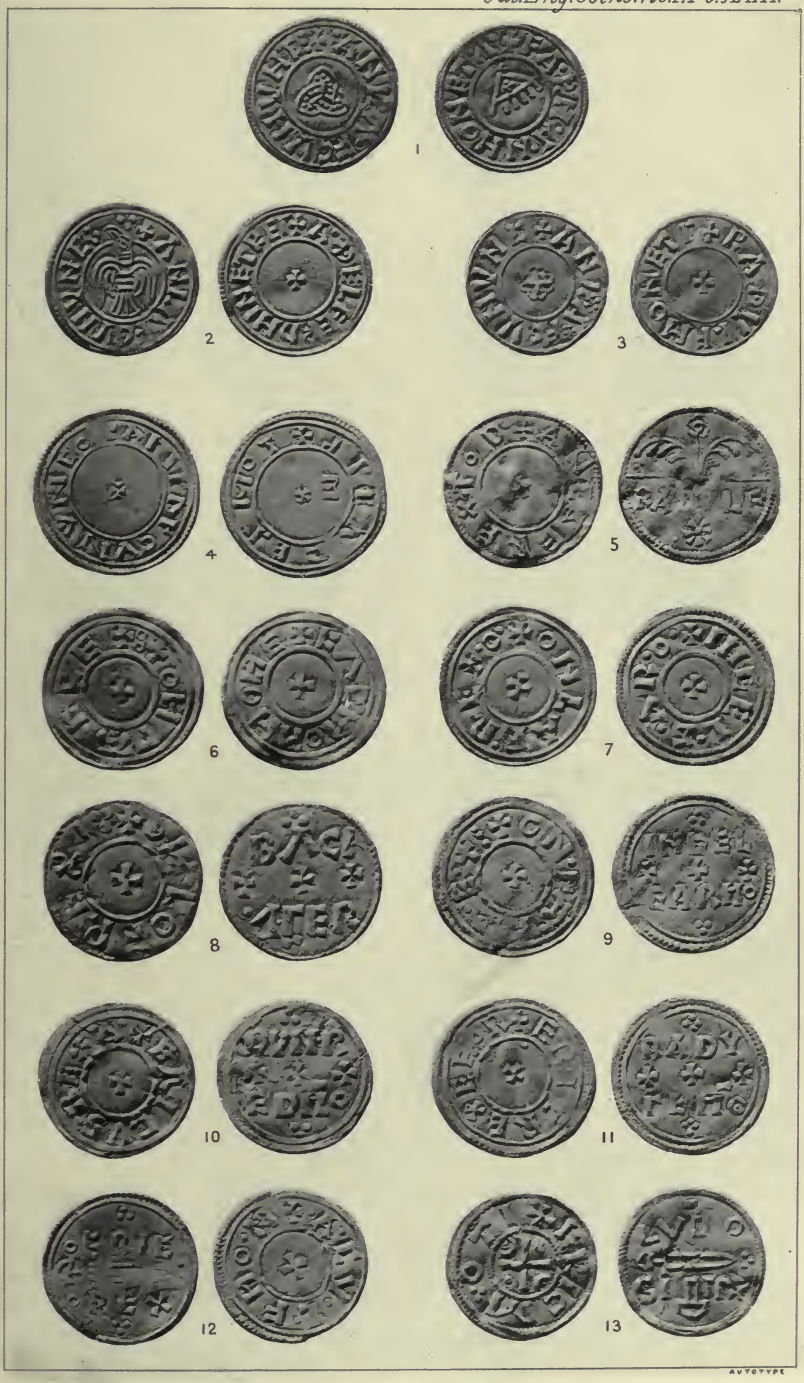
DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Siefred. Cnut or Siefred?



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Earl Sihtric. Alwald. Sihtric (Gale?) Regnald. Uncertain (Regnald?)



AUTOTYPE

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Anlaf. Eric.

NORTHUMBRIA

St. Peter.

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